



Section 8 of the *Charter*

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Canadian Association of Provincial
Court Judges Conference

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Everyone has the right
to be secure against
unreasonable search or
seizure.

Overview

1. State action
2. What is a “search or seizure”?
3. What is an “unreasonable” search or seizure?

32. (1) This Charter applies

(a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament ... and

(b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province.

Government officials



Private
citizens



... would the exchange ... have taken place, in the form and manner in which it did take place, but for the intervention of the state ...?



R. v. Broyles,
[1991] 3 S.C.R. 595



Citizen's Arrest!
Citizen's Arrest!

**Delegation of
statutory power?**

Charter applies

- *R v Lerke*, 1986 ABCA 15 at paras 35-39
- *R v Jones*, [2004] NBJ No 510 at paras 18-25 (PC), aff'd 2005 NBQB 14
- *Giguère c R*, 2017 QCCS 3959 at paras 37-41

Charter does not apply

- *R v Skeir*, 2005 NSCA 86 at paras 10-21, leave application dismissed, 2005 CanLII 44366 (SCC)
- *R v NS*, 2004 CanLII 59977 (ON CA)

Overview

1. State action
2. What is a “search or seizure”?
3. What is an “unreasonable” search or seizure?





The Fourth
Amendment
protects people,
not places.





"Oh, look . . . they're reading '1984' in Ms. Smith's English class."

... security from unreasonable search
and seizure only protects a
reasonable expectation.

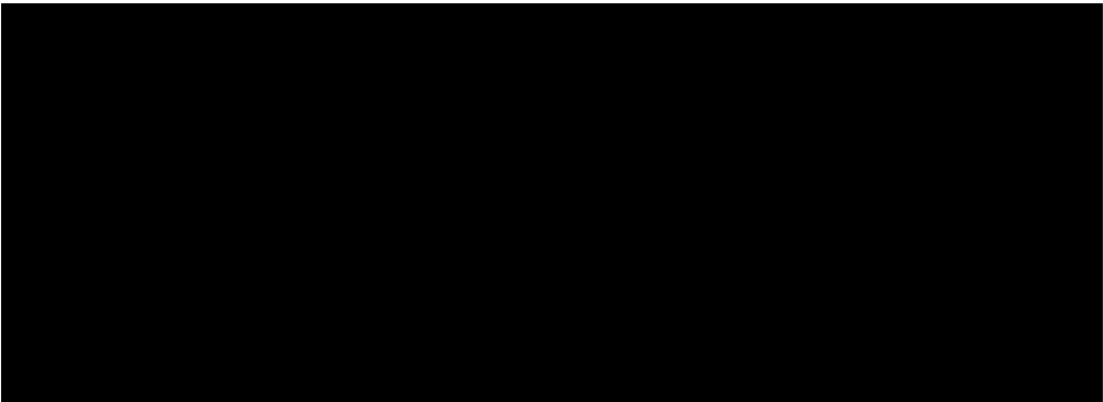


*Hunter et al v Southam
Inc., [1984] 2 SCR 145*

....[A]n assessment must be made as to whether ... the **public's interest in being left alone** by government must give way to the government's interest in intruding on the individual's privacy in order to advance its goals, notably those of **law enforcement**.











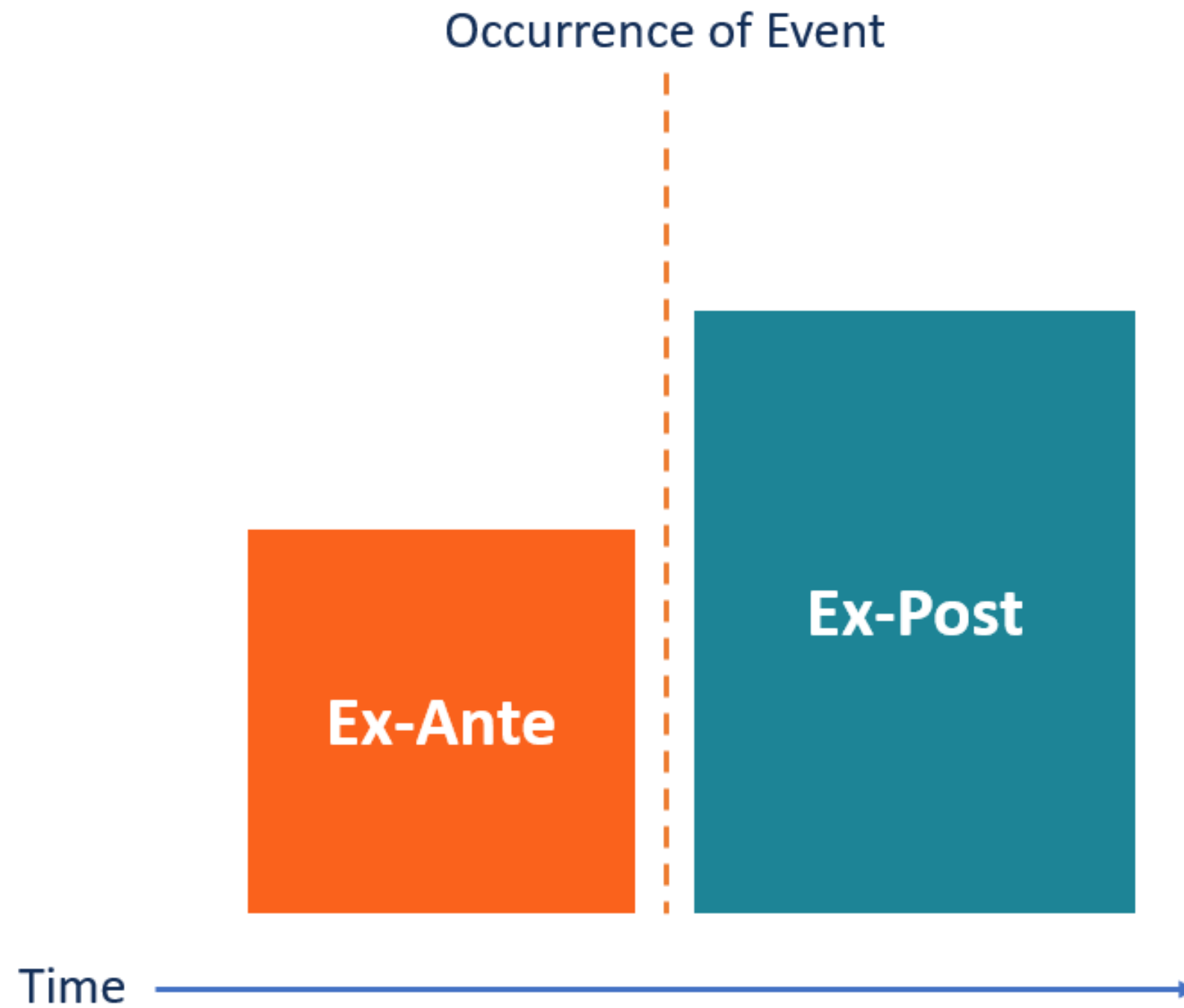
1. What is the subject matter of the alleged search?
2. Did the claimant have a direct interest in the subject matter?
3. Did the claimant have a subjective expectation of privacy in the subject matter?
4. Was this subjective expectation of privacy **objectively reasonable**, having regard to the totality of the circumstances?



**KEEP
CALM
AND
CONSIDER
EVERYTHING**

PRINCIPLES







... it would be an error to suppose that the question that must be asked in these circumstances is whether persons who engage in **illegal activity** behind the locked door of a hotel room have a reasonable expectation of privacy.

R v Wong,
[1990] 3 SCR 36



... it would be an error to suppose that the question that must be asked in these circumstances is whether persons who engage in **illegal activity** behind the locked door of a hotel room have a reasonable expectation of privacy.

