

AI Lawyer — One-Page TLDR

Legal information, not legal advice. Statutory *maxima* (ceilings), not sentences. Prepared October 9, 2026.

The four rules before the numbers

- 1 **A maximum is not a sentence.** Real sentences depend on the charges filed, the facts, criminal history, plea deals, sentencing rules, and the judge.
- 2 **Maxima don't stack.** Two 10-year maxima $\neq$ 20 years. Only a court decides concurrent vs. consecutive.
- 3 **US: federal vs. state.** Below is *federal* law. Most everyday stalking, harassment, and vandalism cases are *state* law; federal charges need an interstate or federal hook.
- 4 **Canada: hybrid offenses.** The Crown *elects* indictment (serious, higher max) or summary conviction (fast, lower max). Criminal law is national — no provincial codes.

The six offenses, both countries

Conduct	US (federal) — max	Canada — max
Hacking	18 U.S.C. §1030: 1 yr basic access · 5 yrs aggravated/fraud · 10/20 yrs destructive or national-security (1st/repeat)	s. 342.1: 10 yrs indictable (fraudulently, without colour of right); hacker tools s. 342.2: 2 yrs
Stalking	18 U.S.C. §§2261A/2261(b): 5 yrs base · 10 (injury/weapon) · 20 (life-threatening) · life (death)	s. 264 criminal harassment: 10 yrs indictable — includes monitoring someone's location/movements
Harassment	47 U.S.C. §223: 6 months (+\$50,000) — a narrow <i>telephone</i> statute	s. 372(3) harassing communications: 2 yrs indictable
Illegal surveillance	18 U.S.C. §2511 wiretapping: 5 yrs	s. 184 interception: 5 yrs — but one-party consent is a defence (s. 184(2))
Terrorist plots	18 U.S.C. §§2339A–B material support: 15 yrs / 20 yrs · life if death results	ss. 83.18–83.22: 10 yrs participating · 14 facilitating · life committing for a group / instructing
Damaging infrastructure	18 U.S.C. §1366 (energy): 20 yrs (>\$100k or major disruption) · 5 yrs lesser · life if death results	s. 430 mischief: life (danger to life) · 10 yrs (over \$5,000) · 2 yrs (other) · 10 yrs (computer data)

Three asymmetries worth knowing

- **Canada's stalking/harassment law hits harder** than the narrow US federal harassment statute (6 months, phones only). In the US, the real harassment law is mostly at the state level.
- **Canada is one-party consent** for recording conversations you're part of; many US states require all parties' consent.
- **Canada has no single "critical infrastructure" crime** like 18 U.S.C. §1366 — damage is charged under general mischief tiers. Not found, not assumed.

Bottom line

Both countries punish these six behaviors with years-to-life at the top end, but the *path* differs: America's system splits federal/state and tiers hacking by subsection; Canada runs one national Code with the Crown choosing the serious or the fast track. **Charges are allegations — only a conviction makes someone guilty.** Laws change: verify against the current official text (uscode.house.gov, laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) before relying on any figure.

Full version: "US & Canadian Criminal Law Reference" — statutes, elements, aggravating factors, and sources, in the same file as this TLDR.

Prepared: October 9, 2026

■■ Important disclaimer

This document is **legal information, not legal advice**. It summarizes what the statutes on the books *allow* — the maximum punishments a court *may* impose — using official sources (the US Code, the Criminal Code of Canada, the Congressional Research Service, and the US Department of Justice). It does **not** tell you what any particular person *will* receive. It is not a substitute for a licensed lawyer. Laws change; always check the current official text before relying on any figure here.

How to read this document

A maximum is not a sentence. The numbers below are *statutory maxima* — the ceiling. What a real person actually serves depends on: the exact charges filed, the facts of the case, criminal history, whether they pleaded guilty or cooperated, sentencing rules (the US Sentencing Guidelines in federal court; sentencing principles in Canada), whether multiple sentences run at the same time (concurrent) or one after another (consecutive), and the judge's discretion. Maxima do **not** automatically stack — you cannot just add two 10-year maxima and declare "20 years." Only a court can decide that.

Federal vs. state (US). The US sections below are *federal* law. But most everyday stalking, harassment, and property-damage cases are handled under *state* law, which varies state to state. Federal charges typically need an interstate or federal hook (e.g., crossing state lines, federal property, national infrastructure).

