

# CANADA NEEDS CHILD PROTECTION

## Proposed changes to the criminal code and privacy legislation to prevent internet child sex and abuse images and exploitation (child pornography)

*A policy brief prepared for the Honourable Robert Nicholson, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada; and the Honourable Peter Van Loan, Minister of Public Safety*

By Canada Family Action Coalition, as part of their 2009 Child Safe Nation campaign

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## **PREAMBLE**

Canada Family Action Coalition (CFAC) will work tirelessly to see that children in Canada and other nations that are being harmed by Canadian predators are protected. Sex crimes against children are escalating at an alarming rate. As access to the internet and the ability to transfer images increases, there has been a dramatic and destructive increase of availability of child rape and abuse images and exploitation of young people.

The FBI reports that online child pornography/child sexual exploitation investigations which are handled under their Innocent Images National Initiative, accounted for 39 percent of all cases under the Cyber Division in the fiscal year 2007. Innocent Images grew exponentially between the fiscal years 1996 and 2007 as follows:

- 2062 percent increase in cases opened (113 to 2443)
- 1003 percent increase in information & indictments (99 to 1092)
- 2501 percent increase in arrests, locates & summons (68 to 1769)
- 1404 percent increase in convictions & pre-trial diversions (68 to 1023)

Between the fiscal years 1996-2007, the Innocent Images National Initiative has recorded the following statistical accomplishments:

- Number of Cases Opened: **20,134**
- Number of Informations & Indictments: **6,844**
- Number of Arrests, Locates & Summons: **9,469**
- Number of Convictions & Pretrial Diversions: **6,863**<sup>1</sup>

In Canada, victimization statistics in respect to Internet based child sexual exploitation are difficult to generate, according to a report by the RCMP child exploitation coordination centre. “While various governmental agencies collect data on sexual offences and on child pornography offences (for example, Statistics Canada, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Correctional Service Canada), Internet specific data is not currently available,” the report states. <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information on the FBI’s Innocent Images National Initiative and Internet safety, please read the FBI brochure titled ‘*A Parent’s Guide to Internet Safety.*’ This brochure, as well as other information about crimes against children, is available on the FBI website, [www.fbi.gov/innocent.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/innocent.htm).

<sup>2</sup> *The Internet Based Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth Environmental Scan*, The National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC), 2005 – updated November 2008

**Canada Family Action Coalition calls upon the Government of Canada to take immediate and bold steps to protect our children from internet predators and those that lure and abuse children via the internet.**

The following document includes relevant excerpts from the current criminal code of Canada and seven key points that CFAC would like the Honorable Minister of Justice to consider. In order of importance to CFAC:

1. Change the term “child pornography” to reflect the offences involved in this crime, and expand the definition to include real-time or webcam images;
2. Place child pornography legislation into a more corresponding section of the Criminal Code;
3. Address need for stronger and minimum sentences;
4. Enact national mandatory reporting for all internet child sex crimes;
5. Remove “art” as a reasonable defence;
6. Equip law enforcement with the tools they need;
7. Fix the national sex offenders registry.

The following legislative changes are not only good for Canadian children but other children around the world. They reflect the fact that Canadians want tougher laws and justice for those that harm children. Implementing the suggested changes will improve public opinion of the government by indicating our political leaders are serious about protecting children. Children's rights have been ignored for years in Canadian law and the government that steps up to care for children will likely be rewarded politically. More so, this will help prevent children from harm for years to come.

**1. Change the term “child pornography” to reflect the offences surrounding this crime, and expand the definition to include real-time and webcam images.**

a) Terminology

First and foremost, there is NO such thing as “child pornography.” For most people, this term implies viewing and/or distributing sexual images of children. In no way does that reflect the horrendous nature of the crime. What both the law and society refer to as “child pornography” in fact involves heinous acts of forcible rape, abuse, and sometimes torture. Every image or video is a record of a crime that has been committed and a child that has been victimized. Children have been violated and there is a record of it forever.