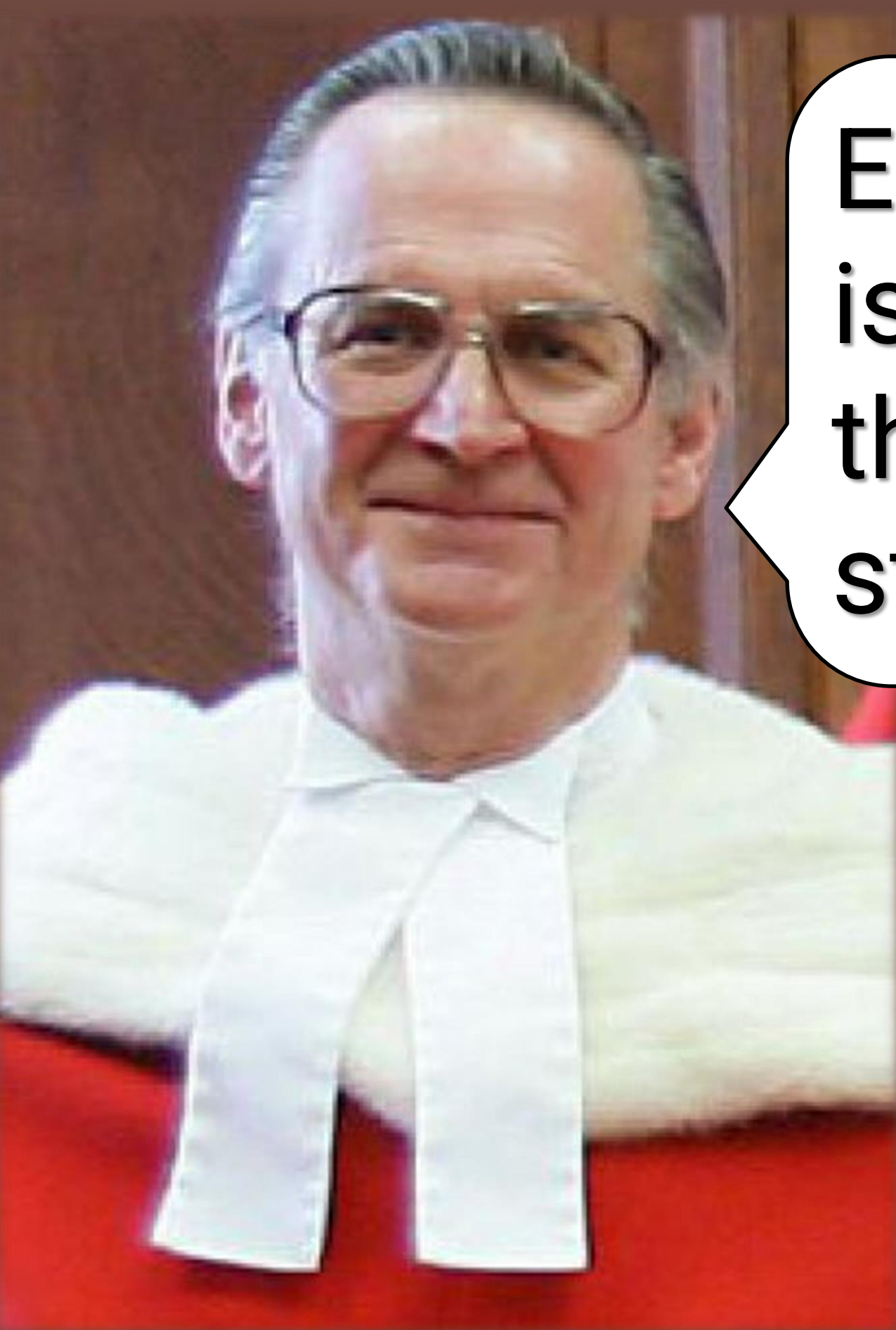


R v Wong,
[1990] 3 SCR 36

Rather, the question must be framed in **broad and neutral terms** so as to become whether in a society such as ours persons who retire to a hotel room and close the door behind them have a reasonable expectation of privacy.



R v Wong,
[1990] 3 SCR 36

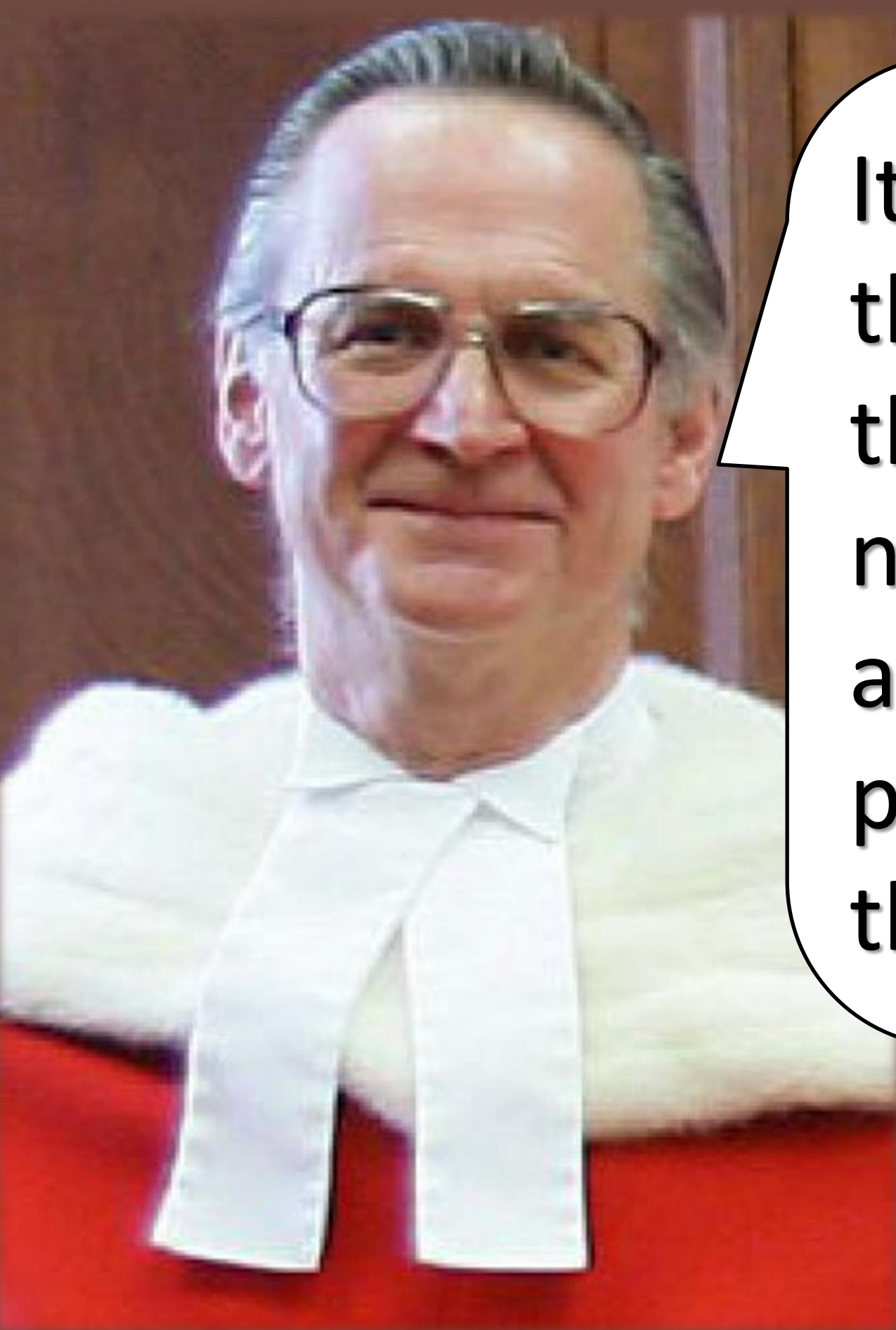


Expectation of privacy
is a **normative** rather
than a descriptive
standard.

R v Tessling,
[2004] 3 SCR 432



**BIG BROTHER IS
WATCHING YOU**



It is quite another to say that someone who fears their telephone is bugged no longer has a subjective expectation of privacy and thereby forfeits the protection of s. 8.

