



NOVA SCOTIA
PUBLIC PROSECUTION SERVICE

DOCUMENT TITLE:

SPOUSAL/PARTNER VIOLENCE

NATURE OF DOCUMENT:

DPP DIRECTIVE

Includes

AG DIRECTIVE
(Appendix "A" - p.8)

PRACTICE NOTE
(Peace Bonds - p.13)

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NOTE:

THIS POLICY DOCUMENT IS TO BE READ IN THE CONTEXT PROVIDED BY THE **PREFACE** TO THIS PART OF THE MANUAL.

CERTAIN WORDS AND PHRASES HAVE THE MEANINGS ESTABLISHED IN THE "**WORDS & PHRASES**" SECTION OF THIS PART OF THE MANUAL.

SPOUSAL / PARTNER VIOLENCE

INTRODUCTION

This policy is intended to amplify and support the pro-arrest, pro-charge, and pro-prosecution Directive of the Minister of Justice Regarding Spousal/Partner Violence. Crown Attorneys shall follow this policy together with the Directive of the Minister of Justice Regarding Spousal/Partner Violence which is attached hereto as Appendix "A".

It is in the public interest that victims of spousal/partner assault receive efficient, effective and equitable treatment in the justice system. The purpose of this statement of policy and procedure is to assist Crown Attorneys with their responsibilities when dealing with spousal/partner assault prosecutions. The Public Prosecution Service recognizes the need for a community based multi-disciplinary response to spousal/partner violence and hopes that this policy will aid in the development of local protocols.

POLICY

For the purpose of this policy statement, spousal/partner violence refers to all forms of violence or abusive behaviour, between persons who are or have been legally married, who are or have been in a common law relationship or who are or have been dating. Spousal/partner violence includes sexual and physical assault, threats of violence and criminal harassment.

This policy statement recognizes the unique, volatile and emotionally charged nature of spousal/partner violence. Crown Attorneys should give these offences a high priority in recognition of their serious nature and the destructive effect of the cycle of violence.

I. Arraignment

1.0 Where the accused is brought to Court in custody, the Crown Attorney should:

- (a) in appropriate cases, make representations in support of a request that the accused not be released on bail;
- (b) in cases other than those described by paragraph (a), make representations in support of a request that the accused, while on bail be subject to appropriate conditions including a "no contact" provision.

1.1 In situation 1.0 (a) above, the Crown Attorney should consider the advice of the police officer and shall consider the information provided by the officer in respect to the following when making representations in support of a request the accused not be released on bail:

- (a) the history of violence or threats of violence by the accused against the complainant/victim;
- (b) the history of violence or threats of violence by the accused against others;
- (c) the nature of the threat or assault;
- (d) the presence, use or threat of use of weapons;
- (e) the involvement of alcohol or drugs;
- (f) the apparent mental health status of the accused;
- (g) the presence of children during the alleged offence;
- (h) the concerns of the complainant/victim; and
- (i) the criminal record of the accused.

1.2 In situation 1.0 (b) above, the Crown Attorney should consider the advice of the police officer and shall consider the information provided by the officer in respect of the following when making representations in support of a request that the accused while on bail be subject to conditions:

- (a) the history of violence or threats of violence by the accused against the complainant/victim;
- (b) the history of violence or threats of violence by the accused against others;
- (c) the nature of the threat or assault;
- (d) the presence, use or threat of use of weapons;
- (e) the involvement of alcohol or drugs;
- (f) the apparent mental health status of the accused;
- (g) the presence of children during the alleged offence;
- (h) the concerns of the complainant/victim; and
- (i) the criminal record of the accused.

2.0 The Crown Attorney should make all reasonable efforts to obtain an early court date for all cases involving spousal/partner violence.

