

Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta

Annual Report

April 2000 - March 2001



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Year two of the current business plan focussed on the development of innovative strategies to complement and improve traditional efforts of organized crime suppression through such activities as Joint Forces Operations, training workshops, and strategic analysis.

One of the major foci for the Bureau is to maintain and ensure that intelligence information relative to organized crime suspects and activities are shared through established partnerships. Results of the second 6 month review of all hardcopy intelligence files shows that there was just under a 10 % increase in the number of intelligence reports received during the last half of 2000 compared to the first half of the year. This demonstrates that mechanisms and initiatives established to increase the sharing of information are improving and the overall outcome is an increase in intelligence available for sharing amongst all CISA partners.

The first strategic report on the organized criminal activities of East and South-east Asian persons in Alberta will provide the CISA Executive Committee and the Provincial Minister of Justice with a basis for deciding upon future law enforcement and social strategies. The completed report has been sent to the Executive Committee for review and approval. The next project has been defined as the outlaw motorcycle gang situation in Alberta. The information collected and analyzed to date has been returned to the intelligence and enforcement communities in an effort to glean additional information for further study.

Between April 1999 and March 2001, a total of seven (7) Joint Forces Operational Plans have been submitted to CISA for investigational funding support. Liaison Officers for three of the five regular member services have been actively involved in the presentation of Joint Forces Operational Plans for CISA funding. In addition, all five Liaison Officers for the CISA Regular Member police services and liaison personnel for the four CISA Associate Member police services have submitted operational plans pursuant to the Proceeds of Crime Law Enforcement Grant Program. The submission of one or more operational plans by all nine CISA police services illustrates how awareness of the need to combat organized crime from a joint forces perspective has increased.

Timely and competent legal advice has been achieved through the appointment of a special provincial prosecutor who has worked together with investigators and the Federal Department of Justice to work toward the develop a seamless approach to Joint Forces Operations.

CISA continues to offer numerous workshops and intensive courses on a variety of topics for selected police officers from a variety of agencies to gain the experience necessary for them to enhance their expertise for both investigative and court purposes. During this time period a total of 2857 student training days were delivered in ten different subject areas. Approval was received to pursue a provincial implementation and training of Evidence and Reports Major Case Management System - a singular electronic major case management system for police services within Alberta.



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Implementation of the second Annual Public Opinion Survey on Organized Crime continues to demonstrate the limited view Albertans have on organized crime activities.



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INTRODUCTION

This report marks the end of the second year of operations for CISA under the guise of the 1999-2002 Organized and Serious Crime Business Plan and the end of my secondment as Director. It does not imply, however, that CISA is in some fashion leveling or winding-down, just the contrary. CISA's long-term goals remain steadfast.

CISA will pursue effective strategies to detect, combat and control organized crime in Alberta. Intelligence Information Sharing, Joint-Forces-Top-Up-Funding, Training and Investigative Networking will augment a united policing front to attack organized crime groups. This coterminous and multifaceted approach will include the input and activities of Alberta communities and citizens, in order to make Alberta a safe and healthy Province and to ameliorate the associated fear of crime.

Much of our strength to achieve our goals over the first two years has come from the collaborative efforts by the CISA Executive; the leaders who have had to sometimes invest in projects at great expense to their agencies, both financially and in terms of human and technical resources. Without their full and combined commitment, Alberta could only 'field' a partial team, whereas we know organized crime groups have come to the game with a full roster and excellent resource base. The bottom line is we must continue to be smarter, tougher, faster and capitalize on all of our abilities. And yes, it does mean that sometimes we must put aside the quest to fulfill the needs of our individual organizations and take direction and follow the lead from other CISA partners. Only in this way can we ensure our efforts will provide an environment that is inhospitable to criminals and supports a healthier quality of life for Alberta citizens.

CISA is currently finalizing the drafts of the 2002-2005 Business Plan to be taken forward to the CISA Executive and Alberta Solicitor General for approval later this spring. Its objectives and goals are designed to continue to assist in the perpetuation of intelligence-led policing in our Province and to help facilitate initiatives and research to combat the copious proliferation of cyber and high-tech crime.

CISA has not yet reached the plateau. As David Griffin stated in his presentation to the House of Commons Sub-Committee on Organized Crime (see Appendix 1), there is still an overwhelming amount of work to be done to control and eliminate organized crime in Canada. Here again is evidence and support for a simple concept. If we all work together and build on our collective capacities, we will successfully win this war.

Superintendent Dwayne Gibbs
Director, C.I.S.A



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As CISA ends its second year of a three-year business plan, many of the preliminary elements identified within the eight identified goals that have been accepted as the operating beacons for the Provincial Bureau have been completed. Most obviously, the establishment of a new Bureau, with a complement of staff, has been achieved. Many of the remaining goals revolve around the development of innovative strategies to complement and improve traditional efforts of organized crime suppression. This report represents the second annual report for the CISA Bureau under the 1999-2001 Business Plan and will outline the activities of the Bureau, as they are associated to the eight goals for the reporting period April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001.

GOAL 1: To Provide Effective Collection, Analysis, And Dissemination Of Criminal Intelligence.

Information being the crucial element of business, one of the major foci for the Bureau is to maintain and ensure that intelligence information relative to organized crime suspects and activities is shared through established partnerships.

A review of all hardcopy intelligence files was initiated during the last fiscal year to establish a baseline level of intelligence reporting and sharing. Results of the second six month assessment shows that there was an approximate 10 % increase in the number of intelligence reports received during the last half of 2000 compared to the first half of the year. This result demonstrates that mechanisms and initiatives established to increase the sharing of information are effective and the overall outcome is an increase in intelligence available for sharing amongst all CISA partners.