Hybrid offenses (Canada). Canada uses "hybrid" offenses: the Crown prosecutor *elects* whether to proceed by indictment (more serious, higher maximum) or summary conviction (less serious, lower maximum, faster process). The two tracks below show both.

Time actually served (very general). In the US federal system there is no parole; sentences can be reduced by up to roughly 15% for good conduct. In Canada, parole eligibility for most sentences is generally around one-third of the sentence, with statutory release generally at two-thirds — but many exceptions exist (e.g., life sentences have their own parole-ineligibility rules). These are broad strokes, not guarantees.

Side-by-side comparison table

Conduct	US federal statute	US statutory max	Canada statute	Canada statutory max	What prosecution must prove (key elements)	Notes / caveats
Hacking (unauthorized access)	18 U.S.C. §1030 (CFAA)	1 yr (basic access); 5 yrs (aggravated info access/fraud); 10/20 yrs (destructive transmission, 1st/repeat); 10/20 yrs (national security)	CC s. 342.1	10 yrs indictable (hybrid)	US: unauthorized access or exceeding authorized access to a protected computer. Canada: fraudulently and without colour of right obtaining a computer service, intercepting a computer function, using a system to commit a computer-data offense, or trafficking passwords.	Canada's s. 342.2 (hacking tools: making/possessing/distributing devices designed to commit s. 342.1/430 offenses) adds up to 2 yrs indictable.

Conduct	US federal statute	US statutory max	Canada statute	Canada statutory max	What prosecution must prove (key elements)	Notes / caveats
Stalking / cyberstalking	18 U.S.C. §§2261A, 2261(b)	5 yrs base; 10 yrs if serious bodily injury or dangerous weapon; 20 yrs if life-threatening injury/permanent disfigurement; life if death results	CC s. 264 criminal harassment	10 yrs indictable; summary per s. 787 (up to 2 yrs less a day / \$5,000 fine)	US: travel in interstate commerce or use of mail/telecom/computer service to engage in a course of conduct placing a person in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury (or with intent to harass/intimidate, placing them in reasonable fear). Canada: intent or recklessness re: harassment + conduct (following, monitoring location/movements, repeated communication, watching dwelling, threatening conduct) that could reasonably cause fear for safety.	Most US stalking cases are state law; §2261A needs the interstate/federal nexus. Canada: breach of a protective order is a statutory aggravating factor (s. 264(4)).
Harassment (standalone)	47 U.S.C. §223 (obscene/harassing phone calls)	6 months (+\$50,000 fine) for harassing calls; 2 yrs for commercial obscene communications	CC s. 372(3) harassing communications	2 yrs indictable (hybrid)	US: anonymous or repeated phone calls with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten, or harass (interstate/DC). Canada: repeated telecommunication communications, with intent to harass, without lawful excuse.	Federal harassment coverage is <i>narrow</i> ; most harassment is charged under state law (US) or as criminal harassment s. 264 (Canada) when safety is threatened.
Illegal surveillance / wiretapping	18 U.S.C. §2511	5 yrs general max (subject to statutory exceptions; lower tiers for certain radio interceptions)	CC s. 184	5 yrs indictable	US: intentional interception, disclosure, or use of wire/oral/electronic communications without authorization. Canada: wilful interception of a "private communication" (one where the originator reasonably expects only the recipient hears it).	Canada: one-party consent is a defense (s. 184(2)) — interception is <i>not</i> an offense if a party to the communication consents. Canada's s. 162 (voyeurism) covers surreptitious observation/recording where nudity or sexual activity is reasonably expected.
Terrorist plots	18 U.S.C. §§2339A–2339B (material support)	§2339A: 15 yrs; §2339B: 20 yrs; life or any term of years if death results	CC ss. 83.18–83.22	s. 83.18 participation: 10 yrs; s. 83.19 facilitating: 14 yrs; s. 83.2 commission for a terrorist group: life ; s. 83.21 instructing: life (all indictable only; no mandatory minimums)	US: providing material support or resources knowing/intending they will be used in preparation for or carrying out a terrorism offense, or to a designated foreign terrorist organization. Canada: knowingly participating in/contributing to a terrorist group's activity to enhance its ability to facilitate or carry out terrorist activity (the group need not have acted, and the contribution need not have actually helped — s. 83.18(2)).	Separate attempt/conspiracy and weapons-of-mass-destruction statutes (e.g., 18 U.S.C. §§2332a, 2332b) carry their own, sometimes higher, penalties.
Damaging infrastructure	18 U.S.C. §1366 (energy facilities)	20 yrs if damage >\$100,000 or significant interruption; 5 yrs for lower qualifying damage; life or any term of years if death results	CC s. 430 (mischief)	s. 430(2) actual danger to life: life ; s. 430(3) over \$5,000: 10 yrs indictable; s. 430(4) other property: 2 yrs indictable; s. 430(5) computer-data mischief: 10 yrs indictable	US: knowingly and willfully damaging/destroying an energy facility (or attempting/conspiring), or damaging property of an energy facility. Canada: wilfully destroying/damaging property, rendering it dangerous/useless/inoperative, or obstructing/interfering with lawful use.	Canada has no single "critical infrastructure" mischief section comparable to 18 U.S.C. §1366 — not found rather than assumed. Damage to infrastructure is charged under general mischief, with the penalty tier driven by danger to life and value, plus terrorism provisions where applicable.