3.0 Where the accused is released on bail by the court at arraignment, the Crown Attorney should:

- (a) as soon as practicable, inform the investigating police force that there are

conditions of release and advise that they should forthwith inform the complainant/victim of the conditions of release and that they should provide the complainant/victim with a copy of the release order as soon as possible; or

- (b) as soon as practicable, inform the Victims' Services Officer and request that they forthwith inform the complainant/victim of the conditions of release and that they should provide the complainant/victim with a copy of the release order as soon as possible; or
 - (c) as soon as practicable, inform the complainant/victim of the terms of release and provide the complainant/victim a copy of the release order as soon as possible.
- 4.0 The Crown Attorney shall prosecute cases of spousal/partner violence in accordance with the Directive of the Director of Public Prosecutions regarding the exercise of prosecutorial discretion [see the core policy entitled "The Decision to Prosecute" in the Crown Attorney Manual]. Applications for judicial interim release shall include a request for a "no contact" or other protective order in all appropriate cases. This request should state that there be no contact directly or indirectly with the complainant/victim unless the contact is initiated by the complainant/victim. For breaches of such orders, a request should be made to revoke bail and detain the accused in custody using the reverse onus provisions of the Criminal Code.
- 4.1 Where a complainant/victim initiates a request to vary a "no contact" condition, the Crown Attorney, before agreeing to any variation, should consider all the circumstances of the request, and where in the judgment of the Crown Attorney it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so, the Crown Attorney should facilitate the placing of the undertaking or recognizance on the court docket. The complainant/victim should then describe under oath all of the circumstances of the request.
- 5.0 The Crown Attorney shall prosecute without delay all violations of court orders intended to ensure the safety of the complainant/victims of spousal/partner violence.

II. Trial

- 1.0 Wherever the Crown Attorney is satisfied that a realistic prospect of conviction exists in a spousal/partner violence case, the Crown Attorney shall pursue the prosecution of charges unless public interest considerations dictate otherwise.
- 1.1 The decision not to carry on with a prosecution is a decision for which the prosecutor is accountable. Prior to coming to such a decision, the prosecutor should consult with the investigating police officer, and wherever possible, should also consult with the Chief Crown Attorney for the region, or his delegate. Where a decision is made to discontinue a prosecution for public interest considerations, those reasons should be stated in open court unless it is inappropriate to do so. In regard to all cases which are discontinued, the reasons for discontinuing the case are to be noted in the Crown file and the regional Chief Crown Attorney is to be notified that the case has been discontinued.
- 1.2 There are a number of opportunities the Crown Attorney can take to interview the complainant/victim both before and after the arraignment, but in any case, the Crown shall provide an opportunity to the complainant/victim and other witnesses to meet with the Crown Attorney prior to the trial.
- 1.3 The Crown Attorney shall refer the complainant/victim to the Victims' Services Division of the Department of Justice.

Procedure Upon Recantation of the Complainant/Victim:

- 1.4 The concerns of the complainant/victim are a proper public interest consideration. However, because of the societal interest in addressing the problem of spousal/partner violence, this factor alone is not a sufficient basis upon which to discontinue a prosecution.
- 1.5 When faced with a complainant/victim recantation, that factor alone is not sufficient to discontinue a prosecution. The Crown Attorney in those circumstances should consider the following:
 - (a) conducting inquiries or requesting the police conduct inquiries into the background of the recantation to determine its cause;
 - (b) meeting with the complainant/victim and advising of support services which might assist during the court process;
 - (c) instructing the police to take a statement from the complainant/victim concerning the recantation.
 - (d) assessing the strength of the Crown's case and likelihood of conviction in light

of the recantation with particular attention to the S.C.C. decision in *R. v. K.G.B.* (1993), 79 C.C.C. (3d) 257; The use of this decision in appropriate cases will allow the Crown Attorney to use the complainant/victim original statement to police as evidence in court;

- (e) the Crown Attorney should, when a complainant/victim recants on the witness stand, in appropriate cases invoke the provisions of section 9 (2) of the Canada Evidence Act;
- 2.0 The complainant/victim's testimony should be supported to the extent possible through the use of other evidence.
- 3.0 Where a complainant/victim fails to appear in Court in response to a subpoena, the Crown Attorney should take such steps, as in the opinion of the Crown Attorney, are necessary to ensure that the Crown retains control and appears to retain control over the prosecution. It is of paramount importance that no one, particularly the complainant/victim and/or the accused, perceives that the criminal process can be frustrated by the complainant/victim failing to respond to a subpoena. Where the complainant/victim fails to respond to a subpoena, the Crown Attorney should consider the following options:
- (a) requesting an adjournment;
 - (b) requesting a warrant and, where appropriate, requesting that it be held for sufficient time to determine the reason the complainant/victim failed to appear. Obtaining a warrant is not intended to punish the complainant/victim for being reluctant to testify, but rather as a means of keeping the prosecution alive in the hope of protecting the complainant/victim in the short and long terms;
 - (c) entering a stay of proceedings [see "Stays of Proceedings" policy];
 - (d) offering no evidence. Since the decision to offer no evidence amounts to a discontinuation of the prosecution, this decision should be made in accordance with the principles set out in 1.0 and 1.1 above.