One of these mechanisms is the promotion, coordination and use of ACIIS (Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System) in Alberta and the Northwest Territories. During this year focus has been directed toward the facilitation of encryption application software and hardware upgrade specifications for the CISA ACIIS membership as a requirement and in preparation for the next version of ACIIS (III). The ACIIS Coordinator also received training this year on ACIIS III and in CPIC auditing to enhance the sharing of quality intelligence throughout the province.

The Liaison Officer position is another initiative established to increase effective information sharing among Alberta police services. By attending all member meetings, training courses and conferences, as well as facilitating JFO projects with their own departments, Liaison Officers increase awareness of CISA initiatives and enhance and facilitate the sharing of intelligence information in addition to their regular investigative duties.

GOAL 2: To Develop A Strategic Impact Analysis Of Organized Crime Trends For The Benefit Of Senior Police Managers And Various Levels Of Government.



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The first strategic project as defined by the CISA criteria ranking exercise was South-east Asian-based organized crime. The completed report was sent to the Executive Committee for review and approval at their October meeting.

Following the Sun Tzu strategic report on Asian criminal activities in Alberta, CISA analysts reconvened the project ranking process using the CISA developed criteria for other organized and serious crime mandates. The result was the identification of the outlaw motorcycle gang situation as the next topic for analysis.

The data collection and analysis ranged from outlining the history of outlaw motorcycle gangs in Alberta to the examination of Hell's Angels prominence and control, criminal histories of Hell's Angels members and the identification of the Hell's Angels criminal and corporate structures as two distinct entities. The information collected and analyzed to date has been returned to the police intelligence and enforcement communities in an effort to glean additional information for further study. This effort is continuing at the present time.

The following summaries on the National or Provincial priorities of Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) and CISA capture activities for the last fiscal year two.

Asian Organized Crime

In Edmonton, Project KACHOU has been severed into two specific trials; one for 9 accused charged with participating in a Criminal Organization and a second trial of 23 accused persons with Conspiracy and other offences with a Criminal Organization charge. Since the severance of the case, many of the accused have been released on bail under very strict conditions. Some of the accused in each of the two cases remain in custody. While there have been a few guilty pleas from this project, the vast majority have plead not guilty and will be proceeding through trials which are not expected to begin until all the pre-trial motions are resolved and juries selected. The fall of 2001 is the anticipated commencement date for the hearing of evidence.

Since the arrest of members of 'The Trang Family' in September of 1999 and the subsequent death of HOANG, Long/Duy, aka 'Crazy Jimmy' in a January 2000 shoot-out with police, the make-up of Asian organized crime in Edmonton has been in a state of flux. Many of the gang members and associates have regrouped based on their relationships with each other.

With the support of international human rights groups, Falun Gong has been persistent in their demonstrations worldwide. It is highly likely that the local Falun Gong adherents will use the opportunity of the 2001 World Championships in Athletics in Edmonton to gain attention by staging peaceful demonstrations to stop China from persecuting the movement. A possible conflict may develop between the Falun Gong adherents and some members of the local Chinese community, should the Falun Gong adherents decide to



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stage peaceful demonstrations by doing their exercises at different venues. These conflicts are expected to be minor isolated incidents in nature, ranging from simple verbal insults to minor physical attacks. They will most likely be instigated by some of the members of the Chinese community who are pro-China or by some Chinese officials participating in the Games. Except for the five alleged Falun Gong followers who set themselves on fire in Tiananmen Square on December 23, 2000, the Falun Gong followers have always organized their protests of their treatment by China in a peaceful manner.

In February 2000, “G” Division Criminal Operations Branch approved Project GUINNESS, a minor undercover operation to infiltrate the local organized crime element in Yellowknife and purchase cocaine and marihuana for prosecution purposes. A total of 51 individuals were initially targeted. Originally a small-scale project, it quickly grew into a large operation identifying two organized crime groups supplying cocaine and marihuana to Yellowknife. Due to the size and significance of the targets, it was determined that the project would focus on curtailing the supply of drugs to Yellowknife rather than simply arresting street level dealers. During the eight-month operation, several buys of varying quantities were completed from known or suspected drug traffickers. Investigators were able to successfully prevent a significant amount of drugs from reaching Yellowknife streets at an approximate street value of \$500,000.00. In November 2000, approximately 70 individuals residing in Yellowknife, Edmonton, Calgary, Parry Sound, and Bowmanville (Ontario), were targeted with arrest and charges ranging from trafficking in marihuana and cocaine, conspiracy to traffic in cocaine, armed robbery, and weapons related offences.

Projects such as KACHOU and GUINNESS have identified inadequacies in parts of the criminal justice system to deal with such magnitudes of accused persons and charges.

In March 2001, Project KATALYST was concluded with the arrest of 11 persons and searches conducted in 20 residences and businesses. This project investigated the alleged criminal activities of a group of individuals operating in Edmonton and surrounding areas. During the project, 3 handguns, 2 Kg of cocaine, over \$300,000 cash, and numerous other alleged proceeds of crime were seized.

Aboriginal Street Gangs/Organized Crime

In the northern part of Alberta, the Indian Posse, Redd Alert, Douce Mob, and the Manitoba/Alberta Warriors have been identified as being street gangs that have been criminally active to varying degrees. The primary illegal activities have been noted as being drug trafficking, prostitution and the sale of black market cigarettes. A number of home invasions with the intention of assault or theft have also occurred between some gang members. While the main centre of gang activity has been in Edmonton, gang members have been identified and in some cases arrested in other northern Alberta communities.



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In the southern area of Alberta, the Ruthless Deuce was an aboriginal street gang that was criminally active. Operation PITBULL in late 1999 resulted in some 19 targets being identified and about 58 criminal charges being laid against gang members. Currently, the Ruthless Deuce no longer appears to be structured or criminally active.