United States — offense-by-offense detail

1. Hacking — 18 U.S.C. §1030 (Computer Fraud and Abuse Act)

In plain language: The main federal anti-hacking law. It covers breaking into computers, stealing information from them, committing fraud through them, damaging them, trafficking in passwords, and threatening to damage them.

Statutory ranges (depend on the subsection and the facts):

- Basic unauthorized access: up to **1 year**.
- Aggravated information access / computer fraud: often up to **5 years**.
- Intentionally causing damage by transmitting code/information: up to **10 years** for a first offense, **20 years** for a repeat offense.
- National-security offenses (certain government/military systems): up to **10 years** first offense, **20 years** repeat.

Aggravating factors: prior convictions under the same statute, resulting financial loss, obtaining national-security information, and damage to protected computers all push the range upward.

Federal or state? Federal. States also have their own computer-crime laws, and conduct can be charged under both.

Official sources: Congressional Research Service report on §1030 penalties (congress.gov PDF[1]); CRS penalty table (EveryCRSReport, R46536[2]).

2. Stalking / cyberstalking — 18 U.S.C. §§2261A and 2261(b)

In plain language: Federal stalking covers traveling across state lines or using mail, telecom, or the internet to stalk, harass, or intimidate someone — putting them in reasonable fear of death or serious injury, or causing substantial emotional distress.

Statutory range (§2261(b)):

- Base offense: up to **5 years**.
- If serious bodily injury results, or a dangerous weapon was used: up to **10 years**.
- If life-threatening injury or permanent disfigurement results: up to **20 years**.
- If death results: **life imprisonment or any term of years**.

Aggravating factors: violations of protective orders and offenses against child victims carry enhanced penalties.

Federal or state? This is the *federal* stalking statute — it requires the interstate/federal nexus (travel, mail, interstate communications). Most stalking prosecutions happen under *state* law.

Official sources: govinfo — compilation PDF (COMPS-16029)[3]; House Report 104-557[4].

3. Harassment (standalone federal) — 47 U.S.C. §223

In plain language: The narrow federal harassment law — it targets obscene or harassing *telephone* communications (anonymous harassing calls, repeated calls intended to harass, calls that make the phone ring repeatedly).

Statutory range:

- Harassing/obscene phone calls: up to **6 months** imprisonment and/or a **\$50,000** fine.
- Commercial obscene communications (knowingly making obscene communications for commercial purposes): up to **2 years**.

Federal or state? Federal, but *very narrow* — it is a telecom statute. Day-to-day harassment is overwhelmingly a **state-law** matter (state harassment, menacing, and stalking statutes), often charged alongside the federal stalking law above when the conduct crosses state lines or uses interstate communications.

Official sources: uscode.house.gov — 47 U.S.C. §223[5]; DOJ Criminal Resource Manual §1980[6].

4. Illegal surveillance / wiretapping — 18 U.S.C. §2511

In plain language: The federal wiretapping law. It makes it a crime to intentionally intercept (listen in on, record) wire, oral, or electronic communications, or to disclose or use the contents of such interceptions, without legal authorization.

Statutory range: General maximum of up to **5 years**, subject to statutory exceptions and *lower* tiers for certain kinds of radio interception (some first-time radio-interception offenses are misdemeanors with much lower penalties).

Aggravating factors: interceptions done for criminal or tortious purposes, or for commercial gain, sit at the top of the range.

Federal or state? Federal. States have parallel wiretapping/eavesdropping statutes; many states are "two-party consent" states with their own rules.

Official sources: govinfo — US Code Title 18, Chapter 119 (2023)[7].