III. Sentencing

- 1.0 The impact of a crime on a complainant/victim is a relevant and important sentencing consideration.
- 2.0 Unless the Crown Attorney is aware that it has already been done, the Crown Attorney should inform the complainant/victim (or request the investigating police force to inform the complainant/victim) that information regarding the impact of the crime on the complainant/victim provided to the police or the Crown Attorney may be submitted to the court by the Crown Attorney.
- 3.0 Prior to speaking to sentence, the Crown Attorney shall consider the concerns of the complainant/victim on sentencing and where possible, advise the complainant/victim of the Crown Attorney's proposed recommendation.
- 4.0 Where the Crown Attorney is seeking a term of incarceration, the Crown Attorney,

- should consider asking the sentencing Judge to endorse the Warrant of Committal with a recommendation that the offender receive treatment while incarcerated.
- 5.0 Where the Crown Attorney is seeking a term of incarceration of two years or less, the Crown Attorney should consider recommending that a period of probation with appropriate conditions* be imposed in addition to the period of incarceration.
- 6.0 Where firearms have been used in the commission of the offence, the Crown Attorney should seek a firearms prohibition order or forfeiture of the weapons pursuant to the provisions of the **Criminal Code**.
- 7.0 Where the Crown Attorney is not seeking a term of incarceration the Crown Attorney should consider recommending a period of probation with appropriate conditions.*
- 8.0 The Crown Attorney after the sentence hearing should:
- (a) as soon as practicable: (i) inform the investigating police force of the sentence, (ii) advise that the investigating officer should forthwith inform the victim of the sentence and (iii) where probation is imposed request that the investigating officer provide the victim with a copy of the probation order and the name and number of the probation office; or
 - (b) as soon as practicable: (i) inform the Victims' Services Officer of the sentence, (ii) request that they forthwith inform the victim of the sentence and (iii) where probation is imposed that they provide the victim with a copy of the probation order and the name and number of the probation office; or
 - (c) as soon as practicable: (i) inform the victim of the sentence and (ii) where probation is imposed, provide the victim a copy of the probation order and the name and number of the probation office.

**** Crown Attorneys should consider the need for conditions that protect the victim and the availability of treatment programs for the offender. Treatment programs available across the province are attached as Appendix "C".***

IV. Appeal Proceedings

- 1.0 The Crown Attorney handling the appeal should inform the investigating police force or Victims' Services Officer of:
- (a) any notice of appeal;
 - (b) any bail order pending the hearing of the appeal;
 - (c) the date of the appeal hearing;
 - (d) the outcome of the appeal; and request that the investigating police force or

Victims' Services Officer notify the complainant/victim of:

- (1) any notice of appeal;
- (2) any bail order pending the hearing of the appeal;
- (3) the date of the appeal hearing;
- (4) the outcome of the appeal.

A P P E N D I X "A"
DIRECTIVE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
ON SPOUSAL/PARTNER VIOLENCE

The Framework for Action Against Family Violence represents Government's commitment to improve the response of the justice system to this serious social problem. It is in the public interest that the justice system responds swiftly and effectively to reports of spousal/partner violence. Accordingly, the Minister of Justice issues the following Directive to ensure the implementation of a pro-arrest, pro-charge, pro-prosecution policy.

Application:

Spousal/partner violence refers to all forms of violence or threats of violence between current or former spouses or partners in a relationship, whether it be a marriage, common-law or dating relationship. It can include physical, emotional and economic threats, including threats to children, pets, property, stalking, harassment and every other form of violence.