There are a significant number of aboriginal gang members incarcerated in Federal institutions within Alberta. It is evident that gang associations within these institutions are very strong and several assaults and stabbings have resulted due to rivalry between them.

Eastern European Organized Crime

The importing of steroids from Eastern European countries may become more common. During July 2000, Canada Customs made two seizures of steroids. Both of the shipments originated in Poland and were destined for individuals in Calgary, with the total value of the seizures being approximately \$22,000. One individual was the subject of a previous seizure of 91 ampoules of steroids.

There have been numerous connections between EEOC and the diamond industry. Recent intelligence indicates that synthetic diamonds known as “Moissanite” are being smuggled into Canada from Russia. The synthetic diamonds are being bought in Russia for about \$1,000 per karat and wholesaled in Canada for approximately \$5,000 and retailed for anywhere from \$8,000 to \$12,000. These smuggled diamonds are difficult to distinguish from real diamonds and the price makes them very attractive, with the end result being a negative impact on the Canadian industry.

Traditional Organized Crime

The alleged criminal activity levels of associates to Traditional Organized Crime has been very limited; this group is currently assessed as having a low level of threat to Alberta.

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

By the end of the year 2000, three Hells Angels chapters in Alberta (Calgary, Edmonton and Nomads) had a combined membership of 49, comprised of 39 Full Patch Members, six Prospects, three Hangarounds and one Friend.

The last two defendants from Project KISS have now been convicted and sentenced to prison terms of three years; these two persons were members of Edmonton Rebels at the time. The charges of assault and extortion against an Edmonton Hells Angels member and two prospects, for allegedly assaulting and extorting property from a HA associate are still before the courts.



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The trial of the president of the Calgary Chapter of the Hells Angels for allegedly conspiring to cause death or bodily harm to a Calgary Alderman and two other community citizens has been postponed until April 2001. These charges were laid at the conclusion of Project KANCEL, following the court ordered demolition of the Hells Angels Clubhouse in Calgary.

In March 2001, Project SHADOW concluded in Calgary with 275 charges against 43 suspects for a variety of CDSA and CC offences. Six of the accused persons are full patch members of the Hells Angels with a number of other accused persons being close associates of the Calgary chapter HA. A total of 40 weapons were seized, including 30 rifles/shotguns, 7 handguns, 1 crossbow and 1 switchblade as well as a Uzi sub-machine gun and a silencer. 6.3 Kg of cocaine, 5.9 Kg of Marihuana, 1.3 Kg Methamphetamine, 1538 Marihuana plants, 2070 Valium pills, 1992 Ecstasy pills and 545 Morphine pills were seized. These drugs have a total street value of over \$2.7M.

Although not as prevalent, there are a number of individuals involved in the drug trade in the Northwest Territories having direct and indirect associations with the Hells Angels in Alberta and British Columbia. Some individuals would appear to also be affiliated directly or indirectly with OMGs in Ontario (Outlaws) and Quebec (former Rock Machine members). Hay River Detachment conducted a drug investigation that resulted in the arrest and detention of two male subjects from British Columbia. Seized was \$12,950.00 in cash believed to be the product of proceeds of crime.

Sexual Victimization Of Children

The Alberta government has committed 45 million dollars over the next three years to various programs to address and support children and families that are in crisis. The additional funding, and the recent court decision on The Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act, should provide social workers and police with adequate resources and effective tools for crisis intervention.

The Alberta government is spending \$150,000.00 on a pilot project to set up a Children Protection Centre in Edmonton. The Centre will be staffed with professionals such as police, social workers, nurses etc., who will work as a team not only to be more efficient in dealing with children that have been abused, but more importantly, to relieve any victimized children from reliving their ordeal several times during the course of the investigation.

There were two court decisions that challenged The Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act: the Sharpe decision on possession of child pornography, and The Little Sisters Book Store ruling over seized material deemed to be obscene by Canada Customs.

With the 2001 World Championships in Athletics being held in Edmonton this summer, it is expected that the overall prostitution related offences will increase. The anticipated increase will result predominately from increased police enforcement. It is believed that



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because of the Sharpe court decision and the strengthening of Protection of Children Involved in Prostitution Act, the number of child prostitutes on the street will continue to decrease.

Illegal Movement of Firearms

Illegal high-powered firearms such as Berettas, Colt 45s, Uzis, M16s, Tech 9s, and AK-47s are available to anyone in Alberta, including young offenders, organized crime figures, and gang members. The cost has been documented as anywhere between \$10.00 worth of crack to \$700.00. There is information indicating that ammunition such as Teflon Tip, Cop Killers (Rhino Rounds), and hollow points are available.

Pen guns and replica revolvers are hitting the streets. Many young offenders continue to settle issues with firearms, as demonstrated by the several drive-by shootings that occurred in the province throughout the year. High-powered exotic weapons like MAC-10s, MP-5s, and AK-47 assault rifles are on the streets of Edmonton, and there appears to have been an increase in illegal firearms during the past two years.

Bruce Hutton, founder of the Law-abiding Unregistered Firearms Association (LUFA), and his membership encourages firearms owners not to register their firearms by 2003; however, the newly elected President Dr. Ed Hudson does promote followers to register themselves, but continues to advocate opposition to the Firearms Bill and the registration of firearms. Hutton estimates the membership in Alberta to be approximately 20,000 and LUFA members have marketed their ideas in Ontario with the intention of obtaining a greater cross-Canada support network.

Contraband Smuggling

Commodities, which still generate the greatest amount of interest, are: alcohol, tobacco, jewelry, firearms, drugs, vehicles, and prohibited or illegal media items.

