

# DOWNLOAD PDF COMPILATION OF THE BYE-LAWS AND POLICE REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL

## Chapter 1 : Factsheet on Police Containment of and Violence in the African Community | Toronto Media C

*Compilation of the bye-laws and police regulations in force in the city of Montreal [microform]: with an appendix containing extracts from provincial enactments.*

It is a reference document and should not be considered an official version of the By-law. Please refer to the official French text of the By-law and its amendment as the official documents. In this By-law, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following expressions mean: Subsection I - Civic Spirit 4. No one shall, within or on a building or rolling stock: Subsection II - Operations 5. No one shall, within a building or rolling stock: No one shall insert in a fare vending machine or a changemaker anything except Canadian currency or an electronic cash card. Subsection IV - Animals 8. Anyone may be accompanied, within a building or rolling stock: No one shall, under any other circumstances, gain access to the premises with any animal, nor allow any animal to gain access to such premises. For the purpose of the present section, a bus shelter or a bicycle shelter is considered a closed building. When allowed, any equipment, such as skis, shall be tied together and shall not interfere with traffic inside the rolling stock. These restrictions pertaining to rush hour shall not apply on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. In a bus or minibus, no one shall: No one shall, except if necessary or authorized to do so, open or cross a door from one metro car to another. A pilot project is ongoing. In a metro station, no one shall: Under any other circumstance or in any other place, such activities are forbidden without authorisation. Subsection II - Solicitation or commercial activities Outside of the controlled area of a metro station, it is permitted to ask or collect a donation, alms or other benefits, subject to the other restrictions in the present By-law. Under any other circumstance or in any other place, such activities are forbidden. Outside of the controlled area of a metro station, it is permitted to conduct surveys or other such studies, or solicit or collect signatures, subject to the other restrictions in the present By-law. Outside of the controlled area of a metro station, it is permitted to display, offer or distribute a book, newspaper, pamphlet, handbill, leaflet or any other printed material: Subsection III - Bicycles Under any other circumstance or in any other place, it is forbidden to transport a bicycle, unicycle, tricycle or other similar item. Notwithstanding the other provisions of the present By-law, in a metro station or rolling stock, no one shall: In a metro station or rolling stock, it is permitted to operate electronic equipment emitting sound on the condition of using earphones. For the purpose of the present section, the various ring tones emitted by telephones are not forbidden. Anyone who contravenes the present By-law can lose the right to remain in the buildings or in the rolling stock and be compelled to leave. If anyone contravenes more than once the same By-law provisions in a twenty-four 24 month period, the amounts of the fines provided in connection with such offence shall be doubled. Anyone who advises, encourages or induces another person to commit an offence against this By-law, or does or omits to do something in order to help another person commit an offence, is a party to such offence and is liable to the same penalty provided for the offender, whether or not such offender has been prosecuted or found guilty. This By-law does not limit the application of any other statutory or regulatory provisions to anyone who is within a building or rolling stock. Subsection II - References Unless otherwise provided, the references in this By-law shall be read while bearing in mind the amendments that may be made from time to time to the statutory or regulatory provisions to which they refer. Subsection V - Exemption Subsection VI - Implementation This By-law shall become effective, in compliance with the law, on the fifteenth 15th day following its publication in a newspaper of general circulation on the STM territory, or on any other scheduled date.

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## Chapter 2 : Canadian law and justice - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*This item: Bye-laws and police regulations: Compilation of the bye-laws and police regulations in force in the City of Montreal. With an appendix, containing extracts from provincial enactments. With an appendix, containing extracts from provincial enactments.*

Middle East[ edit ] Palestine and Jordan inherited laws from the days of the British Mandate that prevent buildings from rising more than four stories above the ground except by special government permission. No tower shall be 35 meters high measured from the top of the sidewalk. Hong Kong SAR[ edit ] To protect the ridge line along Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon , height restrictions are imposed according to the location of the buildings or structures. Indonesia[ edit ] In Bali, Indonesia , a building cannot be higher than a coconut tree , which is about 15 meters. There are however height restriction laws in many cities, often aimed to protect historic skylines. In Athens , buildings are not allowed to surpass twelve floors so as not to block the view towards the Parthenon. There are several exceptions though, such as the Athens Tower, the Atrina center and the OTE central building which all exceed that level. This is due to them either being built far away from the centre, or to the fact that they were constructed during periods of political instability. In the central area of Rome , delimited by the Aurelian Walls , no building can exceed the height of the dome of St. Peter's Basilica. There is however a height restriction for new onshore wind turbines in the European Union, which set their total height to metres. Until 2000, buildings in downtown Ottawa were limited to four stories due to the nearby fault line. The Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce said that maintaining the height restriction of four stories would discourage businesses from coming to the city. In 2000, the city rejected the proposal to increase the height limit to eight stories. No buildings may exceed the height of the Niagara Escarpment, to preserve views of Lake Ontario from the Escarpment, and vice versa. This is to prevent those structures from being a hazard to air navigation. These structures have to be marked with red and white paint, have flight safety lamps on top, or both. Height restriction laws are not always kept strictly. No building located within one mile of the Wisconsin State Capitol may be higher than it set in Madison. Height limits vary between 75 feet to 100 feet throughout the city, with the primary intent being to protect views of Mount Hood and the West Hills.