1. The police are to respond to and fully investigate all complaints of spousal/partner violence. The parties are to be interviewed separately. Written and signed statements should be obtained from the victim/complainant and witnesses as soon as practicable. Comprehensive evidence (e.g. photographs, diagrams, witness accounts) shall be gathered to reduce reliance on victim testimony.
2. Police shall ascertain the presence of weapons and determine whether seizure of weapons is warranted.
3. The alleged assailant shall be arrested immediately in all cases where the police officer has reason to believe that there will be a continuation or repetition of the offence (including a violation of a 'no contact' order, peace bond, civil restraining order or release condition) or if other grounds for arrest are present. Where the police officer releases the alleged assailant on an undertaking (Form 11.1), that undertaking shall contain a 'no contact' and other protective conditions appropriate to the circumstances.
4. The police officer shall lay a charge where there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. The police officer's decision to lay charges will depend upon the evidence available and not upon the wishes of the victim/complainant. Where the police officer lays a charge, the officer is to inform both the victim/complainant and the accused that the victim/complainant cannot withdraw the charge. The withdrawal of charges is the sole responsibility of the Crown Attorney.
5. Safety of the victim is of paramount concern. Where charges are, or will be, laid pursuant to an incident of spousal/partner violence, police shall notify the appropriate victim support service by the most expedient method at the earliest

opportunity. If the police officer believes that children in the home are in danger of physical or emotional abuse, the officer shall notify Children and Family Services.

If required, safe transportation of the victim to a transition house or secure residence shall be provided or arranged by the investigating police officer. Victims shall be kept informed regarding the progress of the case, including information regarding release conditions and sentencing provisions.

6. Police are to consult the Crown Attorney at the earliest possible stage with respect to the prosecution of the charge. A police officer is to provide advice to the Crown Attorney regarding continued custody or conditions of bail upon the first appearance of the accused.
7. In appropriate circumstances, a court may order a peace bond. The violation of a peace bond is a criminal offence. Where a person bound by a peace bond violates the term of the peace bond, police are to treat such violation in the same manner as a breach of a term of bail.
8. Court staff shall give priority to cases of spousal/partner violence. Court staff shall ensure that orders of the court are prepared and distributed to appropriate persons (i.e. victim, police, Victims' Services, accused, etc.) as soon as possible.
9. Where the Crown Attorney prosecutes cases arising from incidents of spousal/partner violence, the matters will be heard in the Provincial Court. A peace bond application and charges under Section 266(b) of the Criminal Code in relation to an assault between a husband and wife may be heard in Family Court when it is heard in conjunction with other matters before the Family Court involving the same parties. The definition of 'husband' and 'wife' in the Family Court Act includes persons living together as husband and wife for a period of at least one year.
10. The Crown Attorney should make every reasonable effort to obtain an early court date for all matters involving spousal/partner violence.
11. Crown Attorneys will prosecute a spousal/partner violence charge whenever they are satisfied that sufficient evidence exists regardless of the victim's/complainant's wishes, unless public interest considerations dictate otherwise. The Crown shall provide an opportunity to the complainant/victim and other witnesses to meet with the Crown Attorney prior to the trial. The Crown Attorney shall refer the complainant/victim to the Victims' Services Division of the Department of Justice.
12. The Crown Attorney shall request a 'no contact' or other protective order in all appropriate cases where there is an application for judicial interim release. The Crown Attorney shall prosecute without delay all violations of court orders intended to ensure the safety of the complainant/victim.
13. The impact of a crime on a complainant/victim is a relevant and important sentencing consideration. Unless the Crown Attorney is aware that it has already been done, the Crown Attorney should inform the complainant/victim of their right to submit a victim impact statement to the court.
14. Where a victim/complainant appears at the court for the purpose of commencing a private prosecution, court staff should determine whether the victim/complainant have

consulted with the police. If no consultation has occurred, the complainant should be referred to the police. However, if the complainant then or later wishes to proceed with a private prosecution, court staff should deal with the matter according to law. Nothing in this Directive shall be interpreted as limiting the right of a person to commence a private prosecution.

William Gillis
Minister of Justice

Halifax, Nova Scotia
March 28, 1996

A P P E N D I X " B "

Please see the DPP Directive entitled

THE DECISION TO PROSECUTE

(a Core Policy in the Crown Attorney Manual)