Firearms are being smuggled through the border and the postal system from the United States. Deactivated war trophy weapons legally imported into Alberta by containers are appearing on the street re-activated.

Drugs are entering Alberta at both provincial and international borders. The largest seizure during the past year was sixty-one kilograms of cocaine seized from two Mexican nationals arriving at the Calgary International Airport. The cocaine was destined for the Alberta market.

Technological Crime

Recent investigations in Alberta have indicated that organized crime groups are using the Internet and certain cellular telephones to further their criminal activities, knowing that police cannot routinely intercept their communications. In order for law enforcement to



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effectively investigate groups using this technology, considerable expenditure of human and financial resources is necessary to continually develop and modify equipment capable of lawfully intercepting these new forms of communication.

Racist/Hate Groups

While not being overtly active this past year, subjects known as members or associates of the Northern Hammerskins or Aryan Brotherhood continue to reside in Alberta. Some of these individuals are involved in the trafficking of marihuana and crack cocaine.

Subversive Groups

Throughout Alberta, actions of individuals belonging to groups such as “We The People”, “Canadian De-Tax”, and “Patriots On Guard” have again consumed considerable time and effort on the part of various members of the justice system.

During 2000, numerous persons associated to these groups have been convicted in court for a variety of offences including motor vehicle violations, income tax violations and criminal code matters such as impaired driving and contempt of court. Additionally, Justices within Alberta courts have become well versed on the antics of these groups and have begun using Criminal Code provisions of Contempt of Court and Ex-Parte hearings on a more frequent basis.

A common tactic of anti-tax groups is to swear private information against police officers and initiate civil processes against customs officials, clerks of the court, prosecutors and judges. Alberta courts have set up hearing processes for these occurrences, which have routinely resulted in the court summarily dismissing the information. In a few cases, the courts have placed restrictions on subjects preventing them from appearing at the courthouse other than to appear to answer to a charge.

The World Petroleum Congress was held in Calgary in June 2000 and intelligence indicated that there would be protests by interest groups with a view to disrupting the meetings. While demonstrations and protests did result, the intelligence gathered prior to and during the event allowed law enforcement personnel to maintain a peaceful venue for the Congress.

Jamaican Organized Crime

During the 60's and 70's many young Jamaican women came to Canada under a domestic servants' program. As these women gained landed immigrant status, they were in a position to bring into Canada, now teenaged children that they had left behind. The children, once in Canada, had difficulty in making adjustments and assimilating into their new homes. The lure of gangs provided these youngsters with acceptance and friendship and access to a network involving various criminal activities.



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Where Toronto was once the primary domain of these groups known as “Posses”, Edmonton and Calgary have now become secondary centres for these groups and their criminal activities. During 2000 Project KALCIUM, a JFO with the RCMP and EPS, targeted Jamaican based organized crime groups in the Edmonton area. In the July 28th takedown of the project, 17 persons were arrested, warrants were issued for nine others and 22 sites were searched under warrant. Approximately \$650,000 cash, other property in excess of \$200,000, and over 5.9 kg of cocaine were seized. The investigation determined that Edmonton and Calgary have now become smuggling centres for these commodities originating in Jamaica. Several of the accused have already pled guilty and received prison sentences ranging from 4 to 7 years. In excess of \$250,000 of illegal proceeds of crime have been forfeited to the crown.

Gaming

Legalized gaming is a very lucrative business in Alberta with new casinos opening each year. The frequency with which players and dealers are getting caught cheating appears to be on the increase, however it is difficult to determine whether there is more cheating or if security systems are more effective in identifying this illegal activity. What can be seen is that the frequency of individuals attempting to pass counterfeit money and use counterfeit or forged credit cards is on the rise. While the common counterfeit denomination bill is the \$100 Canadian, other denominations in both US and Canadian currency have been seized.

During 2001, there have been a significant number of major thefts/frauds by Bingo Association hall managers, executives and employees. The dollar value of these offences far exceeds the dollar value of similar offences from casino thefts/frauds.

In August 2000, the Gaming Information Network (GIN) was established. Photos of all persons charged and/or convicted of offences related to gaming as well as all persons on the self-exclusion program are included in the system. Security personnel in 15 of the 16 Alberta Casinos, all major police services in Alberta, CISA, and gaming investigators in the four Western provinces have access to this system.

Diamond Industry

Canada has joined ranks with 30 other countries that now possess a rough diamond market. Of the 22 diamond producing countries, Canada is already in the top five and the diamond industry here continues to grow. With development beginning in 1999, a second diamond mine, Diavik Diamonds Inc., is scheduled to be in operation by 2003-2004. Direct employment from two diamond operations will be approximately 950 persons. These two mines represent \$1 billion dollars (USD) in gross revenue. Debeers Canada is expected to have a third mine operating in 2004. Based on the efforts of some 54 exploration companies operating in the North, there is potential for more operations in the future.



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Organized crime represents the biggest threat to the diamond industry purely because of the unique nature of rough diamonds:

1. Market is very stable for rough diamonds
2. Rough diamonds are not identifiable (hard to prove or disprove ownership)
3. Market is globally recognized
4. Rough is considered a highly concentrated form of wealth
5. Rough is easily laundered
6. Rough is easily smuggled
7. Diamond producers are not able to quantify losses
8. Society generally does not perceive illicit diamond trafficking as being a threat to public safety
9. It is easy to operate with black market goods and appear legitimate

While intelligence has revealed crime interest at every level of the diamond play (discovery, exploration, mine development, mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail sales), investigators have seen rough seizures within Canada and entering Canada from foreign sources.

GOAL 3: To Initiate Multi-Agency And Multi-Disciplinary Enforcement Strategies To Detect, Prevent, Combat, And Control The Growth Of Organized And Serious Crime In Alberta.