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## Chapter 3 : Historical Notes: Administration and Law - tables - Tasmanian Legislation Online

*Compilation of the bye-laws and police regulations in force in the city of Montreal [electronic resource]: with an appendix containing extracts from provincial enactments.*

The social unrest that began in the s peaked in the s. Terrorism, both domestic and international, was a significant problem for police around the world. Terrorists and even national governments adopted hostage taking as a preferred tool for pressing their causes, and criminals quickly adopted this terrifying tactic for their own purposes. The domestic and international turmoil caused other disruptions, as well. The first oil embargo resulted in long lines at gas pumps, alternate day restrictions on the purchase of gasoline and reduced speed limits. The reduced speed limits and need to conserve gasoline produced major speed enforcement initiatives and had the unexpected benefit of significantly reducing traffic fatalities. The oil embargo also triggered serious economic problems. Inflation soared and employment fell. Shortages of such diverse products as beef and toilet paper plagued the country, resulting in increased criminal activity such as truck hijacking. The price of gold and silver skyrocketed, and burglars looking for antique silverware and gold jewelry increased their illegal activities across the State. Illegal drug trafficking and violent crime increased drastically. The New York State Police was confronted with dealing with these escalating crime rates and social turmoil during a time of declining resources. During the s, "doing more with less" was the watchword for New York State Government. In four of the ten years, the Division did not hire any members to replace those who retired or resigned. The State Police increasingly relied on the application of technology to improve efficiency and maintain law enforcement services for the citizens they were sworn to serve. Continued Reorganization The reorganization and modernization of the New York State Police that began during the s continued into the early s. In , the new headquarters for Troop K was completed. More specialized units were established as criminals became more sophisticated. Special hazardous device units were formed and members trained to deal with bombs and other explosive devices in response to the rise in terrorism and bombings across the State. As the State began to recover from the economic difficulties caused by the energy crisis in the first half of the decade, the Division was able to continue the expansion program begun under Superintendent Cornelius. A program of Laboratory expansion was begun in order to provide better service to the State Police members and local law enforcement agencies dependent on the State Police Crime Laboratory for evidence analysis. Satellite offices were established in in order to save fuel and allow Troopers to spend more time on patrol by stationing them closer to their posts. The program was initiated with 34 Satellite Offices. This number increased to 60 by the end of the decade. In , the first recruit class in two years was authorized and recruit Troopers were hired. Technology - Communications Communications improvements continued in the s. A shift to high band radios was initiated to alleviate interference problems in Troops B, D and G in and extended throughout the Division during the remainder of the decade. At the same time, hand held radios were introduced, providing Troopers who were operating away from their patrol vehicles with critically needed communications. High speed, video equipped terminals were introduced in and installed statewide in These terminals provided on-screen message formats and transmitted messages twelve to sixteen times faster than the terminals they replaced. In , the Division added a statewide channel to allow intertroop radio communications. The following year, Division radios were installed in all Thruway cars, to link Troopers patrolling the Thruway to Division cars and installations across the State. Computers In , a new computer was acquired to upgrade communications and information management and expand communications services to local police departments. This provided direct access to these files to conduct immediate checks in response to radio requests from Troopers in the field. The added computer capacity allowed computerization of field and administrative information management. This evolved into the current Management Information Network. Early applications included maintenance of personnel records, compilation of arrest statistics and recording of time and activity reports. Highway Safety Technology A major victory in the war against drunk driving was

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achieved in The New York State Court of Appeals upheld the validity of the Breathalyzer for determining the blood alcohol content of intoxicated drivers. This judicial recognition eliminated the need to have scientists from the State Police Crime Laboratory testify to the scientific validity of the procedure at every drunk driving trial involving use of the Breathalyzer. This was a particularly timely decision because Troopers made more than 10,000 DWI arrests in a single year for the first time in 1953. This number was doubled in 1954. In 1955, the State Police acquired its first radar units capable of operating while the Troop car was in motion. Illegal Drugs The serious problems of illegal drug use and trafficking that emerged during the 1950s grew to epidemic proportions in the 1960s. The Division was forced to repeatedly increase the resources dedicated to combating illegal drugs. The Crime Laboratory was inundated with drug cases, not only from the increased number of State Police arrests, but also due to increased arrests by local law enforcement agencies for whom the State Police provides crime laboratory services. By 1965, the Crime Laboratory had a massive backlog of drug cases. In 1966, the Division received a Federal grant that allowed them to hire fourteen scientists to deal with the drug backlog. By early 1967, the Laboratory was working two shifts in order to deal with the drug case load. New instrumentation was also acquired, including a gas chromatograph - mass spectrometer, an instrument that can indisputably identify drugs and other chemical substances; the State Police was one of the first forensic laboratories in the nation to have this sophisticated capability. One of the toughest drug laws in the nation, mandating life in prison for serious drug crimes, took effect at the end of 1967. As a result, drug dealers began to shift their operations to adjacent states with less stringent laws. When undercover State Police Investigators made a deal to buy a pound of cocaine, the dealers insisted that they take delivery in Vermont because the dealers did not want to risk the severe penalties for drug sales in New York State. Drug arrests declined. Highway Safety Highway safety and traffic enforcement received renewed attention. In an effort to conserve gasoline, speed limits were reduced to a maximum of 55 mph. This had an unexpected benefit, as noted by Superintendent Kirwan in the Annual Report, "Shortage of gasoline has had a wholesome impact on traffic. The lower speed limits Federal money was also obtained to greatly expand the use of VASCAR, with units placed in service between 1968 and 1970. The attention to traffic enforcement resulted in a 9% reduction in traffic accidents. Riots and Social Unrest In its first decade, the State Police earned the respect and admiration of the public for its efficient and effective response to labor and prison riots. In the 1960s, they repeated their previous performance. Troopers were called repeatedly to restore order at prison riots at Auburn in 1962 and Attica in 1971. Prisons were not the only places that where Troopers had to deal with public disturbances. And in 1968, a riot ignited by racial bias broke out on the campus of the State University at Cobleskill. Public Service Throughout the turmoil and difficulties of the 1960s, one thing remained constant for the State Police: In 1969, the Southern Tier was ravaged by some of the most serious flooding in State History. Water raged 25 feet deep in the City of Corning. The State Police evacuated hundreds of people and provided emergency communications as all normal communications were knocked out. In 1970, a three day blizzard paralyzed the State. Troopers struggled through twenty foot drifts and zero visibility to rescue stranded motorists and bring medical assistance and emergency supplies to snowbound residents. Troopers provided a wide range of public services in addition to natural disaster relief. In 1971, a rock concert in Watkins Glen attracted 100,000 fans, three times the number that attended the Woodstock Festival in 1969. Troopers provided traffic control, emergency assistance and police protection without serious incident, once again earning praise for their effectiveness. In 1972, State Police members provided security for the U.S. Olympic Team. Their experience was valuable in preparation for policing the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid. Children from economically disadvantaged urban neighborhoods were provided the opportunity to spend a week at the State Police Academy, experiencing some of the simple pleasures of childhood and forming friendships with Troopers in a relaxed setting. Throughout the decade, the State Police maintained and enhanced its reputation as a source of service and assistance to people in need, as well as being an effective, efficient law enforcement agency. New York State Police.

