

Services Guide

Lawyer in Criminal Law

**NOTE 1: This information is pulled from credible sources. This information is a guide. Any information used from this guide must be re-contextualized (no copying and pasting). Re-contextualize information incorporating SEO and business specifics.*

**NOTE 2: For MCP websites, stick to general information and avoid specifics.*

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1. LAWYER IN CRIMINAL LAW OVERVIEW

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/criminal-law/>

- In the widest sense, criminal law includes substantive criminal law, the operation of penal institutions, criminal procedure and evidence, and police investigations
- More specifically, it refers to substantive criminal law – a body of law that prohibits certain kinds of conduct and imposes penalties for unlawful behaviour and acts
- Concerned with protecting the public at large
- Maintaining the accepted values of society, which includes preservation of morality, protection of the person, protection of property, preservation of the public peace, and preservation of the state

1.2 SEO

Keywords (First Row – BEST, Last Row – LEAST)			
○ Lawyer	○ Attorney	○ Criminal law	○ Impaired driving
○ Attorney-at-law	○ Defence attorney	○ Defence lawyer	○ Criminal defence lawyer
○ DUI lawyer	○ Criminal defence attorney	○ Criminal justice lawyer	○ Felony charges
○ Criminal law attorney	○ Criminal attorney	○ Drug lawyer	○ Criminal defence

2. VIOLENT CRIMES

Charges under Violent Crimes

2.1 MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/Murder-and-Manslaughter>

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Charge	More Information
First-degree Murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Premeditated murder○ Must be a certain degree of planning and deliberation before intentionally taking the life of another○ Can attract consecutive sentences for multiple victims○ Minimum parole eligibility of 25 years
Second-degree Murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Involves taking the life of another, but does not include planning and deliberation○ This may occur when someone is killed in the heat of the moment○ Minimum parole eligibility of 10 years
Manslaughter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ When someone loses a life due to a criminal act○ Loss of life does not need to be intentional○ Variance in sentences can be quite large, ranging from probation to significant jail time○ Any death in which a firearm is used has a minimum term of imprisonment of 4 years
Attempted Murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Occurs where someone has unsuccessfully tried to take the life of another person○ Crown must prove the intention to kill○ Can be difficult burden to meet
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Negligence that meets a criminal negligence standard and death results○ Any reckless or grossly negligent behavior that results in a death can attract criminal liability and jail time

2.2 ASSAULT

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/Assault>

Charge	More Information
Simple Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Any unwanted physical contact of another person that does not result in serious bodily injury○ Lowest level○ Even a threatening gesture can be defined as assault○ House arrest is a possible sentence

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Assault Causing Bodily Harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ An assault on another person which results in bodily harm that is neither 'trifling or transitory'○ Eg. Broken nose, cracked orbital bone○ House arrest not available
Aggravated Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Very serious assault which results in very serious injuries○ Injuries defined as "wounding or maiming"○ Eg. Stab wounds, brain damage, loss of eyesight or hearing, internal injuries○ House arrest not available
Assault With a Weapon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Utilizing a weapon in the course of assaulting someone○ Can be something designed as a weapon (gun, knife) or something not designed as a weapon but was simply used as one (crowbar, piece of lumber)○ You need not injure a person, simply brandishing the weapon is enough
Assault of a Police Officer/Resisting Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Arises in the course of dealing with police officers, often during arrest○ Even in cases where you are wrongfully accused and arrested, you can still be charged with resisting arrest if you resist○ These can be near-impossible to persuade the Crown to drop as police put tremendous pressure on the Crown to prosecute these charges
Choking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Choking can be very serious and can be seen as a 'watered down' version of attempted murder○ Often results in significant periods of incarceration
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Threatening someone by implying death or serious bodily harm is a criminal offence○ Uttering threats either directly or via a third person○ The threat need not even be heard or make it back to the victim for it to be criminal○ Can qualify as a 'serious bodily injury offence' and make it ineligible for house arrest○ A threat to public safety can result in significant jail time
Extortion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Also referred to as blackmail○ Making a threat in order to obtain something○ Charges apply even if you are legally entitled to what you are attempting to obtain○ Threats in this context can be virtually anything, far beyond simple verbal threats to cause bodily harm

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- Eg “I’ll call the police if you don’t pay me back” can be extortion in certain circumstances
- The line between what is and what is not extortion can be tricky to navigate