Liaison Officers for three of the five regular member services have been actively involved in the presentation of Joint Forces Operational Plans for CISA funding. In addition to the submission of seven (7) operational plans under this Business Plan, all five Liaison Officers for the CISA Regular Member police services and liaison personnel for the four CISA Associate Member police services have submitted operational plans pursuant to the Proceeds of Crime Law Enforcement Grant Program. The submission of one or more operational plans by all nine CISA police services illustrates how awareness of the need to combat organized crime from a joint forces perspective has increased.

Between April 1999 and March 2001, a total of seven (7) Joint Forces Operational Plans have been submitted to CISA for investigational funding support. Each JFO plan was reviewed by CISA with summaries presented to the CISA Executive for funding approval.

Ensuring that joint forces investigative teams possess the skills, knowledge, and abilities to pursue substantive offences, intelligence processing and proceeds of crime opportunities continues to develop through the use of Major Case Management. The provision of training to supervisors and investigators, and the adoption of the Evidence &



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Reports III electronic case management system, are a few examples of this effort and will be described further under Goal 5 of this report. Joint Forces Operations will be using a standardized major case management system comprised of a Joint Management Team who oversees a Coordinated Investigative Team with every member having specific roles and responsibilities. An analyst is attached to each file to primarily provide tactical support, but also to isolate intelligence not relevant to the case at hand so that it can be processed elsewhere for future strategic purposes.

Timely and competent legal advice has been achieved through the Organized and Serious Crime Special Prosecutor for CISA since the spring of 2000. She has worked very closely with investigators of the various Joint Forces Operations, as well as enhancing partnerships with Federal Department of Justice Counsel. In addition to providing advice and guidance during projects, the Special Prosecutor also provides opinions in relation to court decisions, lectures at workshops, attends a variety of meetings and makes court appearances on behalf of Alberta Justice at organized crime court proceedings.

From a Federal Department of Justice perspective, DOJ is now advised at the outset of a Federal investigation with a view to having a Federal prosecutor on board as soon as possible. Projects such as KACHOU, KALCIUM, and KATALYST have taxed DOJ resources severely, and while they have managed to meet the needs currently, without additional resources the ability to handle future cases may be difficult.

The investigational phase of Project KACHOU (Asian Organized Crime) was completed in September 1999, with court beginning in October 2000, via a Preferred Indictment. Project KACHOU was very successful from an investigational point of view in that a significant organized crime groups' criminal activities have been stopped and substantial alleged proceeds of crime have been seized. Charges have been laid against various people for participating in a criminal organization, possessing the proceeds of crime, and drug offences.

Disclosure on KACHOU has been somewhat problematic due to the volume of evidence acquired through electronic intercept, and that electronic interceptions were made with two different systems; some RCMP CenSIS and some EPS JSI VOICEBOX. The fact that many of these conversations were in the Vietnamese language, requiring translation, has also had an impact on disclosure. The limited availability of Vietnamese translators has resulted in a much slower rate of translation and transcription than what was anticipated, and every effort has been made by investigators and their managers to deal with this issue. A court ruling to provide all disclosure via hardcopy, as opposed to electronically, has also created an additional burden. CISA has committed to and will spend a total of \$ 647,000 towards these components of the project.

Project KANCEL (Outlaw Motorcycle Gang) was completed in August 1999, with CISA spending \$42,000 on the project. The president of the Calgary chapter of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club and an associate have been committed to stand trial in April 2001, on several Criminal Code and CDSA offences. This file related to allegations that



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the HAMC president was intent on causing serious harm or death to a Calgary Alderman and two other community leaders, as a result of the HAMC clubhouse being dismantled due to building code infractions.

Project KATCHALL (Asian Organized Crime) was concluded after approximately three months of investigation. Of the four original prime targets, one was the victim of a homicide and two went back to Asia, resulting in the realization that the upper levels of the organization were currently unreachable. CISA spent \$52,000 on that project prior to the Joint Management Team making a decision to conclude. Some trafficking charges under the CDSA have resulted from investigational avenues taken early in the project; however, it is doubtful that any proceeds of crime will be identified.

The investigational phase of Project KALCIUM (Jamaican Organized Crime) was concluded on July 28, 2000, with arrests of some 16 members of the organized crime group and warrants being issued for about 10 others. Over 13 lbs. of cocaine was seized as well as approximately \$645,000 in cash, gold jewelry, and a recording studio valued well in excess of \$100,000. A further proceeds of crime investigation is underway and it is anticipated that additional proceeds seizures will result. This file is ready for court with disclosure being completed. It is important to note here that several of the accused have already plead guilty to a variety of offences, with prison sentences ranging between four and seven years. In excess of one quarter of a million dollars of illegal proceeds of crime have already been forfeited to the Crown. CISA has committed and will spend \$160,000 on this project.

Project KATALYST was a year-long organized crime investigation targeting an Asian based group of individuals. The investigational phase of this project concluded on March 9, 2001, with the arrest of 11 individuals who were charged with a variety of offences pursuant to the CDSA and Criminal Code. During this investigation, over \$300,000 cash and numerous alleged illegal proceeds of crime were seized as well as 2 Kg of cocaine. CISA has committed and will spend \$500,000 on this file.

In March 2001, Project SHADOW concluded in Calgary with 275 charges on 42 suspects for a variety of CDSA and CC offences. Five members, 1 hang-around, 1 friend, 1 ex-member; 2 ex prospects; 1 ex-hang-around; and 19 associates are now before the courts for a variety of alleged drug and criminal code offences. Twelve different sites were subject to search by warrant. In excess of \$ 170,000 in alleged proceeds of crime, and \$2.7M worth of drugs has been seized. CISA has spent \$360,000 on this file and is currently processing a secondary top-up funding application for concluding investigational costs, as well as disclosure costs.