R v Tessling,
[2004] 3 SCR 432

No 3d party rights

R v Edwards, [1996] 1 SCR 128

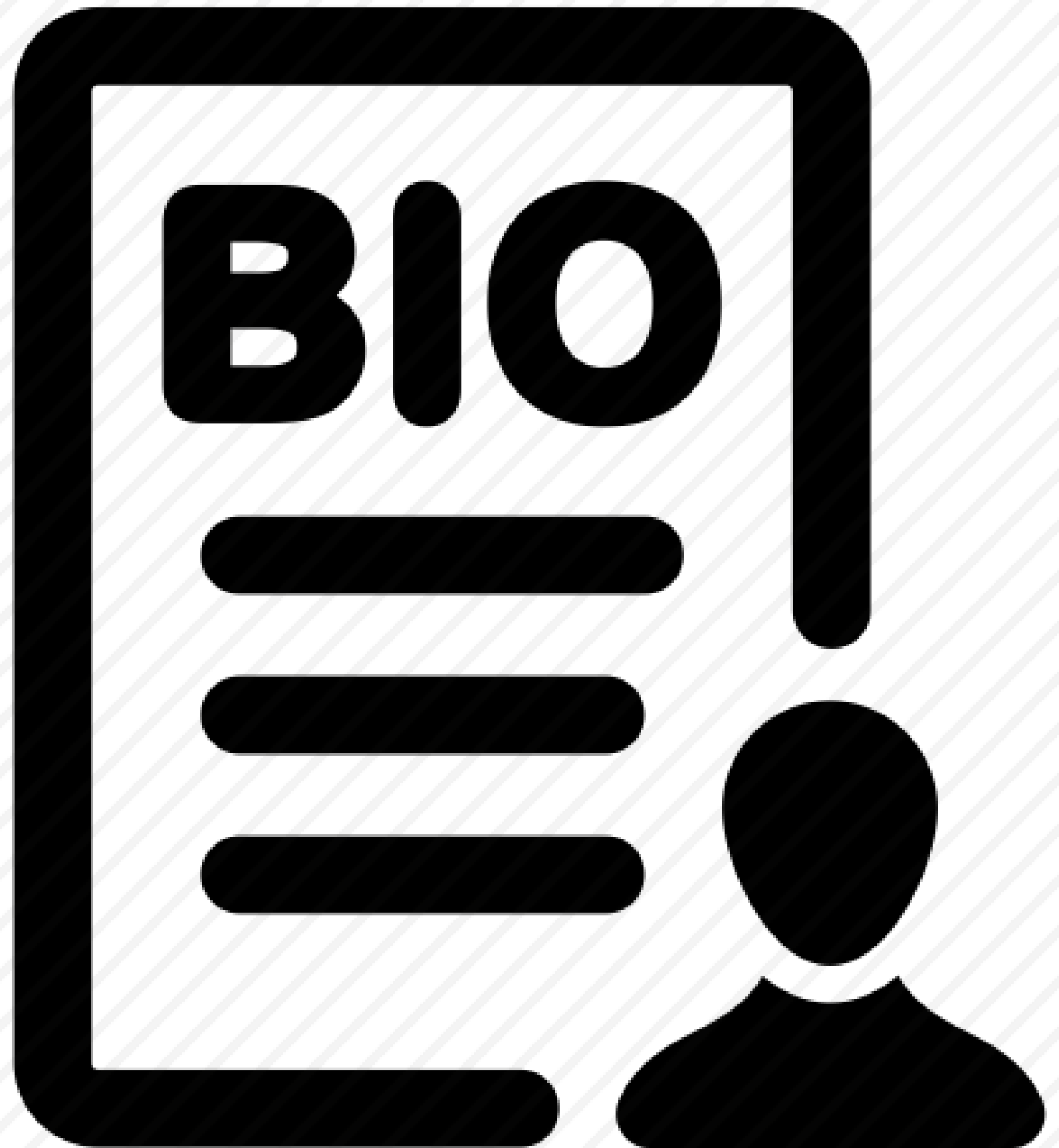




- Ownership
- Presence
- Possession or control
- Historical use, *etc.*



Biographical core











72% 1:42 pm

61°



Manhattan
Updated 20/02 1:23 pm



69% 1:42 pm

57°

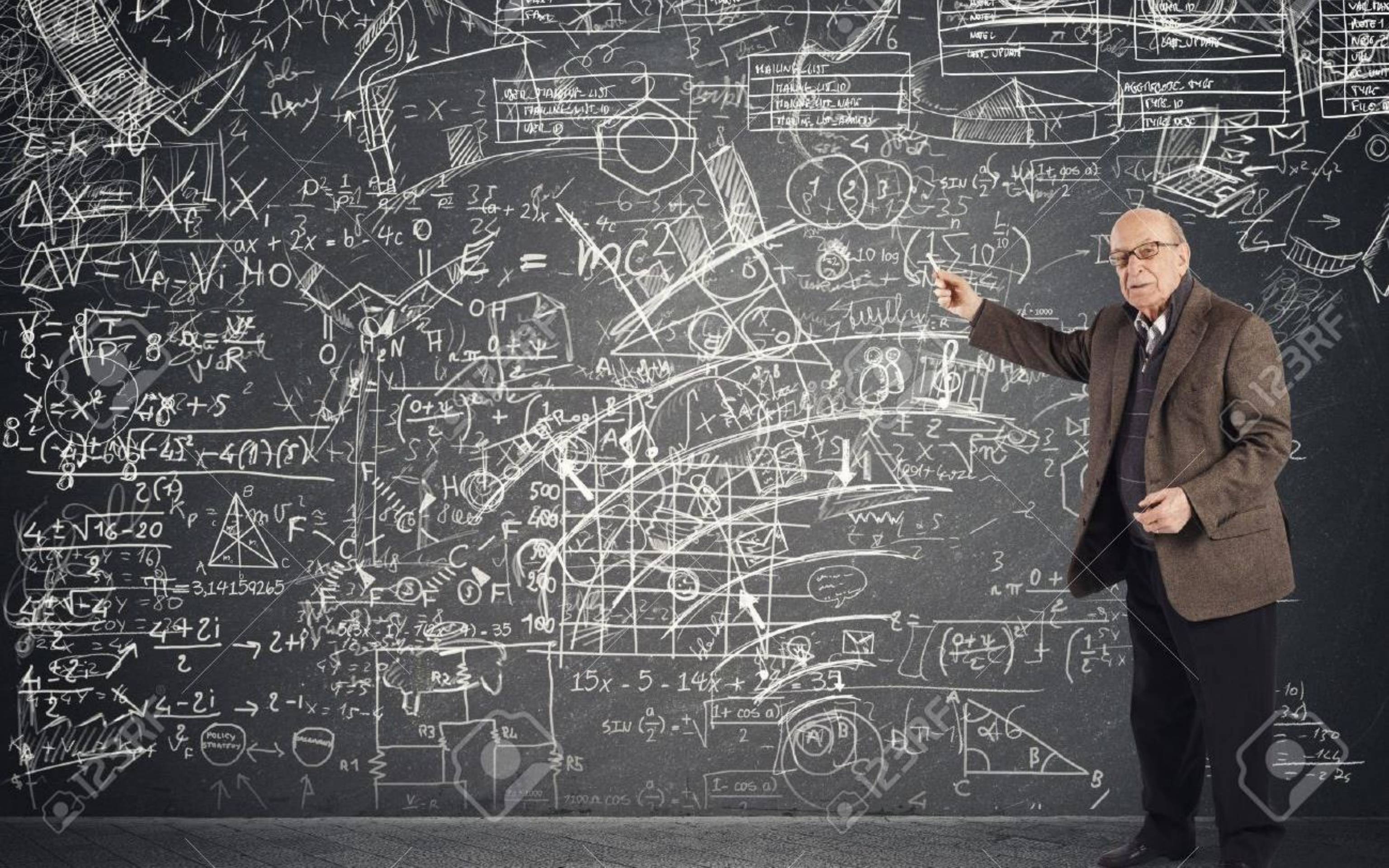


Manhattan
Updated 20/02 12:51 pm



Say "Ok Google"





$$E = k + b$$

$$\Delta X = |X_f - X_i|$$

$$\Delta V = V_f - V_i$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{Q}{\frac{Q}{V}} = V$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$(-4) \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(5)}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{2}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm 2i}{2}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm 2i}{2} = 2 \pm i$$

$$2 \pm i$$

$$2 - i$$

$$D = \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{p \cdot p}{p} = \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{3}{(a+2)} x = \frac{3}{2(a+2)} x$$

$$ax + 2x = b - 4c$$



$$\frac{(0+4)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{1}$$

$$5x + 3$$

$$500$$

$$400$$

$$300$$

$$200$$

$$100$$

$$15x - 5 - 14x + 2 = 35$$

$$6 - 3 + 2$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$10 \log \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)$$

$$\frac{(0+4)}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{1} \right)$$

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$$\sin \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) = \frac{1 + \cos a}{2}$$