We are doing injustice to the victims, and misleading the public by continuing to call these images, child pornography. People need to know exactly what is involved in the

creation of those images; they need to be cognizant of the horrific crimes against children, and they must not think of it as similar to adult pornography.

Many times people think "child pornography" is comprised mostly of 16 and 17 year old girls. That would be bad – but this could not be further from the truth.

Victims portrayed in the images are getting younger and younger and the images are becoming more graphic and violent. A study commissioned in the U.S. by the *National Center for Missing & Exploited Children* found the following:

- 83% of arrested child pornography possessors had images of children 6 to 12 years old;
- 39% had images of children 3 to 5 years old;
- 19% had images of infants and toddlers under age 3;
- 92% had images of minors focusing on genitals or showing explicit sexual activity;
- 80% had pictures showing the sexual penetration of a child, including oral sex;
- 21% had child pornography depicting violence such as rape, bondage, and torture. Most of these images involved children who were gagged, bound, blindfolded, or otherwise suffering sadistic sex.

The same study also showed that 40% of arrested child pornography possessors were “dual offenders,” who possessed child pornography and sexually victimized children, suggesting there may be a correlation between simple possession and committing sexual abuse upon a child.<sup>3</sup>

By changing the definition in the criminal code, we believe it will help ‘de-normalize’ these horrific acts as the above study highlights. We suggest a legal definition such as child sex and abuse images would be a more accurate for the offence. ***We stress how important this is.*** This change would serve to strengthen a negative image about this crime and act as a deterrent for those who may just be curious about child porn. It will influence the way the public thinks about these offences and add pressure on offenders by worsening their public image after conviction.

### **Current Definition of child pornography**

**163.1** (1) In this section, "child pornography" means:

(a) a photographic, film, video or other visual representation, whether or not it was made by electronic or mechanical means,

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<sup>3</sup> National Center for Missing & Exploited Children , *Internet Sex Crimes Against Minors: The Response of Law Enforcement*, Crimes Against Children Research Center, p. 23-24

- (i) that shows a person who is or is depicted as being under the age of eighteen years and is engaged in or is depicted as engaged in explicit sexual activity, or
  - (ii) the dominant characteristic of which is the depiction, for a sexual purpose, of a sexual organ or the anal region of a person under the age of eighteen years;
- (b) any written material, visual representation or audio recording that advocates or counsels sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this Act;
- (c) any written material whose dominant characteristic is the description, for a sexual purpose, of sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this Act; or
- (d) any audio recording that has as its dominant characteristic the description, presentation or representation, for a sexual purpose, of sexual activity with a person under the age of eighteen years that would be an offence under this Act.

### **Real Time or Webcam Images**

As technology changes, so does the way people commit crimes. CFAC is of the strong conviction that we must now add **Real Time or Webcam Images** to the criminal code definition of child pornography. This will help prosecute those who keep no recorded images but have used a webcam or real time image to harm children. The police are developing new methods to track offenders, but do not have the legal defence to support their investigations. Adding real time and webcam images to the definition will allow police who have observed these activities to treat it as a crime just like watching any other crime being committed. It would also help legitimize the need for ISP's to allow police departments to gain access to the addresses of criminal offenders using the internet.

### **Child Modeling Sites**

The use of child modeling sites is on the rise around the world. Child modeling sites are nothing less than a means of child abuse and exploitation. These are user pay sites and many may be fronts for child pornography. Child modeling sites are mostly young girls in very sexually provocative poses often in very skimpy clothing with no other purpose than selling these images to perverts. Child modeling sites allow pedophiles to feed their sexual addictions in a legal way and also to network with other who share a similar perversion. Children are being exploited and actions must be taken against these crimes.

If we can change the wording of the offence of Child Pornography to child sex and abuse images then it is likely child modeling sites would not be able to operate under the law because they could be classed as abuse and child exploitation images. The other option is working to charge people that make, possess or transmit child modeling images as an offence under section 163 "offences tending to corrupt morals" in the Canadian criminal code. This "legal" exploitation of children is appalling and needs to be stopped as these children are not modeling or selling anything other than themselves. Parents of these children ought to be investigated also.