One other project is now underway in Alberta, targeting an organized crime group falling within the national priorities of Criminal Intelligence Service Canada. CISA has committed investigational funds in the amount of \$131,000 for this project.



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CISA has received \$3,200,000 during the first two years of the Business Plan for investigational top-up funding. To the end of the year two, approximately \$2,000,000 of those funds has been spent or is committed to seven operational projects. There are a number of organized crime projects in the development stage in various locales throughout Alberta, and should those plans develop it is anticipated that most, if not all, of the approximate \$4,800,000 of the operational funding program will be spent or committed by the end of the 1999/02 three year business plan.

GOAL 4: To Provide Management And Operations Support For Ad-Hoc And Permanent Joint Forces Operations Targeting Organized Or Serious Crime In Alberta.

The majority of the seven operational projects that were developed over the last two years were provided funding support in the range of 30 to 35 % of total project costs. One project was provided approximately 60 % top-up funding and another was funded at the 50 % level. The additional funding was provided for these two projects due to the two partner police services lacking funds such as overtime as their funds had been previously committed to the World Petroleum Congress.

A pool of specialists has been developed and these experts are being used as trainers in courses developed by CISA.

Approximately \$85,000 worth of specialized investigational equipment has been purchased during the first two years of this Business Plan. This equipment has been used for surveillance and undercover operations. All of this equipment is on inventory at CISA and is available to any CISA member agency for operational projects.



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GOAL 5: To Provide Professional Development For Alberta Law Enforcement Officials In Order To Comprehend And Respond To The Cultural Nuances Of Organized Crime Groups And Serious Criminals And Predators.

During the past year CISA provided its membership with intelligence specific training in ten different subject areas and assisted other agencies in three more areas. The success of these programs is attributed directly to the contributions of the CISA member agencies in providing subject matter experts and offering classroom space when available.

Following the model of Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario, the number of actual training days is broken down to clearly show the total number of student training days. The following table summarizes the courses and workshops that were provided throughout the past year under the direction of the Training Coordinator at CISA. The three courses marked with an * represent partnerships with other agencies where CISA provided assistance in registrations, candidate selection, presenter selection and/or audiovisual equipment.

<i>Course Name</i>	<i># Students</i>	<i>Duration in Days</i>	<i>Student Training Days</i>
Drug Expert Workshop	63	3	189
Justice Workshop	103	2	206
Microsoft PowerPoint	10	1	10
Advanced Surveillance	36	15	540
Internet as Investigative Tool	11	1	11
Aboriginal Street Gangs	160	2	320
Major Case Management	15	2	30
Evidence & Reports III	45	3	135
E&R III Database Administrator	45	2	90
Source Agent Workshop	30	10	300
Sub Total	518	41	1831
*OMG Workshop	220	2	660
*ASIA Conference	110	1	110
*CISC Intelligence Course	32	8	256
Total	880	11	2857

The CISA Business Plan called for a training budget of \$25,000 in year one, \$50,000 in year two and \$80,000 in year three. The first year training expenses were \$27,000 for courses held in Alberta and an additional \$10,000 to send trainers and experts to courses outside of Alberta for a total of \$37,000. In the second year, the courses listed in the table above totaled \$104,000 and do not include any Major Case Management or Evidence and Reports III training. An additional \$22,000 was spent to send experts and trainers to external training for a total of \$126,000. The additional training dollars were reallocated from the administrative budget at CISA.

The results of the 1999 Training Needs Assessment contributed greatly to the types of training offered by CISA. Through regular discussions with CISA member agencies, a number of suitable courses have been identified and CISA has participated in some of these on a cost shared basis. In addition, candidates complete evaluations at the end of



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each workshop, which assist in developing new training initiatives. CISA will continue to examine new and innovative training initiatives in this unique area of police training. A second Training Needs Assessment is planned for the fall of 2001, in order to prepare for course delivery under the new 2002-2005 Business Plan.

As a direct result of the course evaluation from the Aboriginal Gang Workshop held in Banff in March 2000, the need to educate frontline police and corrections officers about street gangs, related legislation, and the importance of criminal intelligence became evident. As a result of these evaluations, a two-day workshop on Aboriginal Street Gang Suppression for Frontline Members was developed and held in Red Deer in late October. Approximately 160 officers attended from police, correctional and other agencies. The workshop was designed for frontline officers who may deal with Aboriginal gang members and included topics on gang criteria, legislation, searching, officer safety, and the importance of criminal intelligence. CISA worked closely with the RCMP, Edmonton Police Service, and Correctional Services Canada to develop this workshop.

CISA continues to offer one to three-day workshops on a variety of topics, along with the two to three-week intensive courses. Since the last report, CISA hosted a three-day Drug Expert Witness Workshop that was designed to increase the knowledge of current drug experts and assist those wishing to become qualified as experts. Sixty-three candidates from across the province attended the workshop and provincial standards for testifying in drug trials were discussed at length. CISA offered a one-day course on Microsoft PowerPoint to ten trainers who assist in delivering CISA sponsored courses.

Calgary Police Service, the RCMP, and CISA hosted a three-day Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Workshop in Calgary. Two hundred and twenty police and justice candidates attended the workshop from across the province.

A two-day workshop on Justice was held at Red Deer in May and was attended by over 100 candidates from CISA agencies. Justice Prosecutors from Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton gave presentations on a variety of topics related to organized crime.

In October CISA, Calgary Police Service and the RCMP hosted the Asian Special Investigator's Association meeting in Calgary. This meeting was organized with police investigators from Alberta, B.C., Washington and Oregon. Besides the networking sessions, presentations were given on the CISA Asian Crime Strategic Analysis, Project KACHOU, and Asian Organized Crime in Edmonton and Calgary. One hundred and ten delegates attended this semi-annual meeting.