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## Chapter 4 : Classifieds | Canoe

*Full text of "Compilation of the bye-laws and police regulations in force in the city of Montreal [microform]: with an appendix containing extracts from provincial enactments".*

They, the new Civic Guards celebrated Christmas with hearty conviviality and the strains of music and song floated across the barrack square from many of the rooms on Christmas night. Christmas time is essentially a season of festivity, of gaiety and enjoyment, but below the spirit of rejoicing runs an undercurrent of sadness, accentuated by our treasured memories of the past. Such memories lie dormant within us, but by some touch, insignificant in itself, but reminiscent of the past, they become a living force, and carry our thoughts back to pictures of bygone times. The annual observance of Christmas customs, occurring with such regularity, forms an outstanding feature of each year, and acts, as milestones in our lives. We cannot resist passing at each to rest and think upon the course of events between the stones. We hide from others those precious "thoughts which lie too deep for tears," but surely such memories are not to be shunned on that account for "our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts. Each Christmas leads to the dawn of another year, and with that dawn comes the birth of a new hope. In that context we look at issues affecting the three police forces of the Irish Free State in its formative years; their individual origins and roles and sacrifices; and following their amalgamation, the vast array of duties they were obliged to adopt by the end of the first decade. Agreement was also reached in January by the British and the newly formed Provisional Government to disband the Royal Irish Constabulary, and on Thursday 9 February a meeting was held at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin to establish a police force to replace the RIC. Following a mutiny in Kildare the first commissioner, Michael Staines, T. It was decided that the Civic Guards would henceforth be an unarmed police force. Tipperary when he was mistaken for his brother, a former member of the RIC. In the same month the Gardai moved to Collinstown, Co. Four hundred prisoners were in Cork Prison in cells military and 40 civilian prisoners. On 11 August a deputation of three members of Cork Corporation together with members of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies were appointed to wait on Major-General Emmett Dalton of the National Army, in reference to the formation of a police force for the City of Cork. A total of were recruited. They were unarmed but had the aid of the National Army in the performance of their duties which embraced the conducting of the city traffic, the arresting of looters, and the supervision of public houses, the proprietors of which were requested to close their premises at 10pm until normal conditions were restored. The police duties were so arranged as to provide for all-night patrols. Major offenders arrested by the C. On 20 December , the Adaptation of Enactments Act Act2 of became law by which Justices of the Peace and the Resident Magistrates were deprived of their powers, which were thenceforward exercised by District Justices Section 6 of the Act. Troy as justices in Cork City from 20 November. He also stated that there were 22 indictable and 34 minor offences "brought forward in the name of the police". His report gives the names of the complainants as both members of both the Civic Guards and the C. When one considers that the new Civic Guards and the C. This obviously shows the dedication, commitment and devotion to duty of the new Civic Guards and the co-operation afforded them by the general public in Cork. These offences were brought by members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. One defendant who had an appointment in Trinity College Dublin covered the journey in fifteen minutes from the Dun Laoire side of Blackrock when stopped. It failed to hit the men but exploded outside a provision store and injured two women passersby. One of the attackers was shot dead in the course of the chase and the other two raiders were captured. They have done, and are doing splendid work, in restoring order and stability in the country. Their discipline is of a high order and gaining experience from week to week they bid fair to become as fine a force as any country in the world can show. The Dublin Metropolitan Police are, I am glad to say full of vigour and enthusiasm in the service of the citizens, and the statistics of crime detected in Dublin compare favourably with those of any big city in England or on the Continent. Within recent weeks, in particular, there have been cases of unarmed DMP men dealing very