## **2. PLACE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY LEGISLATION INTO A MORE CORRESPONDING SECTION IN THE CRIMINAL CODE**

Currently the offences of child pornography are in section 163 of the Canadian criminal code which is titled, “Offences Tending To Corrupt Morals”. Child sex and abuse images are NOT merely an issue of corrupting morals; they involve horrendous acts of rape and sexual assault of children. As such, child pornography should be placed in a section of the Criminal Code that reflects the serious nature of the crime. This offence is child rape or sexual assault and should be viewed as such. Such a change will clarify the nature of the crime to the public, government and judges. It will also serve to provide judges with an opportunity to take a fresh approach with sentencing, applying the full extent of the law without the need to reference past sentencing.

## **3. ENACT NATIONAL MANDATORY REPORTING FOR ALL INTERNET CHILD SEX CRIMES**

The 2008 *Child Pornography: Model Legislation & Global Review* released by the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children recommended that child pornography legislation meet the following 5 criteria:

- exists with specific regard to child pornography;
- provides a definition of child pornography;
- criminalizes computer facilitated offenses;
- criminalizes possession of child pornography, regardless of the intent to distribute; and
- requires Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to report suspected child pornography to law enforcement.

There are only five countries in the world that meet all five of these standards: Australia, Belgium, France, South Africa and the United States. Canada is noticeably missing from this list; we even lag behind “moral authorities” like South Africa and France! Mandatory reporting is lacking and must be enacted. Currently ISPs operate in a manner that assumes no responsibility for criminal activity taking place on their networks even though they – and everyone else – knows child sex and abuse crimes are rampant on their services ( in February 2008 over 200,000 accounts in Southern Ontario alone were identified and 20 people charged).

Some ISP providers are partnering with Cybertip; however they must be required to do more. They must be required to report ALL known criminal activity occurring on their services. Every person and organization must also bear the responsibility and requirement to report suspected child sex and abuse on the internet. This includes IT professionals, cable companies, credit card companies and every citizen.

***We must mandate healthcare and social services professionals, teachers, law enforcement officers, photo developers, IT professionals, ISPs, credit card companies, and banks to report suspected child sex and abuse internet activity to law enforcement.***

There are three classes of individuals and organizations that should be required to report suspected child pornography activities and offenses to law enforcement or another mandated agency:

- (1) Individuals who, in their everyday, professional capacity, come into contact with children and owe a certain duty of care to those children;
- (2) Individuals who, in their everyday, professional capacity, do not come into contact with children, but may potentially be exposed to child pornography as a result of their job responsibilities; and
- (3) Organizations or corporations whose services are being used to disseminate child sex images and who, as a result, should exercise a certain amount of industry responsibility/corporate citizenship/corporate social responsibility in their day-to-day business operations.

The first group is self explanatory. Members include, but are not necessarily limited to healthcare and social service professionals, teachers, school counselors, and law enforcement officers. Based on daily interactions with children, these individuals may develop well founded suspicions about potential child victims.

The second group is comprised primarily of photo developers and IT professionals, who may accidentally discover child pornography images while processing film, repairing an individual's computer or servicing a company computer in an office. This class of individuals should not be required to search for the illegal material, but rather only to report it to the appropriate authorities if found.

Finally, the last group consists of ISPs, credit card companies, and banks. In many circumstances, law enforcement may never know about many child pornography offenses if ISPs did not report (either voluntarily or under legal obligation). Given the heavy traffic in child sex images over the Internet, ISPs are in an ideal position to report suspected criminal activity to law enforcement. A "notice and takedown" requirement should be enacted within national legislation, and consideration should be given to statutory protections that would allow and protect ISPs to fully and effectively report child pornography, including the transmission of images to the law enforcement agency.