A three-week intensive course on Advanced Mobile Surveillance was held at Penhold in October. Instructors from Calgary Police Service, Edmonton Police Service, RCMP and Peel Regional Police Service delivered the course to 36 candidates. The course included a variety of related topics including foot surveillance and vehicle and aircraft surveillance. This course was very well received and will become one of CISA's flagship courses. Additionally, it provides standardization and networking opportunities between agencies



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who often find themselves working side by side in CISA funded Joint Forces Operations. A second course is in the planning stages for October 2001.

In November a one-day session on The Internet as an Investigative Tool was held at the CISA office for all eleven staff members. The course is offered through CISA's partnership with the National White Collar Crime Centre. It provided basic information on the uses of the Internet and the World Wide Web, both as communications media, tools to investigate crimes and to create awareness of the types of crimes being committed using the Internet and against the infrastructure of the Internet.

CISA training for early 2001 included Major Case Management (MCM) and Evidence and Reports III (E&R III) as part of the syllabus. During the up coming year, approximately 150 candidates will take the training and several instructors will be certified. CISA is coordinating the training using outside contractors for the electronic portion and CISA members for the remainder. The MCM portion is a two-day workshop that is a condensed version of the Canadian Police College's three-week course. It is followed by a three-day E&R III course that is a hands-on computer course. A smaller number of candidates will attend a two-day Database Administrator course that follows the E&R III and is designed for administrating the program, setting up users, passwords and files. CISA to this point has trained 45 candidates on E&R III and Database Administration, and another 15 on MCM. Preparations are currently underway to prepare a series of report formats in E&R III to be used by both Federal and Provincial Crown Counsels. Once developed, there will be training sessions for the Crown Counsels in how to use these reports effectively.

The second Source Agent Handling course was held in February, with thirty candidates attending. This training has become one of the flagship courses offered by CISA and is very well received. The candidates came from six different police agencies in the province, and included the administrator of newly formed Organizational Security Sections from Edmonton Police Service and the Security Operations Unit of the Calgary Police Service.

CISA worked with CISC to host the annual Criminal Intelligence Course. The two-week course is designed for new full-time investigators of organized crime. Presentations were given on the national and local perspective on a number of organized crime topics, source agent handling, and pure statement analysis. Thirty-four candidates attended from Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

A three-day Criminal Intelligence Workshop for all CISA Affiliate and Associate members was held in March. Previous workshop evaluations and the Training Needs Assessment had identified a need for intelligence training for smaller agencies. Similar to the CISC two-week course that is designed for full time police investigators, the three-day workshop was intended for the many part time intelligence officers in the province. The workshop offered presentations on national and local perspectives on Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, Asian Crime, Aboriginal Gangs and a number of other related topics.



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It was held at the amphitheatre at 'K' Division Headquarters, and fifty-two candidates from twenty-three agencies attended the workshop.

CISA cost shared a variety of training initiatives including:

- Two trainer/experts attending the International Asian Organized Crime Conference in San Francisco;
- Two trainer/experts attending the Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Workshop in Toronto;
- Three trainer/experts attending a Surveillance Workshop in Toronto;
- Two trainer/experts attending an Outlaw Motorcycle Conference in Quebec City;
- One trainer/expert attending the Skynarc Conference in California;
- One trainer/expert attending the California Narcotic Officers Association National Conference in California; and
- Two trainer/experts attending the Clandestine Laboratory Conference in Honolulu.

Four of the CISA Liaison Officers attended the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 2000 National Criminal Intelligence Workshop and CISA cost-shared their attendance. CISA funded the Training Coordinator's attendance at the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers annual workshop in Florida.

Candidates who participate in a conference or very specific course, are asked to report back to CISA about the potential of incorporating it into the CISA course calendar. They are also asked to submit a summary report for distribution to all Regular and Affiliate agencies, in order to share the experience beyond that of the participant.

Many of the courses offered by CISA deal directly with establishing standards across the province in training organized crime investigators. Three examples are the Source Agent Workshop that deals with handling agents and confidential informants, the Drug Expert Witness Workshop that deals with standardizing the evidence in large drug investigations and the Advanced Mobile Surveillance that assists in standardizing the methods and techniques that may cause difficulty in joint forces investigations.

GOAL 6: To Provide Accountability To Both Senior Police Officials And The Government Of Alberta For The Prudent Allocation Of Resources To Combat Organized And Serious Crime In Alberta.

The CISA Executive Committee has reviewed every CISA funding project and funding support was approved following project review. Once a project is completed, CISA participates in a project debriefing and through a project evaluation, will be developing an inventory of best practices for use and consideration in future JFO projects.

In the fall of 1999, the strategic intelligence analysts of CISA embarked on an analysis of South-east Asian based crime in Alberta. The result of this exercise was Project SUN TZU. The report has been sent to the Executive Committee and Justice Minister and is



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currently awaiting approval. As part of the strategic component of the CISA Bureau, once a strategic report is accepted and endorsed by the Executive Committee and the Alberta Solicitor General, an evaluation will be prepared for deployment one year after report acceptance. The status of each recommendation will be monitored in terms of implementation and impact.

In January of 2001, the second annual provincial public opinion survey on organized and serious crime was completed. This instrument assists both CISA and individual police agencies in gauging and responding to public opinion on organized crime.

The results tend to suggest that while Albertans differentiate certain organized crime activities from serious crime activities, people primarily associate importing and trafficking of drugs to organized crime. This may be more a reaction to cultural and media stereotypes than by hard information.

