

EXECUTING OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

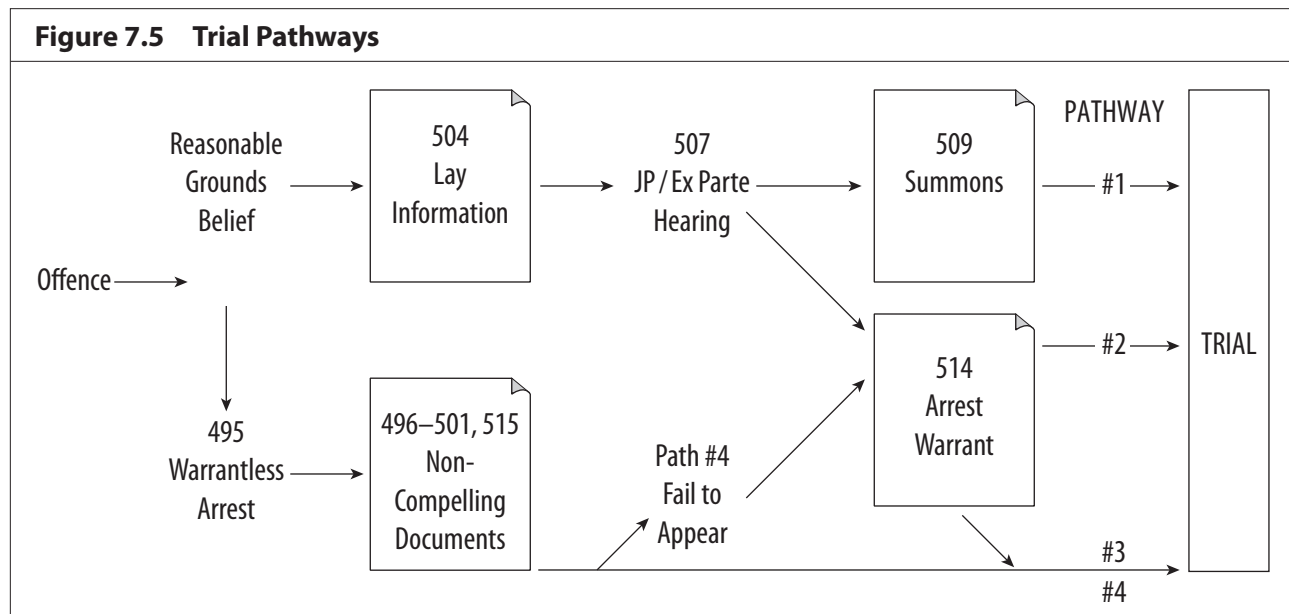
The executing officer

1. obtains an affidavit to verify the signature of the Justice who issued the warrant;
2. within six days of the arrest, brings the arrest warrant and affidavit to a Justice in the place where the accused is detained;
3. attends before a Justice where the accused is detained;
4. verifies the signature on the arrest warrant by means of the affidavit or, alternatively, swears under oath to prove that the Justice signed the warrant;
5. takes custody of the accused once the Justice endorses the warrant;
6. returns the accused to the city where the offence occurred and the warrant was issued; and
7. brings the accused to a Justice within 24 hours or as soon as practicable.

OVERVIEW OF TRIAL PATHWAYS

Figure 7.5 represents the four “proceedings pathways”—that is, the four routes to a trial. They are as follows:

- ▶ Path 1: Summons
- ▶ Path 2: Arrest warrant in the first instance (this could lead to trial or to non-custodial compelling document [NCD])
- ▶ Path 3: Warrantless arrest + non-custodial document
- ▶ Path 4: Bench warrant



SUMMARY

The next chapter deals with “Feeney warrants.” This topic is specific to situations dealing with exigent circumstances in relation to both a dwelling-house and a public place.