2.3 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/domestic-violence>

Charges	More Information
Domestic Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A physical confrontation between you and a spouse or family member that does not result in injuries
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ An assault on a spouse or family member which results in bodily harm that is neither ‘trifling or transitory’○ Eg. Broken nose, cracked orbital bone○ House arrest not available
Aggravated Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Very serious assault which results in very serious injuries○ Injuries defined as “wounding or maiming”○ Eg. Stab wounds, brain damage, loss of eyesight or hearing, internal injuries○ House arrest not available
Assault With a Weapon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Utilizing a weapon in the course of assaulting a spouse or family member○ Can be something designed as a weapon (gun, knife) or something not designed as a weapon but was simply used as one (crowbar, piece of lumber)○ You need not injure a person, simply brandishing the weapon is enough

If you are convicted of a domestic violence offense, mandatory conditions prevent you from having any contact with the complainant or victim. A domestic criminal charge could prevent you from returning home and being with your family, regardless of the circumstances. It also means you are at risk of a criminal record and potentially a jail sentence.

2.4 GUN CHARGES

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/gun-offenses>

Charge	Description
Pointing a Firearm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pointing a firearm at another person ○ Does not matter whether it is loaded or not ○ Does not include imitation firearms
Using a Firearm in the Commission of an Offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of a firearm, whether or not the person causes or means to cause bodily harm to any person as a result of using the firearm, while committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence ○ Can also be during flight after committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence
Possession of a Firearm for a Dangerous Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carries or possess a weapon, imitation of a weapon, a prohibited device or any ammunition or prohibited ammunition for a purpose dangerous to public peace or for the purpose of committing an offense
Failing to Produce a Valid Possession Licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fails to surrender to a peace officer, a firearms officer, or a chief firearms officer any authorization, licence, or registration certificate held by the person when the person is required to do so

2.4.1 Restricted Firearms

- Any handgun that is not a prohibited firearm
- A firearm that has a barrel less than 470mm in length and is capable of discharging centre-fire ammunition in a semi-automatic manner
- A firearm that is designed or adapted to be fired when reduced to a length of less than 660mm by folding, telescoping, or otherwise
- A firearm of any other kind that is prescribed to be a restricted firearm

2.5 HOW A LAWYER CAN HELP

- Strategies for Defence
 - If you have been charged with a violent offence, a lawyer can assist you in a variety of strategies to defend your charges

Strategy	Why You Need a Lawyer
Bail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Many defence lawyers give up on bail in more serious cases ○ Everyone in Canada is guaranteed to ‘reasonable bail’ under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Going to Trial

Challenging Facts at Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Pick apart the prosecution and raise an effective legal defence
Interpreting Laws in Your Favour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Argue the law and precedent in a way which is most favourable to your specific case○ Careful and diligent legal research and application which only comes from years of legal experience
Applying Violations of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Every person within the borders of Canada is entitled to the protection of our Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms○ Some of the rights often violated by law enforcement officials include: your right to life, liberty, and security of the person; your right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures; your right to be free from arbitrary detention; and your right to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right○ A violation of your constitutionally protected rights and freedoms which results in evidence being seized could result in that evidence being excluded from your trial and may make it impossible for the Crown to build a case against you

Minimizing Your Sentence

Avoiding a Criminal Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In less serious cases, it may be possible to argue for a conditional discharge if you are convicted○ This means that it may be possible to avoid the imposition of a conviction on your criminal record despite being found guilty
Avoiding Jail Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Where jail is a possibility, lawyers will paint the best picture possible of your personal circumstances in an effort to avoid the possibility of incarceration○ Often, you will end up receiving a fine or period of probation
Reducing Jail Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In circumstances where jail is unavoidable, the goal will be to keep any potential jail sentence as low as possible○ Affect your freedom as minimally as possible

3. SEXUAL CRIMES

3.1 CHARGES

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/Sexual-Assault>

Type	Description
Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A physical confrontation between you and another person that was for a sexual purpose○ Something as minor as grabbing or groping to anything as serious as forced intercourse
Sexual Interference with a Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Also referred to as 'statutory rape'○ A sexual interaction with a person under the age of 16 years old○ It does not matter if the contact was consensual or not○ Minimum sentence of 90 days if proceeded summarily and 1 year if proceeded by indictment○ Accessing or possessing images or video of a child or children under the age of 18 in sexual or compromising positions○ Luring; refers to communicating with a person under the age of 18 with the view of engaging in a sexual relationship
Sexual Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A sexual interaction with a person who holds you in a position of trust○ Complainant or victim maybe be older than 16 years old○ Minimum sentence of 90 days
Voyeurism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Observing or recording someone for a sexual purpose where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy

- The Criminal Code has mandatory prison sentences for several types of sexual offences, especially those involving a minor
- You will also be placed on an SOIRA order, which is a National Sex Offender Information Registry
- Being registered as a sex offender will affect you for the rest of your life
- You may lose the rights to be with your family and have restraining orders placed on your contact with them

3.2 HOW A LAWYER CAN HELP

- Strategies for Defence

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- If you have been charged with sexual assault allegations, a lawyer can assist you in a variety of strategies to defend your charges

Strategy	Why You Need a Lawyer
Going to Trial	
Challenging Facts at Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sexual assault cases are often a credibility contest of “he said vs she said” ○ Verdict can rest on lawyer’s ability to cross-examine the complainant and independent witnesses ○ Not every cross-examination is effective
Navigating Special Evidentiary Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recent amendments to the Criminal Code have made it more difficult to challenge credibility ○ A successful defence to a sexual assault allegation must navigate these laws carefully and with deftness
Interpreting Laws in Your Favour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Argue the law and precedent in a way which is most favourable to your specific case ○ Careful and diligent legal research and application which only comes from years of legal experience
Applying Violations of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Every person within the borders of Canada is entitled to the protection of our Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms ○ Some of the rights often violated by law enforcement officials include: your right to life, liberty, and security of the person; your right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures; your right to be free from arbitrary detention; and your right to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right ○ A violation of your constitutionally protected rights and freedoms which results in evidence being seized could result in that evidence being excluded from your trial and may make it impossible for the Crown to build a case against you
Minimizing Your Sentence	

Avoiding a Criminal Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In less serious cases, it may be possible to argue for a conditional discharge if you are convicted○ This means that it may be possible to avoid the imposition of a conviction on your criminal record despite being found guilty
Avoiding Jail Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Where jail is a possibility, lawyers will paint the best picture possible of your personal circumstances in an effort to avoid the possibility of incarceration○ Often, you will end up receiving a fine or period of probation
Reducing Jail Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In circumstances where jail is unavoidable, the goal will be to keep any potential jail sentence as low as possible○ Affect your freedom as minimally as possible

4. DRUG OFFENSES

4.1 CHARGES

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/Drug-Possession>

Charge	Description
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Producing any illicit substance○ Examples; growing marijuana, cooking meth, cutting cocaine, cooking crack
Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Selling or transferring drugs to another individual○ Intent to distribute must be proven
Possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Having in your possession a drug for personal use○ Includes, but is not limited to; MDMA, cocaine, cannabis marijuana, oxycodone, PCP, amphetamines, morphine, resin, meth, heroin, etc○ Categorized in complex schedules within the Controlled Drug & Substances Act○ Being in possession of a Controlled Substance from Schedules 1, 2 or 3 is illegal and considered a felony
Possession for the Purpose of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Having possession of drugs in large enough quantity to be for the purpose of selling or trafficking the drug○ Can also include small amount of drugs packaged or found in a state that

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Trafficking	would appear to be for transfer or sale
Importing and Exporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Bringing drugs into or smuggling them out of Canada

4.2 CONVICTIONS

To convict you, the Crown Prosecutor must meet a number of legal prerequisites:

- A legal search and seizure: Often law enforcement officials do not know or respect the limits of their powers, resulting in unlawful searches and seizures
- Knowledge and Control: The Crown Prosecutor must prove that an accused person knew about the substance found and had the ability to exert some form of control over the drug
- The Substance itself: The drug must be sent to a forensic lab to be analyzed, confirming whether or not the drug seized was what the police believed it to be

4.3 HOW A LAWYER CAN HELP

- Strategies for Defence
 - If you have been caught with drugs, a lawyer can assist you in a variety of strategies to defend your charges

Strategy	Why You Need a Lawyer
Before the Trial	
Applying for the Alternative Measures Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If you are found in possession of a small amount of narcotics, it may be possible to divert your matter through the Alternative Measures Program○ Varies from province to province○ Allows you to complete community service in exchange for charges being dropped○ The Crown Prosecutor must refer you to the program○ Lawyers can help negotiate this outcome and guide you through completing it

Going to Trial

Challenging Facts at Arrest

- Where were the drugs found?
- Can the Crown prove that the drugs belonged to you or were in your possession?
- Is the manner the drugs were found in suggestive that they were to be sold?
- Was the quantity of drug found great enough to infer that it was possessed for the purpose of trafficking?