A P P E N D I X " C "
Men's Intervention Programs

1. Amherst

New Directions
P. O. Box 1141
Amherst, N.S.
B4H 4L2

Phone: 667-1344

2. Halifax

New Start
3115 Veith Street
Halifax, N.S.
B3K 3G9

Phone: 453-4320

3. New Glasgow

New Leaf
P. O. Box 661
New Glasgow, N.S.
B2H 5E2

Phone: 755-2220

4. Sydney

Second Chance
54 Prince Street
Sydney, N.S.
B1P 5J7

Phone: 567-0979

PRACTICE NOTE

THE USE OF PEACE BONDS IN CASES OF SPOUSAL/PARTNER VIOLENCE

The pro-arrest, pro-charge, pro-prosecution directive of the Minister of Justice in regard to matters of spousal/partner violence requires prosecutors to pursue charges involving spousal/partner violence whenever there is a realistic prospect of conviction, and prosecution is in the public interest. Because of the prevalence of domestic violence, and the tragic consequences often associated with this crime, only rarely is it not in the public interest to proceed with such charges when the available evidence will support a prosecution.

In light of the pro-prosecution directive in regard to spousal/partner violence, Crown Attorneys have asked "When is it OK to 'take a peace bond' in a case of spousal/partner assault, and withdraw the charge?" Like most questions relating to the exercise of discretion, this question cannot be answered without providing a context, and the answer is never simple.

The directive relating to spousal/partner violence is not absolute: it alludes to the duty of a prosecutor to carefully examine each case and to determine whether or not proceeding with a charge would be in the public interest. As noted in the policy entitled "The Decision to Prosecute", the determination of the public interest in a particular case involves the consideration of numerous factors which may vary considerably in weight from case to case, or which may be unique to the particular case being considered. Just as it is not possible to establish a set of rigid rules in regard to the circumstances in which proceeding with a case is appropriate, it is not possible to establish rigid rules as to when it would be appropriate to discontinue a prosecution.

There are certain cases in which the willingness of the accused to enter into a peace bond is one of a number of relevant circumstances which may be considered by the prosecutor in deciding whether or not the public interest requires that a particular charge be prosecuted. What follows is an example of the approach which might be taken by a prosecutor in assessing whether or not it would be in the public interest to withdraw a particular charge of partner assault and have the accused enter into a recognizance under section 810 of the *Criminal Code*.

The prosecutor should first review the evidence and background to the case and be satisfied that the following "conditions precedent" to a possible withdrawal of the charge are present:

- C the evidence is "borderline" i.e. the evidential threshold for prosecution is met but it is not clear to the prosecutor that a conviction is more likely than an acquittal (it is recognized that the strength of a case may diminish over time, particularly when further information is received);
 - C the incident was relatively minor i.e. there were no injuries, the matter did not continue over an extended period of time, and the aggressive behaviour of the accused stopped without intervention by outside parties;
- the actions of the accused appear to have been out of character i.e. the accused has no known history of assaults or threats;

- C the accused is prepared to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace in regard to the 'victim'; and
- C the prosecutor is satisfied that the 'victim' is likely to report any breach of a recognizance, or other aggressive behaviour by the accused, to the police or other authorities.

If these conditions are satisfied, then the prosecutor should go on to consider the other circumstances of the case before making a decision. Some of the other circumstances which may have a bearing on the decision are these:

- C the wishes of the 'victim';
- C whether the pre-trial process (which may have included police involvement, arrest, detention, retaining counsel, or court appearances) appears to have had a deterrent effect upon the accused;
- C whether the accused has voluntarily embarked upon a rehabilitation program e.g. for anger management, for alcohol abuse, marriage counseling, etc.;
- C the prevalence of partner assaults in the locality where the incident occurred, and the success or failure of this approach (peace bonds) in similar local cases;
- C the maturity, personality, and attitude of the parties involved, and the nature of their particular relationship;
- C the history of the accused in regard to compliance with previous court orders, and his/her general respect for authority;
- C the staleness of the matter i.e. the time which has passed since the charge arose.

Having reviewed these circumstances or any others considered to be relevant in a particular case, and having balanced any competing factors, a decision can then be made to proceed with the charge, to withdraw the charge, or to seek further information or advice.

It should be observed that this Practice Note is not a directive to take a particular course of action when the "conditions precedent" listed earlier are present, and it does not relieve a prosecutor of the duty to carefully review the circumstances of each case before exercising discretion. It is not the policy of the PPS to "resolve" a charge of partner violence by simply exchanging a peace bond for the withdrawal of a charge; a peace bond is not to be a *quid pro quo*. The willingness of the accused to enter into a peace bond is only one of many factors which may be considered when assessing a case, and prosecutors should ensure that the integrity of the criminal justice system continues to be respected.