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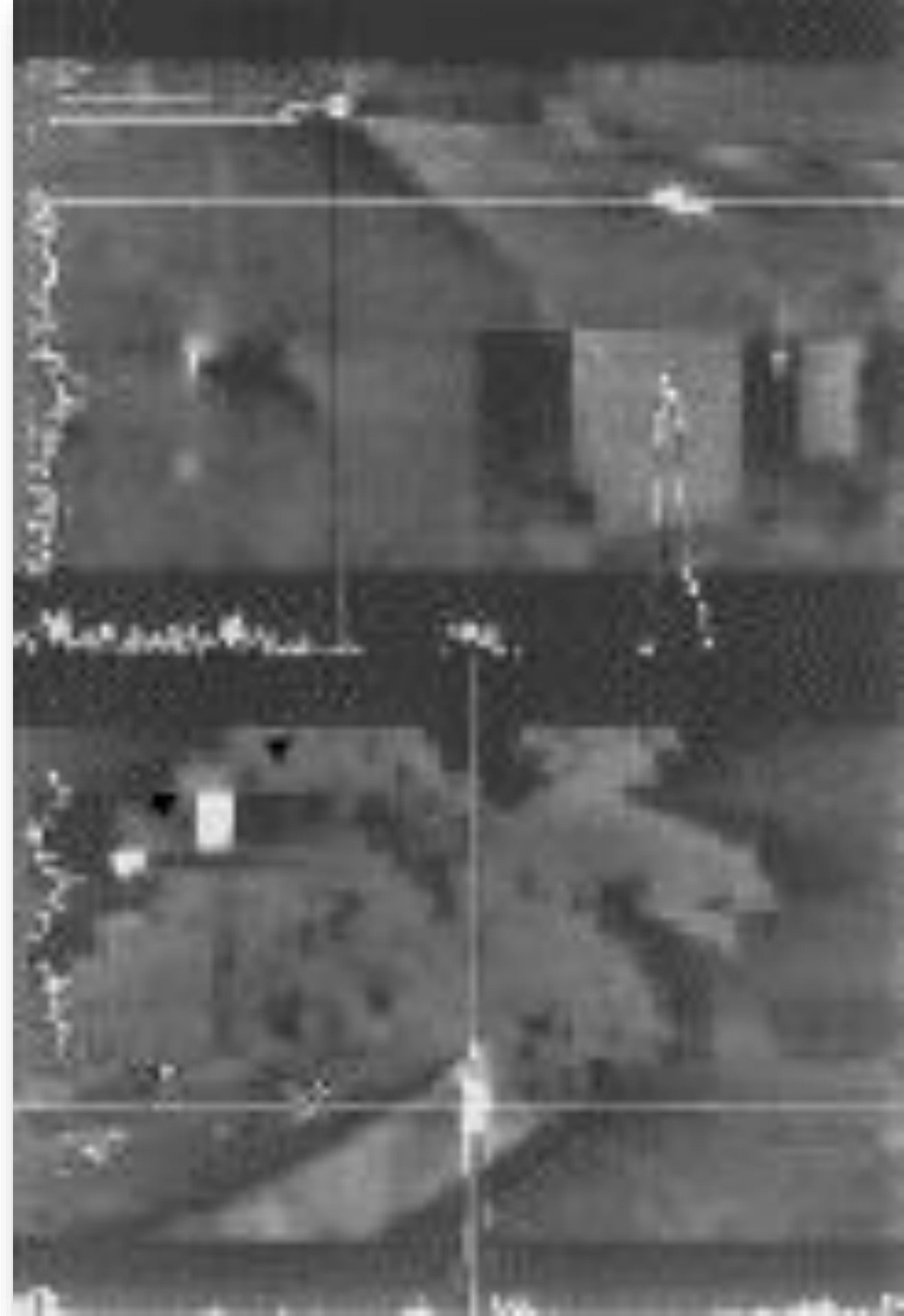
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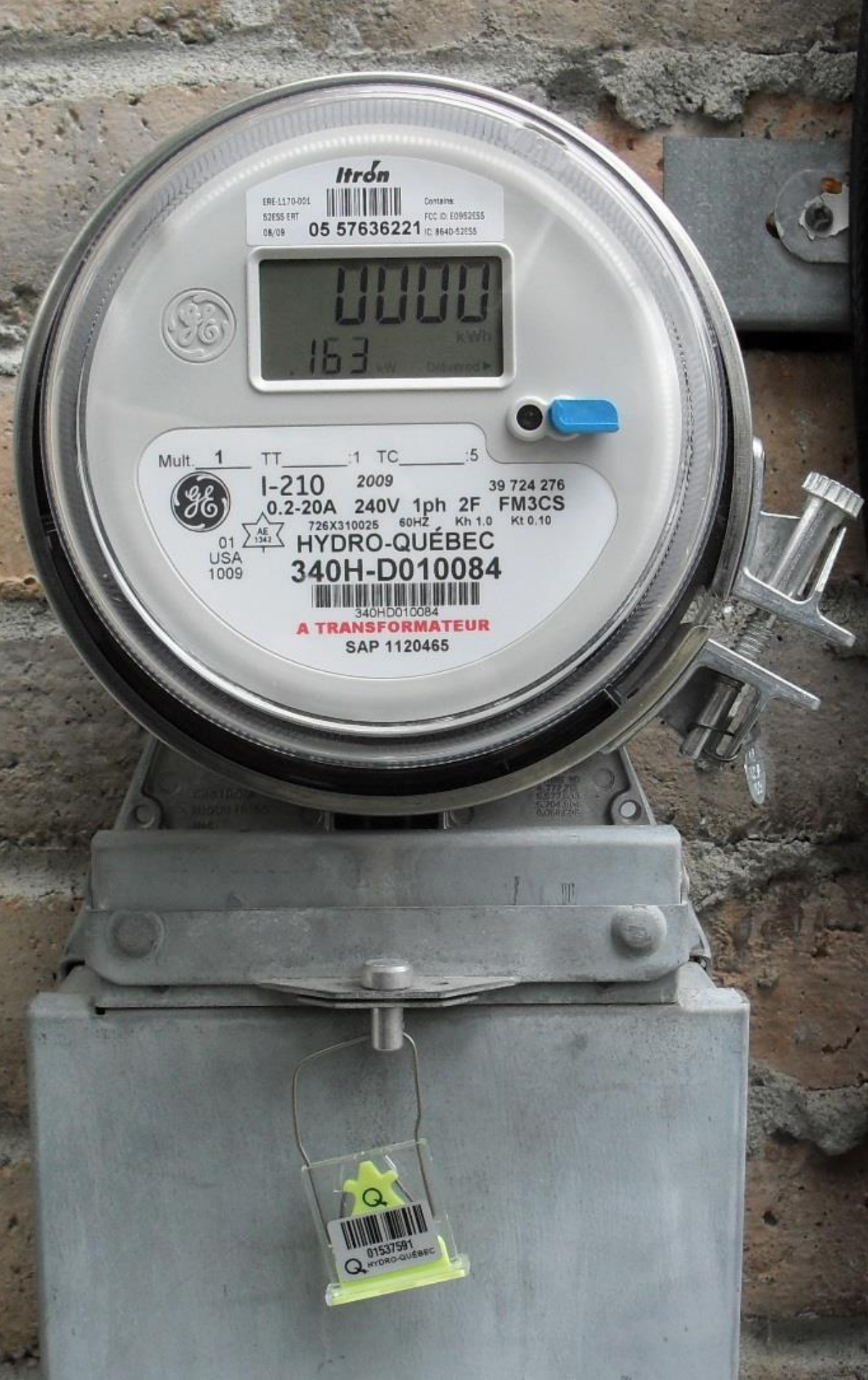
$$\sin \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) = \frac{1 + \cos a}{2}$$