Interpreting Laws in Your Favour

- Argue the law and precedent in a way which is most favourable to your specific case
- Careful and diligent legal research and application which only comes from years of legal experience

Applying Violations of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms

- Every person within the borders of Canada is entitled to protection of our Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- Some of the rights often violated by law enforcement officials include: your right to life, liberty, and security of the person; your right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures; your right to be free from arbitrary detention; and your right to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right
- A violation of your constitutionally protected rights and freedoms which results in evidence being seized could result in that evidence being excluded from your trial and may make it impossible for the Crown to build a case against you

Minimizing Your Sentence

Avoiding a Criminal Record

- In less serious cases, it may be possible to argue for a conditional discharge if you are convicted
- This means that it may be possible to avoid the imposition of a conviction on your criminal record despite being found guilty

Avoiding Jail Time

- Where jail is a possibility, lawyers will paint the best picture possible of your personal circumstances in an effort to avoid the possibility of incarceration
- Often, you will end up receiving a fine or period of probation

Reducing Jail Time

- In circumstances where jail is unavoidable, the goal will be to keep any potential jail sentence as low as possible
- Affect your freedom as minimally as possible

5. DRIVING OFFENSES

5.1 CHARGES

www.criminallawyervancouver.ca/offenses/
<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/Impaired-Driving>

Type	Information	Why You Need a Lawyer
Driving While Prohibited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Driving a vehicle while prohibited or banned from doing so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It must be proven that the person charged knew of the prohibition ○ The prohibition must have been in effect the entire day on the day of offense
Driving Without Due Care & Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relates to one’s manner of driving under the circumstances as they were at the time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crown need only prove that the Accused committed the act ○ Defence must prove the manner of driving was done without negligence or fault on his or her part
Drunk Driving/Over 80/DUI/DWI/Refusal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operating a motor vehicle, while having care or control over that vehicle, while impaired by alcohol or a drug ○ Refusal deals with providing an inadequate breath sample and has the same consequences as blowing over the legal limit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Results in a criminal charge on your permanent record ○ Also enforces a one-year licence suspension and driving prohibition ○ These charges are extremely technical and require police and breath technicians to obey strict protocols ○ Refusal can occur as a result of a medical condition, or

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		confusing instructions on how to properly blow into the instrument
Dangerous Driving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Driving in a manner that could be considered a marked departure from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the Accused's situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crown need only prove that the Accused committed the act ○ Defence relates to one's subjective knowledge and actions at the time

5.2 HOW A LAWYER CAN HELP

- Strategies for Defence
 - If you have been caught with drugs, a lawyer can assist you in a variety of strategies to defend your charges

Strategy	Why You Need a Lawyer
Questioning the Reliability of the Breathalyzer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Breath instruments are not infallible ○ They can and do fail to correctly record blood alcohol content ○ If not properly operated or maintained, or uploaded with incorrect software, it can give a false reading ○ A lawyer will request the appropriate instrumentation documentation and send them off for analysis ○ Any discrepancies or issues may result in the readings being thrown out of evidence
Analyzing Varying Blood Alcohol Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Having a drink or two shortly before getting behind the wheel may mean that your blood alcohol level at the time of driving is different from your blood alcohol level at the time of testing ○ Breath samples used against you can only be obtained at check stop locations or at the police station itself ○ Sometimes a defence can be that your blood alcohol level while driving was in fact below the legal limit prior to providing samples of your breath ○ A trained expert may be used to extrapolate your blood alcohol reading
Challenging Observations of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Observations the officer makes with respect to what he/she believes to be 'physical indicia of impairment' may have other explanations ○ Eg. poor balance might be from poor road conditions, slippery footwear,

<p>Impairment</p>	<p>wearing heels, or a knee or hip injury; slurred speech can be from a speech impediment, nervousness or being tongue-tied; red eyes can result from allergies, cigarette smoke, or fatigue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Officers might embellish their notes in order to make a case seem stronger than it is ○ Lawyers can expose this exaggeration with a vigorous cross-examination
<p>Employing Refusal or Failure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In some cases people are physically unable to provide an adequate sample into the roadside breathalyzer machines ○ Can be due to asthma or respiratory issues, anxiety or nervousness, the officer may be threatening or abusive or providing confusing instructions as to how to provide a sample ○ Sometimes the breath instrument is simply not properly maintained or in proper working order

6. PROPERTY CRIMES

6.1 CHARGES

<http://www.criminallawyervancouver.ca/offenses/#fifteen>

<http://www.dunnandassociates.ca/Fraud>

Charge	Description
<p>Theft Under \$5000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stealing money or goods of a value less than \$5000 ○ Often this includes shoplifting charges
<p>Theft Over \$5000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stealing money or goods of a value more than \$5000 ○ House arrest not available for these types of offenses
<p>Fraud Under \$5000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Defrauding someone, or something, of a value less than \$5000 ○ Person or institution defrauded does not necessarily even have to have suffered a loss ○ Trying to cash a false cheque, for example, would be considered fraud even if no funds are dispersed