In cases where there is no realistic prospect of conviction, it is open to the prosecutor to urge the accused (through counsel) to enter into a recognizance in regard to the 'victim', provided that the prosecutor does not mislead the accused or defense counsel in regard to the assessment which has been made of the charge and the intention of the prosecutor to withdraw it. Again, it should not appear that the withdrawal was in exchange for the signing of the recognizance.

Further advice:

- (1) In assessing the gravity of the incident giving rise to the charge, and in assessing the weight to be given to a request by the victim to withdraw the charge, prosecutors must be mindful of the dynamics of “the cycle of violence” as described in the literature relating to spousal/partner assaults. In particular, because an apparently minor assault may be “the tip of the iceberg”, the background to the matter should be explored as fully as is possible.
- (2) If the accused enters into a peace bond, the prosecutor should ensure that the ‘victim’ understands the terms of the recognizance imposed upon the accused and how to promptly report a violation of the terms. In particular, the ‘victim’ should understand that behaviour not amounting to an assault may constitute a breach of the recognizance.
- (3) If a prosecutor intends to utilize a peace bond to ensure some measure of control over the accused or to provide some degree of protection to a ‘victim’, a “common law” peace bond will not suffice. Such bonds are not enforceable under the criminal process. Accordingly, when a peace bond is appropriate, only a recognizance under section 810 of the *Criminal Code* should be utilized.

SPOUSAL/PARTNER VIOLENCE - CHECKLIST

ARRAIGNMENT

1. Was the accused brought to court in custody? (If no, go to the next section.) 9Y 9N
 - (a) Was this a case in which it was appropriate to oppose release? 9Y 9N
 - (b) Was the accused remanded in custody? 9Y 9N

2. If the accused was released, what were the conditions of release?

9N	(a) no contact with complainant			9Y
	(b) no weapons			9Y 9N
	(c) other			9Y9N

3. How did the Crown Attorney notify the complainant of the release conditions?

Through the police _____ Through Victims' Services _____ Directly _____

Crown Attorney (initials) _____

VICTIMS' SERVICES REFERRAL

4. Did the Crown Attorney refer the complainant to the Victims' Services Division of the Department of Justice? 9Y 9N

 5. To your knowledge, did another person or agency refer the complainant to the Victims' services Division? 9Y 9N
- Crown Attorney (initials) _____

GUILTY PLEA/TRIAL

6. Was the complainant interviewed by the Crown Attorney? 9Y 9N

 7. Was there a recantation by the complainant? 9Y 9N

If yes, did the prosecutor

 - (a) inquire re the cause of recantation? 9Y 9N
 - (b) advise the complainant of available support services? 9Y 9N
 - (c) instruct the police to take a fresh statement from the complainant? 9Y 9N

 - (h) Was there a guilty plea? 9Y 9N

 - If a trial was held, was the accused found guilty? 9Y 9N
- Crown Attorney (initials) _____

SENTENCING

- What sentence was recommended by the Crown Attorney?

Federal _____ Provincial _____ Conditional Sentence _____ Fine _____ Probation _____

 - If probation was imposed, what conditions were recommended?

Counselling _____ No contact _____ No weapons _____ Other _____
- Crown Attorney (initials) _____

R. v. _____ PPS Office: _____

PPS File No. _____ Date of Discontinuance _____

NOTICE OF DISCONTINUANCE
(of Spousal/Partner Violence Case)

The decision to discontinue was made by _____ (Crown Attorney).

Prior to the discontinuance, was the Chief Crown Attorney consulted? 9Y 9N

Was the discontinuance due to insufficient evidence? 9Y 9N

 If yes, was the complainant present at court? 9Y 9N

 If the complainant was not at court, was the complainant subpoenaed? 9Y 9N

 If the complainant was not at court, was an adjournment requested? 9Y 9N

 If the complainant was not at court, was a witness warrant requested? 9Y 9N

Was recantation by the complainant a factor? 9Y 9N

Was the case discontinued for public interest considerations? 9Y 9N

Were the reasons for discontinuance stated on the record in court? 9Y 9N

Did the accused enter into a peace bond (Criminal Code section 810)? 9Y 9N

Additional comments of prosecutor re discontinuance:

Comments of Chief Crown Attorney:

Retain one copy for file. Send one copy to Chief Crown Attorney.