With regards to members of the financial industry, the ability to use credit cards and other payment methods to purchase child pornography has made it easier than ever to obtain child pornography. Child pornography has become a multi-billion dollar commercial enterprise and is among the fastest growing businesses on the internet. Distribution over the internet has facilitated instant access by millions and possibly billions of individuals throughout the world. Financial companies must be vigilant and they should be required to proactively observe and report child porn activity to law enforcement.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> *Child Pornography: Model Legislation & Global Review*, 2008 5<sup>th</sup> edition, International Centre For Missing & Exploited Children:

CFAC recognizes the role and work that Cybertip does, however, we are calling for legislation that mandates individuals and corporations to report these abuses to law enforcement. The Canadian government needs to follow the lead of provinces like Ontario and Manitoba and create federal laws that would involve significant fines and possible jail terms for failing to report child sex and abuse image activity.

When an IPS becomes aware of a crime, they must be required to report this information to law enforcement. This information will require the IP address and the address of the registered owner so police can begin an investigation.

Similarly, the RCMP or any police department must have the ability, without a warrant, to be able to access the address of a person suspected of internet sex crimes against children. If police have the IP address of someone suspected of a child sex crime on the internet, ISP's must be required to provide the address associated with that IP address. After all, police can obtain your address from your license plate registration if they suspect you of criminal activity – why do they not have the same authority for internet child sex crimes?

### **Funding Police Departments**

The police departments across the country are drastically underfunded when it comes to fighting cyber crime. Ten years ago no police department could have dreamed about having to fund internet crime resources like they are faced with now. Every police official CFAC has spoken to has reported that the number one need is resources. In recent CRTC hearings there was discussion about taxing internet usage. If any tax or levy is placed on internet accounts it should be earmarked to fight internet crime not fund the “artist” that defends some of the acts of child exploitation as art.

CFAC would strongly support resourcing the police by placing a one dollar levy per month on every internet account in Canada if, and only if, it would be guaranteed to go to police departments to fight internet crime.

## **4. ADDRESS NEED FOR STRONGER AND MINIMUM SENTENCES**

Sentencing in Canada MUST be addressed! There are too many cases of those who possess, make or distribute child sex and abuse images that are not punished to the full extent of the law. CFAC recognizes that judges in Canada play the most influential role when it comes to sentencing. Unfortunately, judges do not have a good record of ensuring justice is served and the community protected. This is partly due to misuse of precedence rulings and the perception that this crime is of a pornographic nature. It is examples like the following that underscore the need for the Canadian government to take their rightful place as LAW MAKERS and ensure justice is served and not left to the arbitrary discretion of judges.

\* Clay Meron of PEI received only 4 years in jail on a third conviction, involving some 500,000 child sex and abuse images, not to mention additional charges while he was awaiting trial on the first charge. Crown attorney John Diamond said, “They

depict small children performing sexual acts with adult males, with other children. Unless you've seen it you really can't describe it. Even when you see it you can't describe it." said Diamond.<sup>5</sup>

During sentencing, Judge Jeff Lantz called Meron the worst of the worst child porn offenders. He said he hadn't seen a case like it in Canada and he called his actions vile and disgusting.

If this is the worst of the worst – they why would he sentence him to only four years in prison – on a **THIRD** conviction?

We must have **lengthy minimum mandatory sentences** to protect society and prevent this type of injustice. We must also ensure that during these minimum mandatory sentences there is no opportunity for parole so the national parole board does not undo justice that has been served.

In another case, Joshua Innes lured two Alberta girls aged 14 and 13 to perform sexual acts while he watched them via web cam and recorded the crime. He then blackmailed them by making them perform these acts again. The judge sentenced him to nine years in prison. This however, was completely undone by the National Parole Board (NPB) granting him parole less than **ONE** year after sentencing. In June 2008 the NPB had admitted that Innes was in fact, likely to commit an offence involving violence before completing his sentence. In that ruling, the parole board said it considered Innes' crimes to be "extremely serious and having possibly inflicted long-lasting trauma on the victims." **Less than two months later they found that "there were not reasonable grounds to believe that he would commit a violent offence."** In its decision, the board said the Montreal man was responding well to treatment and was on the path to recovery — despite the fact that Innes had previously been assessed as being at moderate to high risk of sexual reoffending.

This is inexcusable injustice. Protection of the community can only be possible by removing the convict from the public. A mandatory minimum sentence of incarceration with no parole would accomplish such.