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Fraud Over \$5000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Defrauding someone, or something, of a value more than \$5000○ House arrest not available for these offences
Uttering a Forged Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A very specific offence dealing with documents that are false or forged in some fashion○ Eg. a cheque on which you forged the signature or a fake document you created yourself to obtain a benefit
Possession of Stolen Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Being in possession of any property or thing without the permission of the owner while having knowledge and control over the item in question
Mischief	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ When an Accused destroys or damages property; renders property useless or inoperative; interferes with the lawful use, enjoyment, or operation of property; or interferes with any person in the lawful use, enjoyment, or operation of the property
Break & Enter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ When an Accused breaks and enters into a place and attempts, or does commit, an indictable offence within○ If the place is a residence, as opposed to a commercial facility, there is a maximum sentence of life imprisonment
Robbery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Theft with violence, whether attempted or actual○ If a firearm is used, the Accused faces a minimum penalty of 4 years in prison

6.2 HOW A LAWYER CAN HELP

- Strategies for Defence
 - If you have been caught committing theft or fraud, a lawyer can assist you in a variety of strategies to defend your charges

Strategy	Why You Need a Lawyer
Going to Trial	

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Challenging Facts at Arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ How was the theft or fraud committed?○ Were there witnesses to the allegations?○ Did the police find a paper trail?○ Is there another explanation?○ Fraud cases are often prosecuted by following the paper trail○ This makes it difficult to prove beyond a reasonable doubt
Interpreting Laws in Your Favour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Argue the law and precedent in a way which is most favourable to your specific case○ Careful and diligent legal research and application which only comes from years of legal experience
Applying Violations of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Every person within the borders of Canada is entitled to protection of our Constitution and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms○ Some of the rights often violated by law enforcement officials include: your right to life, liberty, and security of the person; your right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures; your right to be free from arbitrary detention; and your right to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right○ A violation of your constitutionally protected rights and freedoms which results in evidence being seized could result in that evidence being excluded from your trial and may make it impossible for the Crown to build a case against you
Minimizing Your Sentence	
Avoiding a Criminal Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In less serious cases, it may be possible to argue for a conditional discharge if you are convicted○ This means that it may be possible to avoid the imposition of a conviction on your criminal record despite being found guilty
Avoiding Jail Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Where jail is a possibility, lawyers will paint the best picture possible of your personal circumstances in an effort to avoid the possibility of incarceration○ Often, you will end up receiving a fine or period of probation
Reducing Jail Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In circumstances where jail is unavoidable, the goal will be to keep any potential jail sentence as low as possible○ Affect your freedom as minimally as possible

7. MISCELLANEOUS

7.1 CHARGES

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/obscenity>

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/treason/>

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/prostitution/>

Charge	Description
Obscenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Offences Tending to Corrupt Morals○ Any publication of which the dominant characteristic is the undue exploitation of sex, or of sex and any one or more of the following subjects: crime, horror, cruelty, or violence○ The standards of “undue exploitation of sex” is determined either by “the internal necessities of the work itself” or by “the standards of acceptance of the community”
Solicitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Procuring or living on the avails of prostitution○ Owning, operating, or occupying a bawdy house○ All forms of public communication for the purpose of prostitution○ Knowingly transporting another to a bawdy house○ Purchasing sexual services from someone less than 18 years old
Treason	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Two categories; treason and high treason○ Treason<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Uses force or violence for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Canada or a province▪ Discloses, without lawful authority, military or scientific material to agents of a foreign state, if he or she knows or should know that the material may be used to impair Canada’s safety or defence▪ Engages in certain listed conspiracies or attempted offences▪ Sentence of life imprisonment; normal parole rules apply○ High Treason

- Kills, attempts to kill, wounds, imprisons, or restrains the sovereign
- Wages war against Canada or does any act preparatory thereto
- Assists an enemy at war with Canada or any armed force against whom Canadian forces are engaged in hostilities, even if no state of war exists
- Sentence of life in prison without parole
- Canadian citizens and persons owing allegiance to Her Majesty in right of Canada who commit acts of high treason or treason are punishable under Canadian criminal law even if the acts are performed outside of Canada
- Criminal Code also penalizes acts such as alarming the sovereign, assisting an alien enemy to leave Canada, failing to make reasonable efforts to prevent the commission of high treason, intimidating Parliament or a legislature, sabotage, incitement to mutiny, and sedition