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effectively with armed criminals. I am completely confident that that fine force will continue to earn the respect and goodwill of all decent citizens, and that it will also earn the respect without the goodwill of those who give way to criminal instincts. You are well aware of the good service given by the men of Oriel House during the last twelve months. They share with the Army the dangers and the toils of a peculiarly trying campaign, and their success in defeating and exposing the methods of the enemies of the State did much to hasten a return to more normal conditions. That success made them the objective alike for bomb and bullet and for poisonous propaganda, but the citizens of Dublin and of the country know that those men did their duty fearlessly. Oriel House had no statutory existence, and as we pass from conditions of revolt into a more stable situation, it is thought better to associate a selection of its members with the Metropolitan Police rather than to seek legislative sanction for the formal establishment of a separate institution. I have been fortunate in securing for the headship of the new Detective Branch an officer who has given distinguished service in the National Army - Colonel David Neligan. I feel that the citizens of Dublin will have reason to approve of the administration steps that have been taken. When Colonel Neligan has his branch under way, I will not hesitate if the situation in the country requires it, to seek the necessary powers to enable its members to deal with major crime in any part of the country. That is the machinery of the Government to combat crime. I would like to say a word as to the mentality behind that machinery. The police forces recognize that the purpose of their existence is the suppression of crime, not merely the harassing of particular criminals. Crime will be fought remorselessly and impersonally in every square mile of our territory in whatever quarter it may raise its head. We have no more use for the criminal who invokes the name of Michael Collins or Arthur Griffith than we have for the criminal who invokes the name of Mr. When we joined issue with the irregulars we went out not simply to catch or kill a particular combination of individuals, but to defeat and suppress and utterly smash a mentality which menaced the political and economic life of the nation. If that mentality manifests itself in our own ranks we must recognize it as being not less, but more, fatal to the body politic than when it masqueraded under the banner of the Republic. We are determined to create and maintain conditions here which will enable people to lend their money to their own country - to the common Exchequer with every confidence of present stability and future prosperity. D was disbanded and its members transferred to the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Formal and informal station inspections by senior officers were carried out very frequently and often feared. The Ministry of Agriculture depended to a large extent upon the services of the Gardai in many important particulars. In a country whose principal industry was the cattle trade the duty of the Garda in respect of acts and regulations was an important one. In the protection of animals Gardai were required at fairs and markets, at cattle loading banks, on routes to and from markets, and on the cattle routes to ports and railway stations. Outbreaks of all notifiable diseases, such as cattle plague, sheep pox and swine fever had to be watched for by the Gardai, reported to the Ministry, and immediate action taken to isolate the animals and the area. Returns of sheep owners were recorded by the Gardai and forwarded to the various local authorities. In the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made awards to Gardai for work in connection with animals. The various branches of the Ministry of Finance relied on the Gardai to carry out many important duties, and special and numerous enquiries on their behalf. Particulars required for concessions on duty on motors under the Finance Act, had to be certified by the Gardai. The Betting Act imposed additional duties. Certificates of personal fitness and suitability of premises had to be first given by the Gardai before licences could be issued. Clare, was ambushed and shot dead passing the graveyard at Craggagh Fanore, in reprisal for his enforcement of the illicit distillation laws. At Tullycrine, Kilrush, Co. For the Ministry of Fisheries the Gardai had many duties to perform. The preservation of game largely depended on the Gardai and the Force was also charged with the execution of Poaching Prevention Laws. For the Ministry of Industry and Commerce the Gardai were to certify claims of Unemployment Benefit and make all enquiries concerning same. They also had to provide Weights and Measures Inspectors for the local authorities, which necessitated the employment of some 60 sergeants. Concerning Local Government, the Gardai acted as Inspectors of Food and Drugs and also enforced the bye-laws which were made from time to time by the local authorities.

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Revision of the Electoral Lists were imposed upon the Gardai as were additional powers and duties under the Electoral Acts. Under the Street Trading Acts the licensing and the registration of street traders imposed queries from various government departments in administrative matters. Applications for passports had to have their applications certified by the Gardai, and in the case of citizens of the Irish Free State resident in England, special enquiries and reports had to be made. With the increased use of mechanical transport, duties regarding traffic control fell upon the Gardai. Pointsmen had to be taken from ordinary police work and placed on traffic duty. In there were members so employed, with no corresponding increase in strength, each day of the year, with increased numbers at the weekends. Buses, Taxis, hackneys had to be examined and passed and licensed and continuously supervised. The compilation of the national Census also fell upon the Gardai and in necessitated the employment of 2, enumerators over a six week period. Each year 1, Gardai were employed for six weeks in the collection of agricultural statistics. In addition various statistics were called for from time to time, such as a Census of Road Traffic and a Census of Shops for the Commission of Food Prices. In enforcing the laws regarding standard bottles, 4 sergeants were employed fulltime in Dublin, and over 20 men in the country areas. During all this time multifarious other duties had to be carried on. Under the Wireless and Telegraphy Act, new duties were conferred on the Garda. The appointed Garda had many records to keep and was constantly employed in making enquires and verifying particulars in the schools and at the home of the children who failed to attend, and while so employed was used for other police work. Their mere presence made people feel safer in their work, and living environment. People lived and worked in localized communities. But most of all they knew their local Garda by name, their movements and their whereabouts at any given time. They also shared information with them on a regular basis. Guardians of the Peace Dublin, , reprinted The Irish Times, The Garda Review, While every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this site is true, errors and omissions are inevitable and the authors and webmaster of this site herein disclaim themselves from any responsibility.

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## Chapter 5 : NYSP History: 's

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Administration and Law A Historical Notes: See Archives guide for a good summary of the early administration period. See also Tasmanian Parliamentary Library summary on constitutional events. See also Commonwealth Parliamentary Library summary on constitutional events. King George III in 1788 by letters patent and Royal instruction issued his warrant for a Charter of Justice [with civil court] 1788 appointed Governors and Lieutenant-Governors as justices of the peace within settlements and power to keep the peace, arrest,.. In the same year a settlement was effected by Colonel Patterson at Port Dalrymple. Reported on all matters civil and military to Sydney. Collins issued general and garrison orders. The two divisions became one on 1 July The office of Commandant continued in the north. Until the settlement was considered only a place of punishment for the re-convicted felons of the colony of New South Wales. Prior to this the 1st Charter of Justice was not brought to the colony and so the court could not be established; instead, matters were considered in Sydney. Suits for larger amounts were otherwise previously instituted in the Supreme Court at Sydney. The next sitting was held in 1790 The Judge-advocate attended as well and, for the first time, opened a criminal court. Up to that period convicts committing offences not murder though went before magistrates in Hobart Town monthly meetings. Free people were referred to the Criminal Court at Sydney. Instituted by Royal Letters Patent October 1790 Survey Office to be independent of New South Wales. Lieutenant-Governor to recommend persons to the Governor in Sydney as magistrates, etc. Courts of Quarter Sessions and Courts of Requests were also instituted by the powers given to the Governor. A nominated Legislative Council established. Order-in-Council pursuant to s. Instruction to create an Executive Council, and powers in respect of appointments, armed forces, division of the colony into districts etc, granting of land, control of finances and commerce. In his absence from the island, administration devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Arthur who retained the Commission appointing Darling [plus Royal Instructions, Warrant for Legislative Council, and Order of separation] Darling departed [5] [6] December 1791 no Governor back until 1792 Also appointed an Executive Council. The Commission devolved to Arthur. The Instructions included a Warrant for the creation of Legislative Council with whose advice Arthur was to make laws the Instructions provided the subjects covered. The Lieutenant-Governor was, therefore, vested with prerogative powers and charged as the Chief Executive. The Imperial Principal Secretary of State instructed on general policy. Majority vote required to pass a law. Laws passed transmitted to the Supreme Court for certification that they were not repugnant to the laws of England. Governor given power to resolve by ordinance application of the English law and to limit or modify such law. Power to appoint Surveyors of Towns. Existing laws to continue in force. Power to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council and to consist of elected members and new Houses [ Parliament ]. The membership of the Legislative Council was increased to Eight were nominated by the Crown and 16 were elected. The new Legislative Council met for the first time in after elections held in October and November The Lieutenant-Governor ceased to be a member and presiding officer elected by the Council. Power to make bye-laws. Elections held in 1796 Instructions issued were first intended for a Tasmanian Governor to be under a responsible government. Powers to make laws, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Governor to preside over Executive Council. Control of Police Force vested in Municipal Councils. Power to make Bye-laws, rates etc. Confirmed powers of colonies to establish courts and representative legislatures Tasmania to alter their Constitution. Governors of each Colony appoint 2 representatives. Abolished many local authorities and replaced with 47 municipalities plus Hobart and Launceston. Australia Act 1901 no Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act to be extended to Australia and the termination of certain governance matters.