5. Terrorist plots — 18 U.S.C. §§2339A–2339B (material support)

In plain language: These are the two main "material support" statutes — punishing anyone who provides money, training, equipment, personnel, or other resources for terrorism.

Statutory range:

- §2339A (providing material support knowing/intending it will be used in a terrorism offense): generally up to **15 years**.
- §2339B (providing material support to a *designated foreign terrorist organization*): generally up to **20 years**; if death results, **any term of years or life**.

Aggravating factors: death resulting from the offense is the major statutory escalator. Related statutes (attempt, conspiracy, weapons of mass destruction — e.g., §§2332a, 2332b) carry their own penalties, some higher.

Federal or state? Federal — terrorism is a federal domain.

Official sources: uscode.house.gov — 18 U.S.C. §2339B[8]; CRS report R41333[9].

6. Damaging energy infrastructure — 18 U.S.C. §1366

In plain language: A federal law specifically protecting energy facilities (power plants, substations, and related property) from sabotage and destruction.

Statutory range (current text):

- Up to **20 years** where the damage exceeds \$100,000 or causes significant interruption of the facility's operation.
- Up to **5 years** for lower qualifying damage.
- **Life imprisonment or any term of years** if death results.

A note on sources: An older DOJ manual quoted **10 years** for major damage under this section. The *current* statutory text reflects an upward amendment (to 20 years). Use the current 20-year figure; the 10-year figure is outdated. **Verify against the current official US Code** before relying on this in any formal setting.

Federal or state? Federal (energy facilities). Ordinary property destruction is usually state law; federal charges attach for federal property, energy infrastructure, and other federally protected targets.

Official source: DOJ Criminal Resource Manual §1673 (older summary — superseded penalty figure)[10]. Current text should be confirmed at uscode.house.gov or govinfo.

Canada — offense-by-offense detail

(All sections are from the **Criminal Code of Canada, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46** — a single *national* statute. Criminal law in Canada is federal jurisdiction; provinces do not have their own criminal codes. Official text: laws-lois.justice.gc.ca[11].)

1. Hacking — s. 342.1 (unauthorized use of computer)

In plain language: Canada's main hacking offense. It covers, done fraudulently and "without colour of right" (i.e., with no honest claim of permission): getting computer services you're not entitled to, intercepting what a computer system does, using a computer to commit a computer-data mischief offense, and using, possessing, or trafficking in passwords that would let someone do any of that.

Statutory range: Hybrid offense — indictable: up to **10 years**; or summary conviction (lower, per the general s. 787 default: up to 2 years less a day and/or a \$5,000 fine).

Related: s. 342.2 (possession of a device designed to commit s. 342.1/430 offenses — the "hacker tools" provision): up to **2 years** indictable.

National or provincial? National — the Criminal Code applies across Canada.

Official source: s. 342.1 — Justice Laws[12].

2. Stalking — s. 264 (criminal harassment)

In plain language: Canada's stalking law. It punishes engaging — with intent to harass, or knowingly/recklessly as to whether the person is harassed — in: repeatedly following someone; **monitoring their location, movements, actions, or social interactions** (s. 264(2)(a.1)); repeatedly communicating with them; watching or besetting their home, workplace, or wherever they happen to be; or threatening conduct — where the conduct could reasonably be expected to make them fear for their safety (or the safety of someone they know).

Statutory range: Hybrid — indictable: up to **10 years**; or summary conviction (per s. 787 default).

Aggravating factors: s. 264(4) requires the sentencing court to treat it as aggravating if the offense was committed while breaching a protective order or recognizance (ss. 161, 810, 810.03, 810.1, 810.2, or similar orders).

National or provincial? National.

Official source: Criminal Code — Justice Laws (s. 264)[13].

3. Harassment (standalone) — s. 372(3) (harassing communications)

In plain language: Repeatedly communicating (or causing repeated communications to be made) with someone by phone, internet, or other telecom, with intent to harass and without lawful excuse.

Statutory range: Hybrid — indictable: up to **2 years**; or summary conviction.

National or provincial? National. (Sections 372(1) and (2) cover false messages and indecent communications, with the same 2-year indictable maximum.)

Official source: Criminal Code — Justice Laws (s. 372)[14].

4. Illegal surveillance — s. 184 (interception of private communications)

In plain language: Wilfully intercepting a "private communication" — one where the person speaking reasonably expects only the intended recipient will hear it (covers phone, internet, and in-person conversations where the originator or recipient is in Canada).