Fuzzy inferences



R v Tessling,
[2004] 3 SCR 432



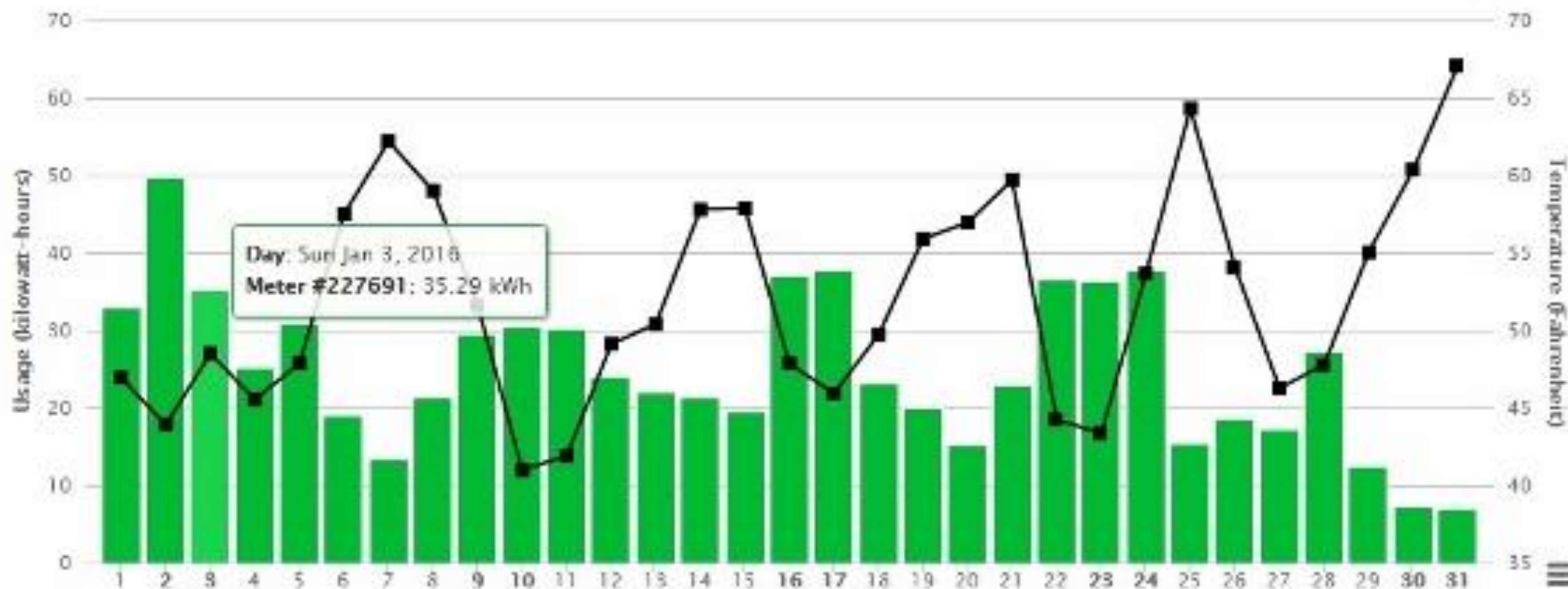


R v Plant,
[1993] 3 SCR 281

R v Gomboc,
[2010] 3 SCR 211



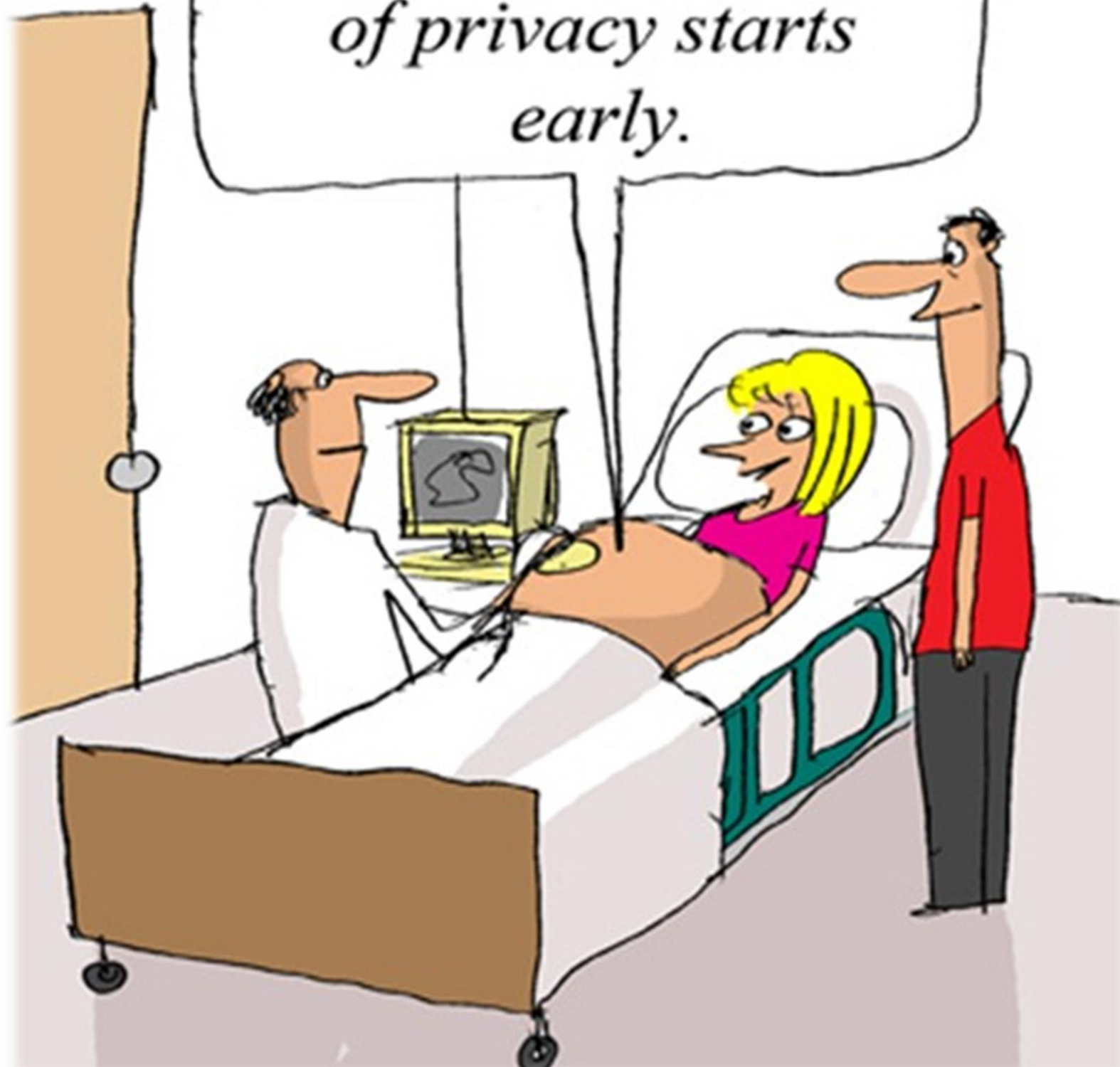
Usage for Fri Jan 1, 2016 - Mon Feb 1, 2016



227691



*They're taking
pictures again. Loss
of privacy starts
early.*



R v Patrick, [2009] 1
SCR 579







ABANDONED!

However



PSSST....!