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## Chapter 6 : Height restriction laws - Wikipedia

*COMPILATION OF THE BYE-LAWS AND POLICE REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL. WITH AN APPENDIX, Clrontaining ISxtrarla from 1iJrobinfial ISnartments.*

Increasingly, municipalities are opting for this model of bylaw enforcement, as a multi-purpose approach to bylaw enforcement is less costly while offering more flexibility. Incumbents to such positions often require a higher degree of skill and experience than those employed in stratified enforcement roles. Many municipalities seek to recruit former or retired police officers to these positions, but the field has undergone significant change in the past several decades, and increased reliance on bylaw officers on the part of the municipal governments has expedited the professionalization of this field. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message Most bylaw enforcement services are structured in one of the following ways: General Bylaw Enforcement - where the Bylaw Enforcement Officer is responsible for many different bylaws, such as parking, business regulations, animal control, zoning, noise, signs, etc. Specialized trades inspection is still conducted by a skilled trades inspector with experience in the field, such as a Building Inspector or an Electrical or Plumbing Inspector. In this capacity, the general Bylaw Enforcement Officer is frequently asked to conduct added duties to respond to a problem. Some cities employ License Inspectors for tasks where the "suit" is more effective than the "badge. Stratified or Diversified Bylaw Enforcement - where different tasks within bylaw enforcement are handled by different classes of employees. This model is usually employed in larger cities, although it is frequently seen as bureaucratic and inefficient, since workloads may not warrant the employment of so many classes of personnel all for specialized tasks. This model is often inefficient because enforcement is conducted from City Hall or offices, through letters and reports, rather than through a more direct approach of site visits. Furthermore, this model offers significantly less flexibility to concentrate on more problematic areas, as there can be tendency for incumbents to "stick" to their own work and turn a blind eye to other problems, of which, in fairness, they may not be even aware due to a lack of training. This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message For example, someone employed as a Bylaw Enforcement Officer in the general enforcement model may be attending to a call of an illegally parked vehicle and drive by a freshly erected sign which contravenes city regulation on where signs may be posted. A Parking Enforcement Officer attending the same call in a city which uses the stratified enforcement model would not take responsibility for signage issues and would not pay attention to the sign, or would likely even know that the sign has been posted illegally. His mind would be focused on the job at hand, which is only parking enforcement, and nothing else. In that model, a special complaint would usually have to be received from someone bothered by the sign enough and determined enough to have the issue taken up by the city, and the issue would hopefully be forwarded to the Signage Inspector working in the City Hall headquarters. The Inspector would then probably draft a letter and have the letter mailed. It would then take weeks, perhaps months to have the sign removed and the issue resolved; if the person who placed the sign fails to remove it, the Inspector would probably contact the engineering department or the maintenance crew supervisor and ask that a work order be made for the removal of the sign. The Inspector would most likely not issue tickets, and would "manage" the problem rather than "enforce" the bylaw. It would then take another period of time before the workorder was filled on a priority sequence. The general Bylaw Enforcement Officer working in a city with the more flexible unified model, on the other hand, could take proactive measures and attend to the problem immediately, since he is already on the scene, issuing a parking ticket. Because general Bylaw Enforcement Officers are also responsible for animal control, they operate vans or trucks which can then serve the multi-purpose of having the necessary equipment, tools such