Statutory range: Indictable — up to **5 years**.

Key defense: s. 184(2) — interception is *not* an offense where **one of the parties to the communication consents**. Canada is effectively a one-party-consent country for private individuals.

Related: s. 162 (voyeurism) — surreptitiously observing or recording a person where nudity or sexual activity is reasonably expected, or where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy; s. 430(1.1)/(5) (mischief in relation to computer data) — up to **10 years** indictable, relevant when surveillance involves tampering with data/systems.

National or provincial? National.

Official sources: Criminal Law Notebook summary (criminalnotebook.ca[15]); B.C. Civil Liberties Association privacy handbook (bccla.org[16]); full text at laws-lois.justice.gc.ca[17].

5. Terrorist plots — ss. 83.18–83.22

In plain language: Canada's terrorism participation ladder. The higher you climb — from participating, to facilitating, to actually committing an offense for a terrorist group, to instructing others — the higher the ceiling.

Statutory ranges (all indictable only; no mandatory minimums):

- s. 83.18 — knowingly participating in / contributing to a terrorist group's activity to enhance its ability to facilitate or carry out terrorist activity: up to **10 years**.
- s. 83.19 — knowingly facilitating a terrorist activity: up to **14 years**.
- s. 83.2 — committing an indictable offense for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with a terrorist group: up to **life**.
- s. 83.21 — instructing someone to carry out activity for a terrorist group: up to **life**.
- s. 83.221 — advocating/promoting the commission of terrorism offenses: up to **5 years**.
- s. 83.23 — concealing a person who carried out terrorist activity: up to **10 years** (14 if the concealed person's offense carried life).

Key proof point: Under s. 83.18(2), the offense is complete *whether or not* the group actually carried out a terrorist activity, *whether or not* the accused's contribution actually helped, and *whether or not* the accused knew the specific nature of the planned activity.

National or provincial? National.

Official sources: Criminal Law Notebook — Participating in Terrorist Activity[18]&mobileaction=toggle_view_desktop); CriminalCodeHelp — Terrorism Offences[19]; Anti-terrorism Act text at laws-lois.justice.gc.ca[20].

6. Damaging infrastructure — s. 430 (mischief)

In plain language: Canada's mischief section is the workhorse for property damage — it covers wilfully destroying or damaging property, making it dangerous, useless, inoperative, or ineffective, or obstructing/interfering with its lawful use.

Statutory ranges:

- s. 430(2) — mischief causing **actual danger to life**: indictable only, up to **life**.
- s. 430(3) — mischief to property worth **over \$5,000** (or a testamentary instrument): hybrid, indictable up to **10 years**.
- s. 430(4) — other mischief: hybrid, indictable up to **2 years**.
- s. 430(5) — mischief **in relation to computer data** (destroying/altering data, blocking lawful access): hybrid, indictable up to **10 years**.

Important gap to state honestly: Canada has **no single "critical infrastructure" mischief offense** comparable to 18 U.S.C. §1366. That is **not found** — do not assume one exists. Damage to infrastructure is prosecuted under the general mischief tiers above (with the penalty driven by danger to life and dollar value), and terrorism provisions apply where the facts fit.

National or provincial? National.

Official source: s. 430 — Justice Laws[21].

What this document does NOT tell you

- 1 **No stacking.** Listing a 10-year maximum and a 5-year maximum for two offenses does not mean 15 years. Whether sentences run concurrently or consecutively is a separate judicial decision governed by sentencing law.
 - 2 **No predictions.** Nothing here says what any named or unnamed person *will* serve. Charges filed, plea deals, cooperation, criminal history, and the judge all move the real number — often far below the maximum.
 - 3 **Charges ≠ convictions.** Being charged (or indicted) is an allegation. Only a conviction after trial or guilty plea establishes guilt. Do not call an identified person a criminal on the basis of charges alone.
 - 4 **Single-source flags.** Most figures above rest on official primary sources (statute text, CRS). A few details (e.g., the §1366 amendment history, the §787 default summary maxima) rely on secondary summaries — treat those as "verify before citing formally."
 - 5 **Currency.** Statutes are amended. The §1366 figure above already reflects one such amendment that outdated an old DOJ manual. Re-check the current official text for any high-stakes use.
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Sources

United States (official/primary):