R v Duarte, [1990] 1 SCR 30

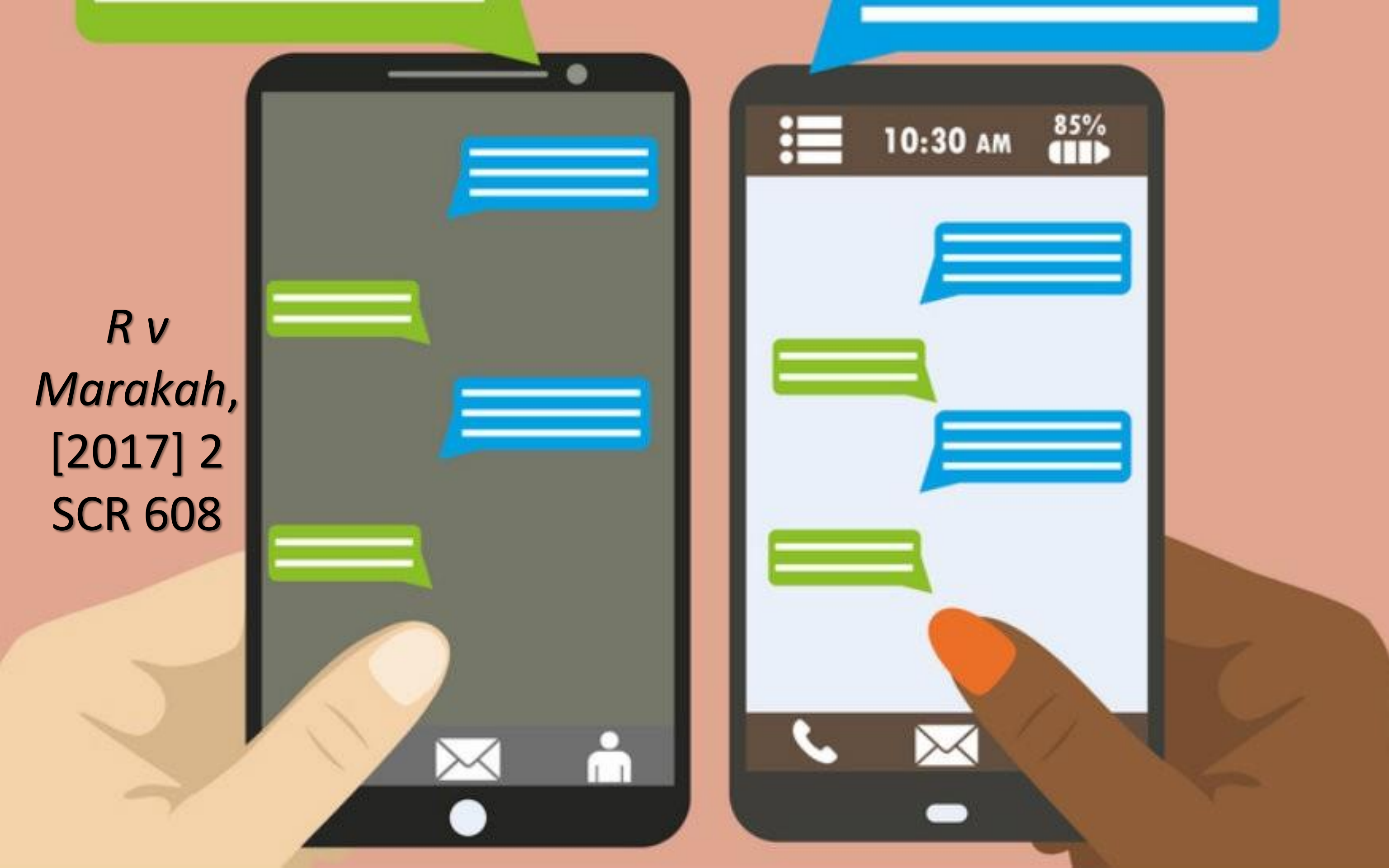
R v Wong,
[1990] 3 SCR 36



R v Cole, [2012] 3 SCR 34



R v
Marakah,
[2017] 2
SCR 608



R v Buhay, [2003] 1
SCR 631

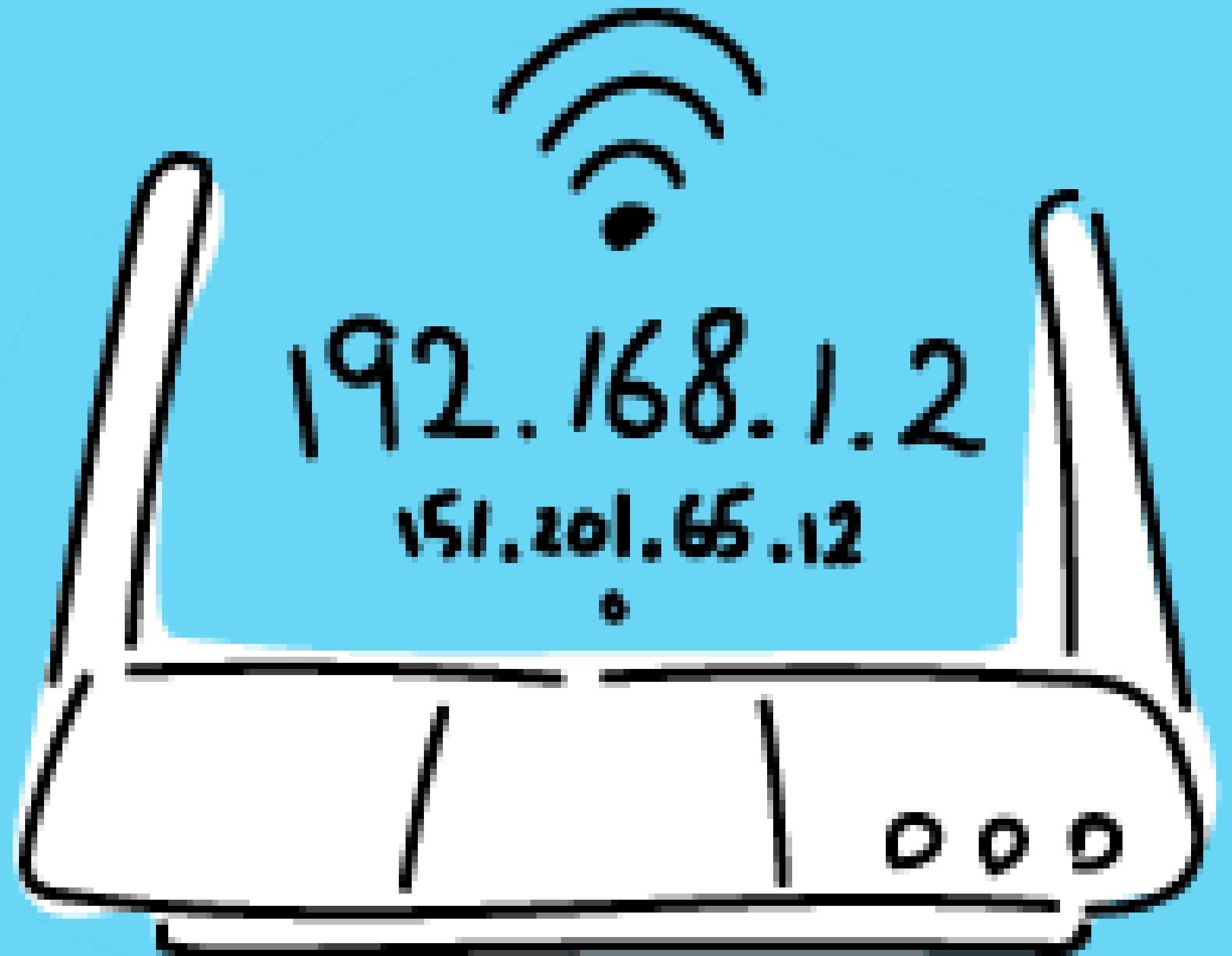


GREYHOUND

14



R v Spencer,
2014 SCC 43



Consent searches





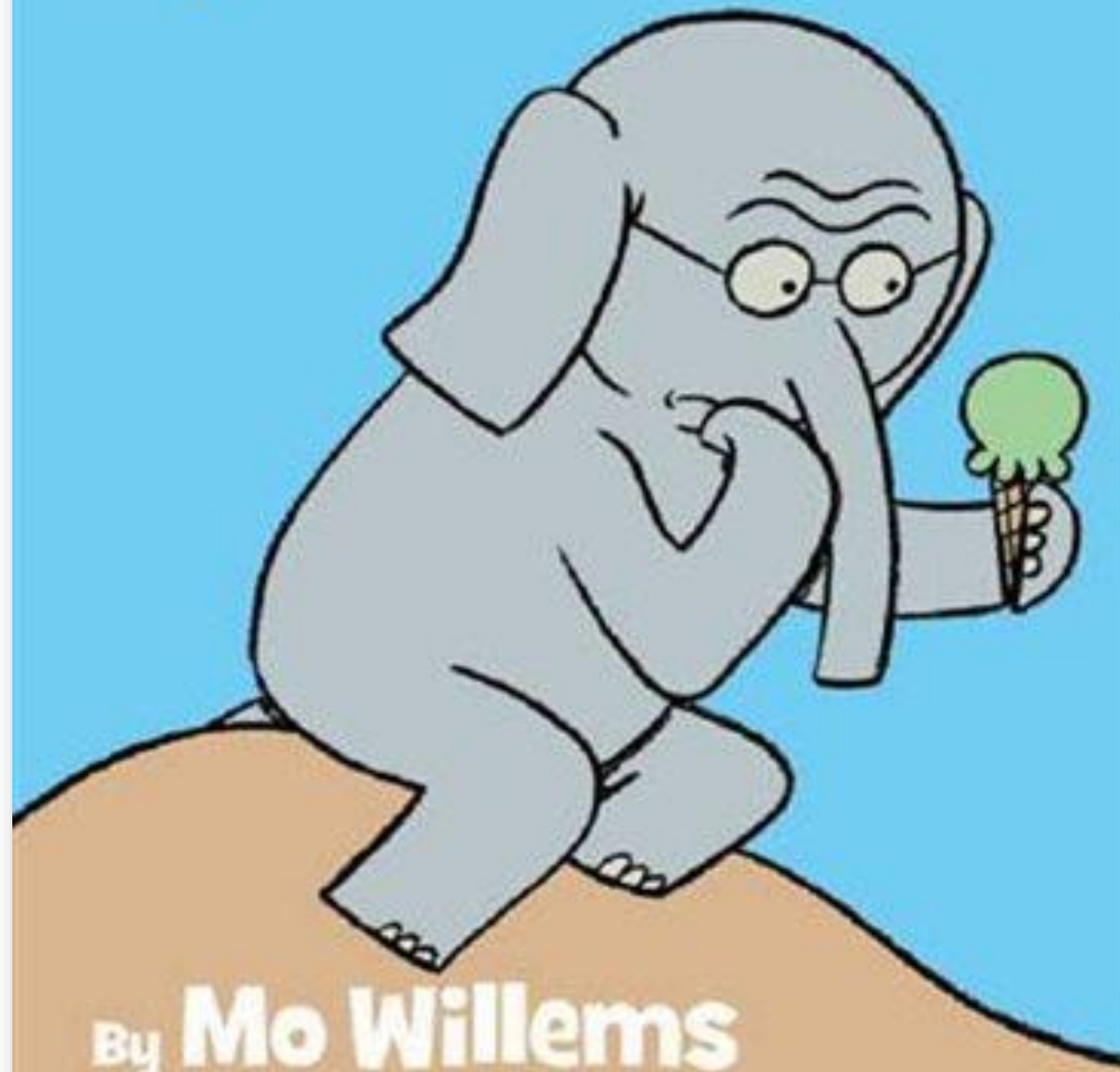
1

Authority to consent

3P

An **ELEPHANT & PIGGIE** Book

Should I Share My Ice Cream?



By **Mo Willems**



I cannot accept that, by choosing to share our computers with friends and family, we are required to give up our Charter protection from state interference in our private lives. We are not required to accept that our friends and family can unilaterally authorize police to take things that we share.

R v Reeves, 2018 SCC 56 at para 44

2

Voluntary

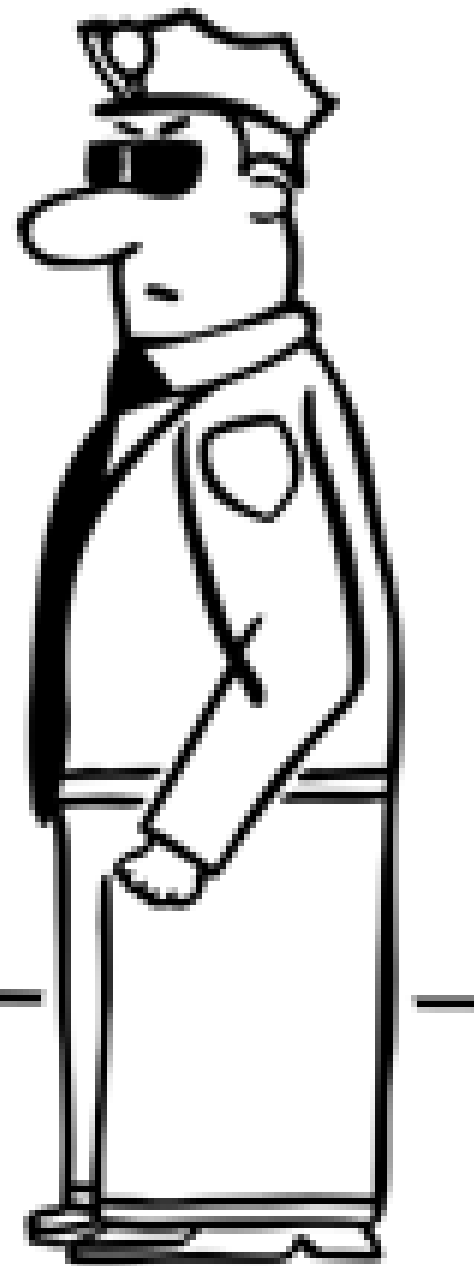
CONFESS!
CONFESS!