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as pickers, shovels, wire, etc. The unified model is therefore often seen as less wasteful, more efficient, more effective and offering a greater degree of accountability with less red tape. Peace Officer Status[ edit ] Bylaw Enforcement Officer patch from City of Coquitlam, BC, Canada Today, all bylaw enforcement officers employed in Canada are de facto Peace Officers; in numerous provinces, bylaw officers are also de jure Peace Officers for the purpose of enforcing municipal laws, having been sworn under various Police Acts. Courts have ruled on several occasions, most recently in *R. Turko*, that the definition of Peace Officer under section 2 of the Criminal Code of Canada includes bylaw officers as "other person[s] employed for the preservation or maintenance of the public peace or for the service or execution of civil process. This was the first "Peace Officer" test before a Canadian federal court to determine whether the definition of peace officer in the Criminal Code of Canada can be extended to bylaw officers, as "other persons employed for the preservation of peace. Having concluded that Mr. Malloy [the bylaw officer] was a peace officer for Criminal Code purposes, and having concluded that the charge under s. Obstruction of an animal control officer is a matter of criminal law over which the federal government has legislative jurisdiction. In any event it is not for the council of the City of Whitehorse to determine who is a peace officer for the purposes of the Criminal Code. That can only be done by Parliament. Turko, "based on the duties the officers in this case were exercising that they were peace officers engaged in their duties when they attempted to enforce the bylaw against the accused. They were maintaining and preserving the public peace. Not only did the Turko decision confirm Bylaw Officers were Peace Officers within the meaning of the Criminal Code, but it held that a bylaw officer had the powers to detain or arrest a person for failing to identify themselves according to section Capital Regional District et al. Hubbard ruled that Bylaw Officers were justified in arresting a person for failing to provide identification, and in so doing, using whatever reasonable force was necessary to subdue a person. For bylaw officers, this is generally good news, as it means that those persons who may be employed as bylaw officers without having been sworn under provincial acts are nonetheless protected under the Criminal Code definition of Peace Officer. This has somewhat convoluted the process of legally appointing bylaw officers. However, the Provincial Police Act, which sets out various rules pertaining to police structure and administration in BC, also provides a mechanism for appointing bylaw officers. However, how far the Peace Officer status extends to bylaw officers in other contexts is unclear, and will likely be challenged in the future. Some municipalities now use bylaw officers to stop and inspect commercial vehicles [15] [16] and even for non-criminal enforcement of marijuana grow operations. It is also unclear to what extent peace officer status applies to non-proprietary contract employees, such as those employed by a security company on contract to a municipality. Development of the field[ edit ] Example of a bylaw officer employed to do stratified enforcement as a Parking Enforcement Officer in Toronto, ON, Canada Municipalities are under ever-increasing pressure to provide services quickly and cheaply, and many city governments see bylaw officers as attractive cheap alternatives to police for enforcement of non-criminal or less serious issues. As such, police departments are frequently unable or unwilling to perform duties related to the enforcement of non-criminal statutes or municipal bylaws. Many cities are finding themselves in situations where the police have stopped performing certain duties which they performed in the past. Failure to regulate certain activities in their municipality then creates problems and generates complaints and public frustration. This commonly results in the relegation of this task to bylaw officers. Because the field developed in such an unusual way, essentially to accommodate changes and professionalization of policing, municipal employees of this class began taking on tasks historically performed by police officers, but without any policing powers or protections under the law. Meter Maids initially serviced parking meters, which had been a fairly new phenomenon in North American cities of the s. Eventually, as traffic police officers only rarely enforced parking meter regulation, the cities required Meter Maids to write parking tickets. In recent history, Parking Enforcement Officers are increasingly taking on other duties, and municipalities for the reasons mentioned above are amalgamating specialized enforcement into general duty bylaw enforcement. Because changes of this sort were unplanned, employees performing various classes of bylaw enforcement parking, animal control,

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inspection work frequently performed a duty of an officer of the law or as a person of authority. Since most bylaw officers were not sworn peace officers and many are still not, the limits of their authority and exact definition of their powers have occasionally faced challenges. Many provincial and state laws are being changed to help clarify status of non-constabulary bylaw officers. But formal training is available through the Alberta Municipal Enforcement Association and other organizations. The Justice Institute of British Columbia and other private training companies offer specialized courses to those wishing to attain certification in the field in British Columbia. Sometimes, the enforcement of particular bylaws may be conducted on contract by a private company. Such companies are either highly specialized in a single area of bylaw enforcement such as animal control in the case of the SPCA, or provide security guards, who are then specially trained to handle specific tasks, usually limited to traffic or parking enforcement. The most recent trend is to recall many of the services previously contracted out and put systems in place to conduct such services in-house. As such, contracting-out is not a great concern in this field. Although some work conducted by bylaw enforcement officers can be very minor in gravity, such as issuing tickets for expired meters, the investigation and enforcement duties conducted by bylaw officers are extremely important and necessary for the well-being of society. Dog attacks, for example, can be very serious events, where people or other animals can be gravely hurt. In most jurisdictions with bylaw officers, investigation work concerning dog attacks is conducted solely by the bylaw officers, without any police involvement. Bylaw enforcement officers are the first line of defense against a physical degradation of a neighbourhood or area, which can start with a broken window, lead to unsightly premises, and soon be littered with garbage, illegal signs, uninsured vehicles and lower real estate values. Bylaw enforcement is instrumental in preserving well-functioning neighbourhoods and fixing problematic ones. In the United States, and even in some places in Canada, municipal enforcement personnel can be found in police and municipal departments providing security to prisoners, guarding court houses, investigating dog fighting or writing parking tickets. This has led to increased police training, and in the United States, arming of these officials. This arrangement is becoming more common throughout the United States, particularly in larger cities where civilian enforcement personnel have difficulty conducting investigations due to a lack of cooperation from suspects. In Canada, many jurisdictions are training their bylaw personnel in self-defense and control tactics, and issuing equipment such as tactical batons and OC spray. Such changes have also made a career in municipal enforcement more dangerous, requiring more skills and training, and accordingly offering greater compensation. Security clearances have also become the standard requirement, and as such, the process of becoming employed in one of these positions has become more time consuming. This has also made a career in bylaw enforcement more desirable than ever. The Justice Institute of British Columbia Bylaw Compliance, Enforcement and Investigative Skills Certificate Program is designed to develop the skills, knowledge and abilities required to work successfully in bylaw enforcement in British Columbia. However, this field is growing quickly as municipalities seek to streamline costs and save on policing expenses; as well, many incumbents in the field are older, and due to relatively good municipal pension options, early retirements are possible and therefore prospects for employment in this area are good. Current standards for employment of uniformed bylaw enforcement officers are usually not codified state or province-wide, as flexibility is necessary, but usually include the precondition that candidates have a fairly clean driving record and an ability to pass a criminal records check.