These are not isolated cases and we must stop the abuses and create a meaningful deterrent for potential offenders. Repeat offenders must be more permanently removed from society. The following are three examples out of many where Canadians have been let down.

\* Kyle Hillier, age 22, was sentenced to 9 months for possession of child pornography in 2006 - nine months! He went back in the community where he committed the crimes.

\* Carl Treleaven, age 53, was given a second chance by the National Parole Board – **AFTER** being kicked out of treatment and despite being ruled a **moderate** to low risk to re-offend.

\* Jeremy Houston age 52, a former school teacher was sentenced to an 18 month conditional sentence for accessing child pornography even though he downloaded and

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5 . <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/prince-edward-island/story/2007/03/16/meron-three.html>

saved images of child pornography. Houston did not have to go to jail and will instead be allowed to serve his time at home under strict conditions – again, having access to children in the community!

We could provide many more examples, but the Canadian government needs to stop this injustice by enacting real and serious minimum mandatory sentences.

There are four potential offences under the Canada criminal code. The following is a breakdown of those sentenced under the current code, and CFAC's recommended sentences based upon other jurisdictions.

1. Making child pornography

(2) Every person who makes, prints, publishes or possesses for the purpose of publication any child pornography is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year; or

an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of ninety days.

We **MUST** increase the penalty for these crimes by recognizing that these offences involve serious and violent crimes against children. Canada has the opportunity to become an international leader in protecting children.

The U.S. hands out sentences that are far more appropriate to the seriousness of child sex crimes. Under the U.S. criminal code section 2251, sexual exploitation of children, referring to the production of or enticing minors to participate in the making of child porn is an offence. Offenders are held directly responsible for making the child sex and abuse image. Whether the offender entices and records the abuse on U.S. soil, or in Canada or other foreign nations, the sentence is the same: a minimum of 15 years and maximum of 30 years imprisonment. The U.S. also takes into account previous offences. **In the case of section 2251 – with one previous offence the minimum sentence is 25 years and not exceeding 50 years.** The U.S. clearly places high value on the life of a child victimized by child pornography and this value is reflected in the sentencing.

CFAC recommends that Canada follow suit with similar mandatory sentences of a **minimum 9 and maximum 18 years**. By doing this and placing value on our children, we will send a clear message to predatory criminals around the world that we will no longer tolerate people abusing children. Remember – the people who make these images are directly responsible for the harming of innocent children. They must be held responsible for the abuses involved in creating these images. Not only is the child victimized in the creation of the image – he or she continues to be victimized throughout life, because once an image is traded on the internet there is no way to recover it.

**Summary convictions** in the case of child sex and abuse images must be abolished. Too often summary convictions are used as bargaining power by lawyers to strike a deal. When these deals are struck, the victims of child sex and abuse images are the ones who pay the price. If Canada is going to be serious about protecting children, then we need to do away with summary convictions and options of reduced charges..

**Wording change in criminal code:**

**RE: 2. Distribution Of Child Pornography**

(3) Every person who transmits, makes available, distributes, sells, advertises, imports, exports or possesses for the purpose of transmission, making available, distribution, sale, advertising or exportation any child pornography is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of ninety days.

CFAC recommends that the wording in the distribution portion of this text is changed to:

Every person who transmits, makes available, distributes, sells, advertises, imports, exports or possesses for the purpose of transmission, making available, distribution, sale, advertising or exportation any child pornography **or intends to** is guilty of an indictable offence.

If an offender has a designated quantity of child abuse images, then we can be sure that they **intend to** distribute. CFAC recommends the minimum sentence in (a) be changed to **seven years**, similar to the U.S., and the maximum sentence to not more than **18 years**, similar to Section 2252 of the U.S. Criminal Code. When a profit has been made, this crime should be considered more serious as it is now with other crimes.

**RE: 3. Possession Of Child Pornography**

(4) Every person who possesses any child pornography is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of forty-five days; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of fourteen days.