- 18 U.S.C. §1030 penalties — CRS via Congress:
https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/RL/PDF/97-1025/97-1025.17.pdf
- 18 U.S.C. §1030 penalty table — CRS R46536 via EveryCRSReport:
https://www.EveryCRSReport.com/files/2020-09-21_R46536_558d847bdd2b1493ecb1faa0b8674d7372a98077.pdf
- 18 U.S.C. §§2261A/2261(b) — govinfo compilation:
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-16029/pdf/COMPS-16029.pdf>
- Stalking legislative history — House Report 104-557:
<https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/104th-congress/house-report/557/1>
- 18 U.S.C. §2511 — govinfo, US Code Title 18 Ch. 119 (2023):
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2023-title18/pdf/USCODE-2023-title18-partI-chap119.pdf>
- 18 U.S.C. §2339B — US Code (House):
[https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:18%20section:2339B%20edition:prelim\)](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:18%20section:2339B%20edition:prelim))
- 18 U.S.C. §§2339A–2339B — CRS R41333:
https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R41333/R41333.9.pdf
- 18 U.S.C. §1366 — DOJ Criminal Resource Manual §1673 (older summary; penalty figure superseded): <https://www.justice.gov/archives/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1673-destruction-government-property-malicious-mischief-destruction>
- 47 U.S.C. §223 — US Code (House):
<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title47-section223&num=0&edition=prelim>
- 47 U.S.C. §223 enforcement — DOJ Criminal Resource Manual §1980: <https://www.justice.gov/archives/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1980-obscene-or-harassing-telephone-calls-jury-trial>

Canada (official/primary + explanatory):

- Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46 (full text): <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/>
- s. 342.1 (unauthorized use of computer): <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/section-342.1.html>
- s. 264 (criminal harassment): <https://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/page-39.html>
- s. 372 (harassing communications): <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/page-58.html?wbdisable=true>
- s. 430 (mischief): <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/section-430.html>

- s. 184 interception — Criminal Law Notebook:
https://criminalnotebook.ca/index.php?title=Interception_of_Private_Communications&diff=prev&oldid=95328
- s. 184 interception — BCCLA privacy handbook:
<https://bccla.org/privacy-handbook/main-menu/privacy7contents/privacy7-11.html>
- ss. 83.18–83.23 terrorism — Criminal Law Notebook: [https://criminalnotebook.ca/index.php?title=Participating_in_Terrorist_Activity_\(Offence\)&mobileaction=toggle_view_desktop](https://criminalnotebook.ca/index.php?title=Participating_in_Terrorist_Activity_(Offence)&mobileaction=toggle_view_desktop)
- Terrorism offenses overview — CriminalCodeHelp:
<https://www.criminalcodehelp.ca/offences/terrorism/what-is-terrorism/>
- Anti-terrorism Act (2001) text: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2001_41/page-2.html

Link endnotes

- [1] https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/RL/PDF/97-1025/97-1025.17.pdf
- [2] https://www.EveryCRSReport.com/files/2020-09-21_R46536_558d847bdd2b1493ecb1faa0b8674d7372a98077.pdf
- [3] <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-16029/pdf/COMPS-16029.pdf>
- [4] <https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/104th-congress/house-report/557/1>
- [5] <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title47-section223#=0&edition;=prelim>
- [6] <https://www.justice.gov/archives/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1980-obscene-or-harassing-telephone-calls-jury-trial>
- [7] <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2023-title18/pdf/USCODE-2023-title18-partI-chap119.pdf>
- [8] [https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:18%20section:2339B%20edition:prelim](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:18%20section:2339B%20edition:prelim)
- [9] https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R41333/R41333.9.pdf
- [10] <https://www.justice.gov/archives/usam/criminal-resource-manual-1673-destruction-government-property-malicious-mischief-destruction>
- [11] <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/>
- [12] <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/section-342.1.html>
- [13] <https://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/page-39.html>
- [14] <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/page-58.html?wbdisable=true>
- [15] https://criminalnotebook.ca/index.php?title=Interception_of_Private_Communications&diff;=prev&oldid;=95328
- [16] <https://bccla.org/privacy-handbook/main-menu/privacy7contents/privacy7-11.html>
- [17] <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/>
- [18] [https://criminalnotebook.ca/index.php?title=Participating_in_Terrorist_Activity_\(Offence](https://criminalnotebook.ca/index.php?title=Participating_in_Terrorist_Activity_(Offence)
- [19] <https://www.criminalcodehelp.ca/offences/terrorism/what-is-terrorism/>
- [20] https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2001_41/page-2.html
- [21] <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/section-430.html>