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### Chapter 7 : Garda S  och  na Historical Society - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Municipal by-laws Since January 1, , municipal legislation has been shared between Montr  al and its boroughs. By-laws of former municipalities are sometimes still in force, but may have been amended by by-laws adopted by the new city or its boroughs.*

Reviewed by Toronto Media Co-op editors. He was later admitted to hospital and went into a coma. Clarence did not make it out of the hospital alive; died on December 24, Two White police officers William Inglis and Walter Cargnelli were charged with manslaughter in this killing. The killer was acquitted of any wrongdoing for this shooting death. Two White police officers Anthony Lelaragni and Darren Longpre were charged with manslaughter and aggravated assault, respectively. None of the individuals who were targeted by the secret police had a criminal conviction. The bullet that was fired by White police officer Cameron Durham temporarily paralyzed Sophia. She had taken a ride in a car after missing her bus. It was later reported that the car was stolen, but Sophia never had any prior criminal engagement with the law. On May 14, , unarmed year-old Marlon Neal was shot after fleeing a police radar trap in Scarborough. White police officer Brian Rapson was found not guilty in of the charges of criminal negligence causing bodily harm, attempted murder and aggravated assault. The police quietly dropped the libel lawsuit in April , although it was set for trial in May. The police claimed that it was a case of mistaken identity and they thought Francois was a suspect after whom they were searching. The youth was shot after being apprehended by the cop and was part of group of youth who were riding in a stolen van. Two months later, Moore was charged with criminal negligence causing bodily harm and careless use of a firearm for discharging a round from his. The shooter was found guilty of the charge of careless use of a firearm, in a judge-only trial and was given an absolute discharge essentially walked out of court without a criminal record. On December 3, , Royan Bagnaut, 21, was shot in his arm and chest by White police constable Douglas Lines for allegedly stealing a purse while armed with a knife. Lines claimed that the barrage of bullets that he fired was influenced by his belief that Royan had a gun; no firearm was found on the victim. The cop was charged with criminal negligence causing bodily harm, but was acquitted in by a jury of 11 Whites and 1 Asian. No civilian witnesses were found to provide an independent account of the killing of Trevor by the cop attached to the Montreal Urban Community police. Clifford was shot twice in the chest and his killer was cleared of any wrongdoing by the SIU. On March 30, , Shank killed unarmed Hugh Dawson. Audrey was accused of having drugs in her possession and immediately handcuffed and placed in a cruiser. After being detained and the cops ignoring her assertion that she was innocent, Audrey thought that her only option was to consent to a search, presumably at a police station. Instead Audrey was strip-searched on a busy Parkdale neighbourhood street. No drugs were found on her. The names of the White cops who were involved in this act of humiliation and public violence are Constables Tracey Peters, Michael Sommer and Michael Dulmage. Faulty intelligence was given as the reason behind her mistreatment at the airport. They the police officers treated me like a dog. And now the panel is backing them. This is not justice. In , a board of inquiry exonerated White police officers Mark Hannah and David Smith who were charged under the Police Services Act with behaving "in a disorderly manner, or in a manner prejudicial to discipline or likely to bring discredit upon the reputation of the police force. On September 29, , Albert Moses, 41, was killed in his room in downtown Toronto. A White cop, Jeffrey Vance, shot Albert in his face and alleged that the latter attacked his partner with a hammer. The SIU cleared the killer of any wrongdoing. Clair area of Toronto. The police claimed that he was unsheathing a sword. Wayne experienced depression and schizophrenia. It was claimed that Wayne had a knife in his hand in the driveway of his home when multiple shoots were fired at him. Michael Hospital emergency doctor as a hostage. The police recovered an unloaded pellet gun from the deceased. Henry went to seek treatment for his son who was experiencing breathing problems. On October 19, , the Toronto Star published the findings of its landmark investigation into police racial profiling in Toronto. It obtained access to a police database that recorded ,

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incidents of police contact with civilians from to , which generated a ticket or arrest. It was clearly established that Africans were receiving racially differential treatment from the police. Most people charged with simple drug possession were free to go home, on a promise to appear in court and at a police station. Whites were released on the scene. The difference in treatment was even more apparent at the next level of police decision-making. Of those taken to the station, blacks were held behind bars for a court appearance. Whites were kept in jail awaiting a bail hearing in 7. Duane was driving a stolen van. The killer claimed that Constable Rowena Edey, his partner, was in danger of being harmed by the reversing vehicle. Further, African boys and men between the ages of were 2. On May 5, , year-old Junior Alexander Manon died after a short chase by the police and while in their custody. It was initially claimed in news reports that the teenager died from a heart attack. He had a neck brace on. His eyes were black and blue. The issue of a heart attack is a fiction. It seems that he died from physical force. He was a healthy young person. He died from multiple gunshot wounds to his body. The killer cop or subject officer was never publicly identified and the SIU cleared the shooter of any wrongdoing on January 27, Eric was a father of two and was killed in an apartment in Etobicoke. It is just the third time that a cop has had such a charge levied against him by the SIU for killing a civilian. But one may not want to get his or her hopes up about justice being served. The killer cops were acquitted in the two other cases. The Beating of Clarence Clemons. The Canadian Historical Review, 85 4 , [2] Canada: The History of B. Police on their back. Police union follows its thin blue whine. Past police trials, Black group warns Metro police union. Black activist in Toronto acquitted of frame-up. Charges withdrawn in deal for Dudley Laws. Dalhousie Law Journal, pp. No prints on knife, expert confirms. Let civilians investigate police shootings; coroner. The Ottawa Citizen, p. The Vancouver Sun, p. BO2 [31] Welsh, M. Racism alive and well in Metro. Fatal shooting is second one for officer. Ontario man hit by four bullets. Globe and Mail, p. Shooting of schizophrenic ruled homicide; Police theory that he wanted to die rejected by jury. Glock pistol fires quickly, trial of Toronto officer told. Jury clears officer tears of joy greet verdict in shooting death. Cause of death stumps jury; Inquest sheds no light on why family man took a doctor hostage. Blacks documented by police at a high rate. Police reject brutality rumours. Police knew of mental illness before fatal shooting, family says. SIU clears officer in August shooting death. SIU charges cop in fatal shooting.