3

Informed

Of course I ate
the fish. He was
in "plain view".
You, of all people,
should understand
how irresistible
that is.



Plain view seizures

1

Lawful
presence

2

Inadvertent

3

Evidentiary
significance



Overview

1. State action
2. What is a “search or seizure”?
3. What is an “unreasonable” search or seizure?

Types of unreasonableness

1. Not authorized by law (*eg Wong*)
2. Law is unreasonable (*eg Hunter*)
3. Applied unreasonably (*eg* police lacked required grounds)



default

caps lock

A

S

Z

X



alt

option

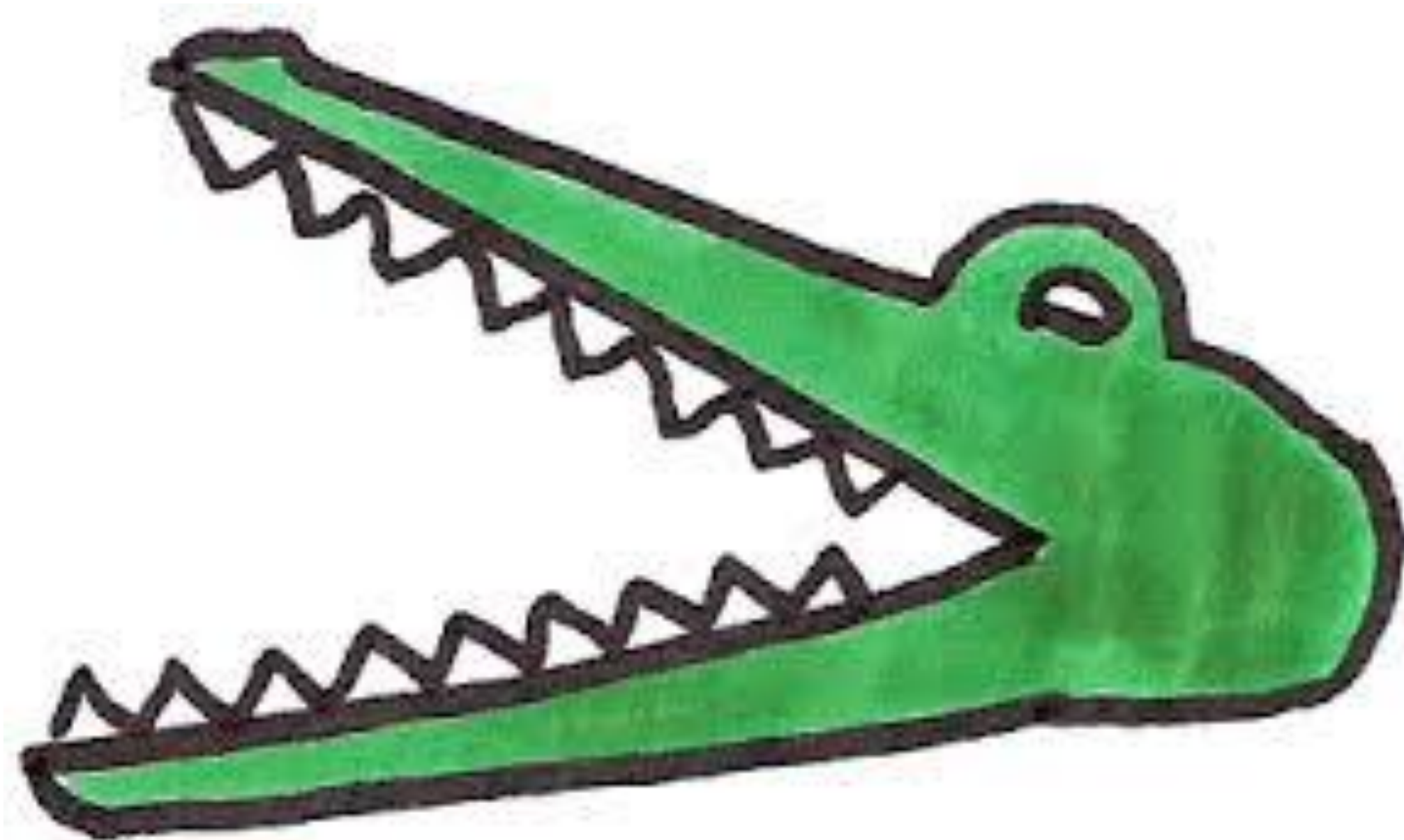
command

control


Warrant

Probable grounds

Greater than *Hunter*



Confidential Document
Attorney-Client Privilege

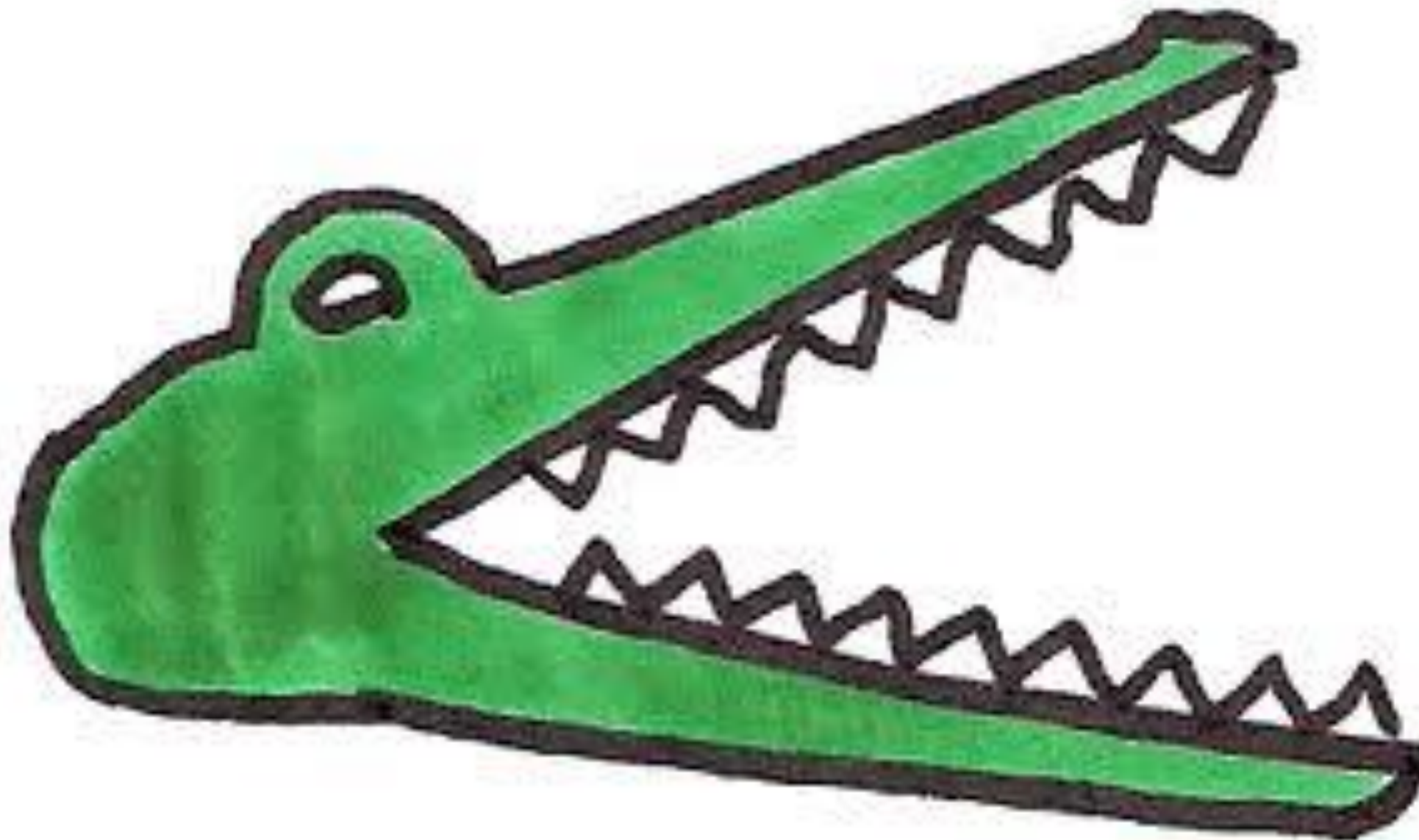


The illustration features a teal clipboard with a silver clip at the top, held by a hand on the left. A white sheet of paper is attached to the clipboard, titled "TERMS & CONDITIONS" in bold black text. Below the title are three rows of horizontal lines, each preceded by a red circle containing a white checkmark. A hand on the right holds a yellow pencil with a blue eraser, positioned to check off the second row. The background is a solid red color with a pattern of faint, white, stylized icons representing various concepts like technology, business, and nature.