CFAC recommends a minimum sentence of five years, similar to the U.S. and not more than 18 years according to Section 2252 of the U.S. Code. When one has prior offences, the minimum and maximum sentences should double.

**RE:** 4. Accessing Child Pornography

(4.1) Every person who accesses any child pornography is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of forty-five days; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of fourteen days.

If a person accesses child sex and abuse images but does not download or intend to further access the images then CFAC recommends that the minimum sentence be 3 years and a maximum of 8 years. The victim is still a victim and the person has possessed the images even if only temporarily.

CFAC believes that there should be no summary convictions related to child sex abuse.

## **5. REMOVE ART AS A REASONABLE DEFENCE**

Defence (as in the Canadian criminal code)

(6) No person shall be convicted of an offence under this section if the act that is alleged to constitute the offence

(a) has a legitimate purpose related to the administration of justice or to science, medicine, education or art;

The Canadian government must take action to remove art as a "defence". The 1999 case of John Robin Sharpe is one that is a disgrace to all Canadians. Sharpe argued that his writing had "artistic merit." It is shameful that the criminal code allows the option of art as a defence for child sex and abuse images. There is nothing artistic about the sexual abuse of children— written or pictorial. The word "art" must be removed from possible defences.

Secondly, application of the terms science, medicine and education must be narrowed. Lawmakers must work to remove the subjective areas from laws regarding this issue. They must define and state exactly the conditions under which child sex and abuse images can be used for the administration of justice, science, medicine, or education.

In the administration of justice it is imperative that the perpetrator is not allowed to be able to "review" the images in question and continue the abuse. His legal team may need to view these; otherwise only police departments, prosecutors, judges (and juries) need to be able to ever see these images again.

For utilizing these images in science, medicine, and education – individuals should be required to be registered and have certain professional licenses.

## **6. EQUIP LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH THE TOOLS THEY NEED**

We have discussed, briefly, the need for police to have more authority with ISPs regarding accessing home addresses connected to an IP address that they know has been involved in a crime in real time.

As technology continues to change and becomes easier to access, police will need more tools for effective investigations. For example, one challenge facing police involves encryption of computers, or files on that computer, making it impossible for police to access evidence. Some countries have recognized this problem. In the U.K., for example, the government enacted legislation that makes it illegal for criminals to refuse to turn over the encryption keys to the computer in question (**Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act of 2000**). If persons refuse to turn the encryption keys over to police the individuals can be charged with contempt of court.

CFAC would support any movements by the Canadian government that provides law enforcement the ability to more effectively identify and prosecute those who abuse and harm children, or who are concealing those crimes. CFAC also recognizes that such a law in Canada would create some controversy, and certainly the law should state conditions under which it would apply, but we believe that the government needs to take all possible steps, using all available means at every possible opportunity to protect Canada's most valuable resource: our children, who are defenseless without legal protection.

## **7. FIX THE NATIONAL SEX OFFENDERS REGISTRY**

It is widely accepted that the National Sex Offenders Registry (NSOR) is not working! Similar to other large government programs that have failed the Canadian public, such as the Gun Registry, the NSOR is a dismal failure. There are many reported cases of people not being added to the list that should be, people on the list that should not be, plus close to ten percent of all people on the list the RCMP has no idea where they are. It is well known that many sex offenders change their names while in prison to try and avoid being on the list as well as in the public eye upon release. Privacy laws in Canada cripple programs like the NSOR when Corrections Canada does not communicate when offenders will be released to the list or the list does not tell police when the next time an offender must report because it is trying to protect the privacy of the offender. Finally, it is very difficult for front line police to have up-to-date access to the NSOR. This is a national embarrassment.

CFAC calls on this government to take action now to clean up this useless, crippling database so it can be used as a law enforcement tool.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, Canada Family Action Coalition calls upon the government to do the following:

- Take immediate actions in light of the ever increasing number of pedophiles abusing children;
- Introduce laws in the next session of Parliament addressing the matters outlined in this brief; and
- Call upon all MPs and the Senate to support the ideal of protecting children through the only meaningful means – removing the perpetrators from society for appropriate periods.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this brief.

Yours truly,

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