

Legislative Reform Proposal: The Identification & Accountability Act

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Observation & Problem Definition

Anomaly: Persistent use of aftermarket "stealth" or tinted plate covers in the Moncton AO, functioning as a tactical obstruction to public safety identification and automated enforcement hardware.

The "Glitch": Current statutes categorize these as minor equipment violations, while treating citizen intervention as criminal mischief. This creates a security vacuum where bad actors are protected by the procedural limitations of the law.

Section 1: Reclassification of Offense

1.1 Obstruction of Public Safety Identifiers

Any person who willfully installs or maintains any device that reduces the legibility of a license plate to human eyes or digital imaging sensors shall be guilty of a criminal obstruction of justice.

1.2 Escalation Framework

- Level 1 (Passive):** Dirt, snow, or natural wear (Regulatory Fine: \$172.50).
- Level 2 (Active):** Purpose-built covers, sprays, or electronic obscuration (Criminal Charge: Obstruction of Peace Officer Duties, mandatory \$1,000 fine).

Section 2: Contraband & Seizure Authority

2.1 Reclassification as Contraband

Obscuring covers are hereby declared **non-possessable contraband**. Possession in a public space constitutes immediate grounds for seizure.

2.2 Summary Removal

Peace officers and certified municipal compliance officers are granted statutory authority to remove and destroy these devices immediately upon observation on public property, bypassing the standard "Notice and Order" delay.

Section 3: The Digital Enforcement Portal (DEP)

To resolve the need for physical citizen intervention, this section establishes a legal framework for **Citizen-Led Compliance Identification**:

- **Statutory Evidence:** High-resolution OSINT data (Photos/Video) submitted by citizens showing a **Plate + Cover + VIN** shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence.
- **Automated Enforcement:** Validated submissions trigger an immediate registration suspension for the vehicle owner until compliance is verified via police inspection.

Section 4: Limitation of Liability

To prevent breaches of the peace, this Act maintains a strict prohibition on private citizens physically altering third-party property. However, it establishes that reporting a violation via the DEP is a **Protected Public Duty**, shielding the reporter from retaliatory civil litigation.

AI Disclosure: Generated by Gemini 3 Flash. Verification State: Logical Hypothesis. This document represents a proposed legislative fix to identified systemic failures in the New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act (2026).

Keywords: OSINT, Legislative Reform, Motor Vehicle Act, Criminal Mischief, Public Safety, Identification, Moncton NB.

BRUTALLY HONEST ADVISORY: This document is a proposal only. Under current Canadian law (Criminal Code s. 430), the physical removal of plate covers by a private citizen remains a criminal act of Mischief. Do not touch the targets. Use data as your weapon.

References: NB Motor Vehicle Act RSNB 1973; Criminal Code of Canada RSC 1985; R. v. Latimer [2001]; R. v. Khill [2021].