TERMS & CONDITIONS



Less than *Hunter*





Diminished REP

**Compelling
state
interest**

I don't *need* a
warrant!



B2100

1. Reasonable & probable grounds

2. Reasonable suspicion

3. No suspicion

Warrant

No warrant

Probable grounds

n/a [*Hunter*
standards]

- Exigency (evidence)
- Safety search
- Breathalyzer

Reasonable
suspicion

Transmission
data warrants

- Exigency (safety)
- Canine sniff

No suspicion

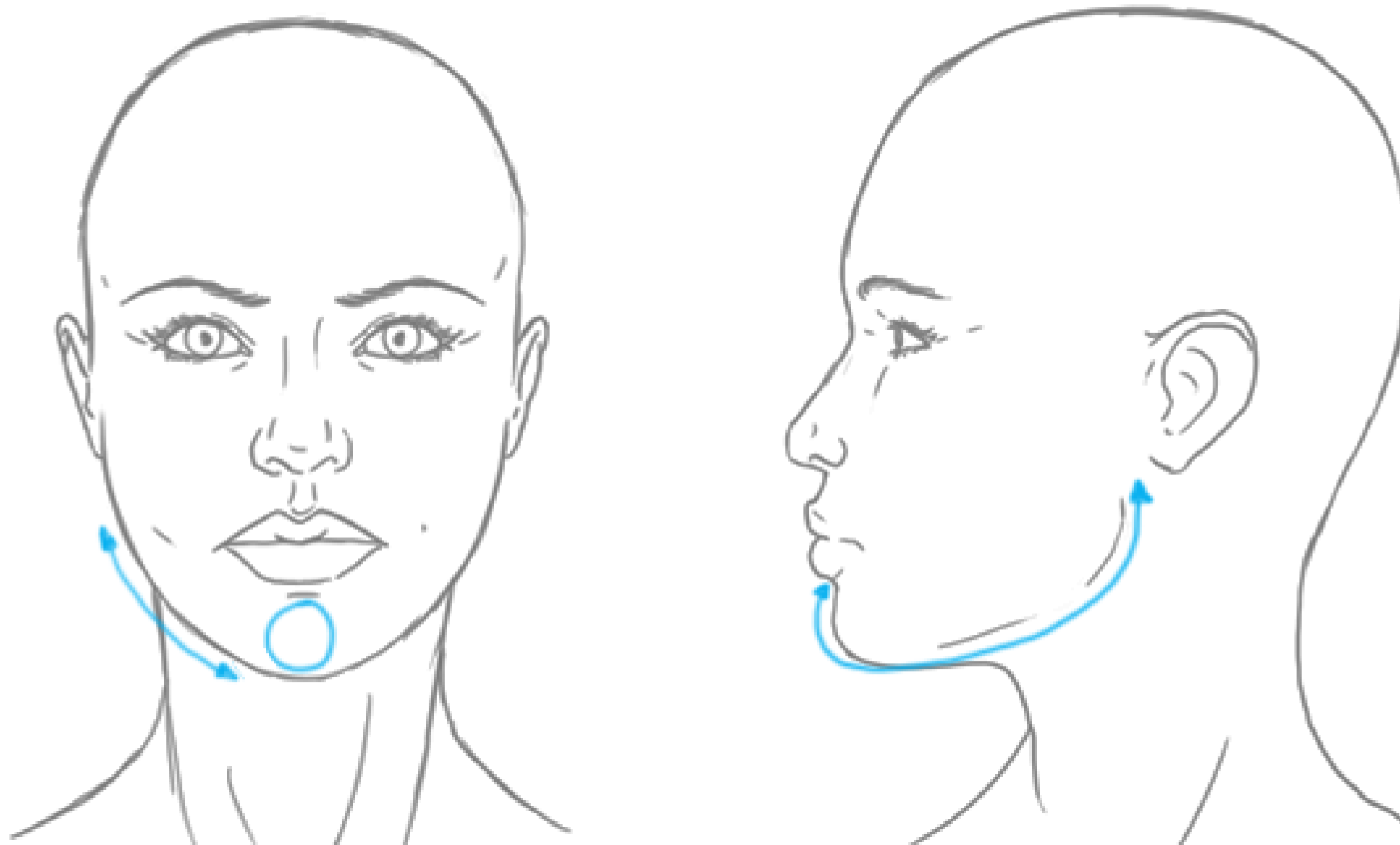
n/a

- SIA
- ASD
- Regulatory

Warrant review



Facial validity



Warrant

- Offence
- Location to be searched
- Items to be seized
- Any special terms

ITO

- Evidentiary value?
- Currency & sourcing of grounds

C

Credible

C

Compelling

C

Corroborated

Sub-facial validity

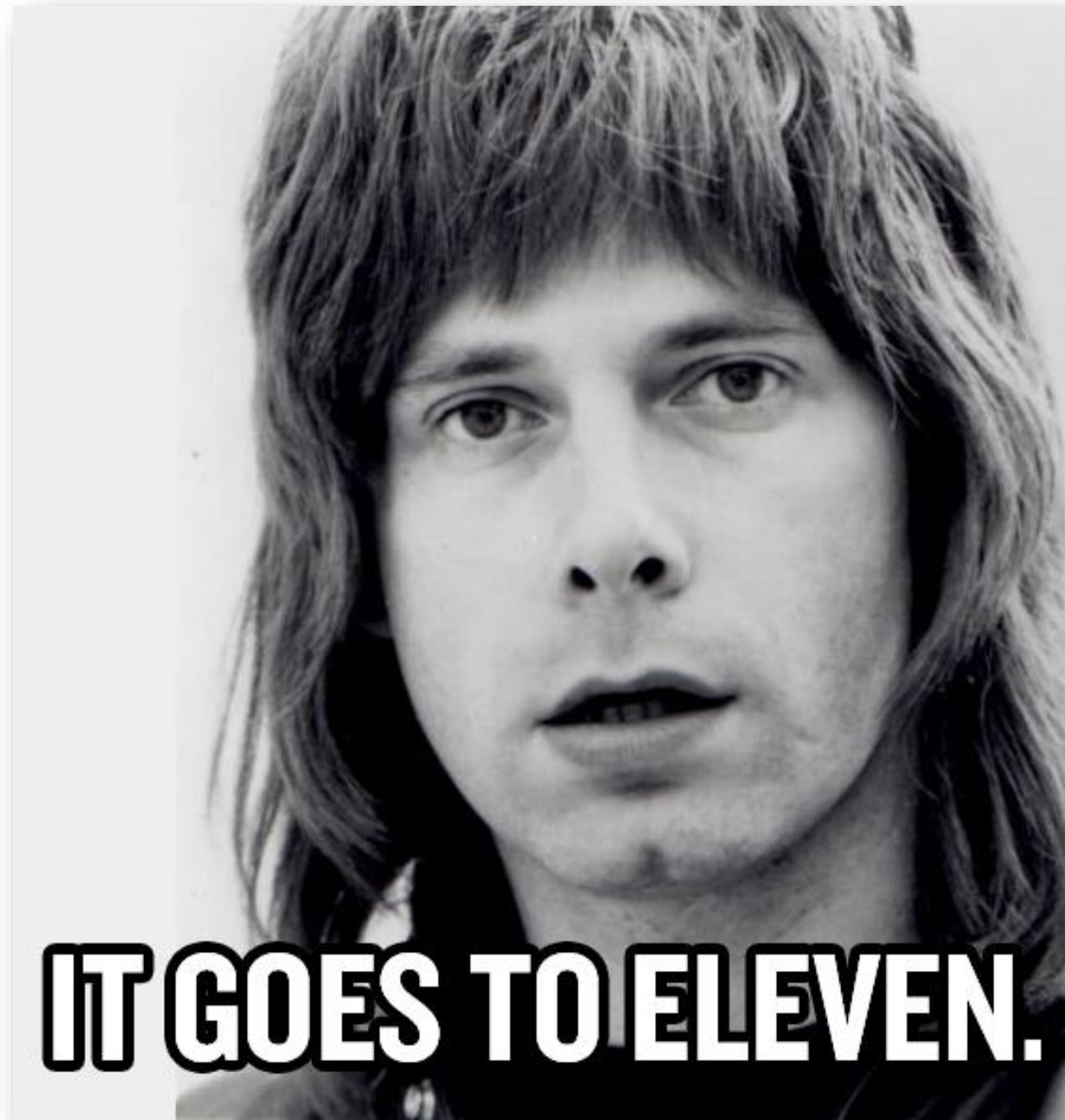


- Cross-examination?
- Undermine validity?
 - Errors
 - Failure to disclose
 - False or misleading assertions

Excision



Amplification





THANK
YOU