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## Chapter 8 : Bylaw enforcement officer - Wikipedia

*Compilation of the Bye-Laws and Police Regulations in Force in the City of Montreal With an Appendix, Containing Extracts From Provincial Enactments by Montréal Vol. 1 Building by-Laws in Rural Districts by William Chance.*

Under Title 42 U. Code Section , the federal civil rights civil statute, individuals may file lawsuits against an offending officer, police department, or jurisdiction. The statute mandates that: Any person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress The strongest cases presented by victims of serious abuse are often settled by a city to avoid embarrassing attention; in such settlements, the department rarely acknowledges that an officer was in the wrong. Often, parties are sworn to secrecy regarding the amount of the settlement or information about the officer that may have been disclosed during the process. In other cities, the amounts paid were quite small. This is real money. How do we save the taxpayers millions of dollars? According to local attorneys who represent plaintiffs in these cases, the state has not actually paid on a police misconduct claim since mid Taxpayers in some cities, such as New York and Philadelphia, are paying three times for officers who repeatedly commit abuses: For all of the coverage, city residents get in return an erosion of standards and heightened tension in poor and minority neighborhoods. The positive aspects of civil lawsuits, which provide some plaintiffs or their families with compensation, are undermined by several factors. In many instances, an attorney representing a police abuse victim will instruct him or her not to file a complaint with citizen review agencies or internal affairs units for fear of making a statement that may be unhelpful in pursuing the civil case or in defending the clientif criminal charges are pending against him or her. Since these units are complaint-driven, no investigation will ensue. Another problem in most cities is that civil settlements paid by the city on behalf of an officer usually are not taken from the police budget but are paid from general city funds. In Philadelphia, for example, civil lawsuits on behalf of victims of police misconduct made headlines after they reached record highs in and But that was an exceptional case; other cities continue to pay large amounts without examining, acknowledging, or correcting the police activities that led to the lawsuits. The individual officer who is the subject of a police misconduct lawsuit found in favor of the plaintiff is rarely forced to pay the victim. In fact, an officer who is the subject of a successful lawsuit alleging abuse may escape any sanction. Most of the departments examined by Human Rights Watch did not initiate an internal affairs or review agency investigation when a civil claim or suit alleging serious abuse is filed or a settlement or award is made favoring the plaintiff. Yet there is no reason why they could not use the information developed through a lawsuit, including names of witnesses and officers present, to begin an investigation even without a formal complaint or direct statement from the alleged victim. As it is, a city may pay hundreds of thousands, or millions, of dollars on behalf of a brutal officer, yet the officer pays no price whatsoever. Even in cities where some type of early warning system is utilized to identify potential problem officers - as in Boston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Portland - civil lawsuits filed against officers are not monitored the way complaints filed with citizen review agencies or internal affairs units are. This is so even though civil suit complaints include detailed information about serious violations that should be investigated. City attorney offices seemed to share this perspective; for example, the New York City Law Department wrote to Human Rights Watch, "concerning notification procedures where a lawsuit alleges police misconduct, the Law Department does not have a formal procedure for notifying IAB or the CCRB of such lawsuits. Tort claim notices do not contain all of the facts and I do not think it is fair to attempt to determine the involvement of an individual without examining all of the facts. Of officers involved in these cases, only eight were disciplined. No action was taken against , and seventeen were promoted. The reporter concluded, "[T]axpayers are

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penalized more for brutality than the officers responsible for the beatings. Eighty-four percent of the officers investigated received positive ratings in their personnel evaluations, and 42 percent were promoted following the incident. It called on the city attorney to notify promptly the Police Commission and the department when lawsuits are filed alleging police misconduct, and called on the Internal Affairs Division to investigate every "significant" claim. As with most aspects of police abuse, data collection on lawsuits is inadequate. Some cities do not distinguish amounts paid in cases of misconduct, including excessive force, from damages arising because of mishaps such as traffic accidents. Others compile statistics that combine information on wholly different issues, such as false arrest and excessive force. Despite repeated letters and telephone calls from Human Rights Watch, no civil lawsuit data relating to police misconduct were provided by Chicago or Philadelphia. The city of Boston is unique among the cities examined in that it apparently does not compile, or acknowledge compiling, amounts paid in police abuse lawsuit settlements or jury awards. Garner, the U. Supreme Court held that police shootings under the authority of laws and policies that allowed officers to use deadly force to apprehend nonviolent fleeing suspects violated the Fourth Amendment of the U. Constitution, which protects against unwarranted search or seizure. As described below in the chapter on Philadelphia, the threat of overwhelming civil lawsuits filed on behalf of victims of police abuse and court-ordered reforms in that scandal-ridden department forced police officials to agree to wide-ranging reforms. Civil lawsuits also can lead to the disclosure of information - particularly when a case goes to trial - that otherwise would not have been available. Even initial complaints filed by alleged victims or their families provide information of interest to police abuse monitors. Citizen review agencies generally do not utilize civil lawsuits, instead relying on individuals to come to the agency to file a complaint. Some agencies are overburdened and hardly interested in seeking out additional complaints. Others have respected concerns voiced by attorneys representing plaintiffs who prefer that their clients not speak to any investigator. Civil suits should be used in addition to, not instead of, other accountability avenues. When police departments or criminal prosecutors deflect criticisms by stating that victims of abuse can always sue, they forsake their responsibilities. Civil remedies must always be available, but they cannot be a substitute for police department mechanisms of accountability or prosecutorial action. No nationwide, systematic data are kept regarding the numbers of Section lawsuits filed. Not much," New York Times, August 24, Figure includes lawsuits alleging brutality and other police misconduct. A request was sent on September 18, , and the same request was sent repeatedly thereafter. As of this writing, and despite repeated telephone calls, we have not received a response. If a court determines that an attorney violated this rule, it can impose fines or other "non-monetary directives. Christopher Commission report, p. Garner, officers were not prohibited from shooting at any fleeing felon. According to international human rights standards, "[L]aw enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defence or defence of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve those objectives. In any event, intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life. Fyfe, Police Administration New York: McGraw-Hill, , p.

### Chapter 9 : By-law R | Soci t  de transport de Montr al

*provide the necessary support to police forces of levels 1, 2, 3, and 4 during occurrences involving explosives*1. 2. *Law enforcement aviation (helicopters - patrol & surveillance) Law enforcement aviation services (helicopter and airplane) are subject to the obligations of the police forces of levels 5 and 6.*