The public believes that organized crime is increasing at the national, provincial, and municipal levels far more than at the neighborhood level. Respondents do not necessarily attribute neighborhood crime with organized crime. Albertans need to be better informed about the capacity of organized crime to penetrate day-to-day life and about the impact this may have.

Respondents believed that getting more police officers on the streets, getting the courts to give out tougher sentences and crime prevention programs were the most effective ways to deal with organized crime. The passing of more legislation was seen as the least effective strategy.

While “Organized Crime” is seen to have increased significantly over the years, both in terms of media reporting on crime and political attention, the term is generally not well understood and its impact is not appreciated. This distortion could quite conceivably give organized crime groups an advantage. Strategies to assist the public in understanding the far-reaching effects of organized crime in their neighborhoods are currently in the processes of being developed.



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GOAL 7: To Provide Enhanced Use Of Technology To Combat The Evolution Of Technologically Based Organized Crime

CISA has made modest inroads in terms of raising awareness into, and the establishment of, Internet security and protection issues within the Bureau. Cyber crime issues have become far too complex to address without dedicated resources. As part of the 2002-2005-business plan, CISA is proposing the development of a resident High Tech Crime Expert position. This position would assist in the development of training programs for Alberta police officers regarding the various aspects of high tech crime, as well as the development and maintenance of a web-based intelligence server to be used as a more effective means of reporting and exchanging intelligence by CISA member agencies.

GOAL 8: To Establish Partnerships With All Stakeholders To Reduce And Control Organized Crime In Alberta.

All seven Joint Forces Operations to date have consisted of at least two, and sometimes three, CISA member agencies. Each investigation has pursued substantive offences such as narcotics trafficking, but has also included proceeds of crime components, intelligence gathering components, criminal analysis, and sometimes other issues such as immigration, personal injury, and weapons offences. Six of the seven investigations have had a concurrent Proceeds Of Crime investigation, while the seventh investigation has contracted the services of a Forensic Accountant to pursue illegal proceeds of crime.

Member agencies have realized that the only way to combat organized crime in the province of Alberta is through Joint Forces Operations and with a view to dismantling all aspects of a criminal organization. As evidenced in Project KACHOU, however, this has not always been possible as the numbers of accused becomes unmanageable. Consequently, investigators continue to target the upper echelons of these groups, not only for commodities, but also for illegal proceeds of crime and personal harm offences.

CISA Executive Committee approved the pursuit of a singular electronic major case management system for police services within Alberta. RCMP HQ in Ottawa agreed to provide the basic software "Evidence and Reports III" to the major police services in Alberta, with the provision that CISA would undertake the required training for police officers in the province, as well as make arrangements for future informatics support. A working committee was struck consisting of a representative from each of the five major police services, one from Alberta Solicitor General Public Security Division, and one from Federal Department of Justice. The goals of this committee has been to develop a standard of policing within Alberta relative to the efficient and consistent management of major investigations within Alberta, and that this system will be in place by the end of 2001.



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CISA, through the use of unused administrative funds from year one of the Business Plan, has begun delivering the software and training to these services. By the end of year three of this Business Plan, there will be 150 police officers in Alberta trained in the use of Evidence and Reports III and Major Case Management principles. This will result in consistency throughout Alberta during the investigation of organized and serious crime files.

Additionally, CISA has participated with the Alberta Justice Working Committee into researching and developing standardized policing practices for Alberta.

CONCLUSION:

CISA has made inroads into researching and searching out new paradigms in the quest to more effectively fight organized crime activities. A focus on the development of innovative strategies to complement and improve traditional efforts of organized crime suppression through such activities as Joint Forces Operations, training workshops, and strategic analysis are being introduced.

The test of course will be to evaluate, accept, act, and sustain these principles for an extended period of time.



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Appendix 1

What is needed to fight Organized Crime

by David Griffin, Executive Officer Canadian Police Association

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As the national voice for 275 member associations and approximately 30,000 front-line police personnel in Canada, we welcome the opportunity to appear before the House of Commons Sub-Committee on Organized Crime.

Organized crime affects all Canadians, undermines our economy, reduces our security, and threatens the integrity of our political institutions. There are disturbing and significant trends evolving in organized crime in this country, including increased violence and the use of threats, intimidation and violence against victims, witnesses, public officials, and the media.

Our proximity to the United States of America makes Canada extremely vulnerable, however, it is our lax immigration policy, open borders, weak laws, archaic justice system, an even weaker corrections system, and under enforcement that make us extremely attractive to the sophisticated criminal.

In a recent presentation to law enforcement officials, author Antonio Nicasso quoted one of the major Mafia bosses in the world as having said that,

“Canada, for wanted people, is the safer place to live. Here there is much lower risk of detention and prosecution than in the United States or in Europe.”

The Canadian Police Association advocates the development and implementation of a Strategic National Response to Organized Crime, providing greater priority, funding, support and co-ordination for local, provincial and federal policing jurisdictions in the battle against organized crime. This must be a coordinated effort with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, National Police Services and the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada, in partnership with Federal and Provincial Justice Ministries and Crown Prosecutors.

We recently surveyed front-line police investigators responsible for organized crime investigations in their jurisdictions. To date more than 50 investigators from coast to coast have responded.

There is virtual agreement among these investigators that:

- Canadian police agencies are presently ineffective in controlling organized crime in Canada.
- The Canadian judiciary has not utilized existing legislation and available remedies to deal effectively with convicted criminals.
- Bill C-95 has not provided sufficient legislative support to fight organized crime.
- Existing immigration laws and enforcement are not sufficient to deal with criminals originating from outside Canada.
- Police services do not have adequate funds for organized crime investigations.
- Greater priority needs to be placed on training and technology.
- Issues concerning territory, resources, and sharing of information continue to arise between agencies.

While most respondents believe that existing legislation is not adequate to fight organized crime, some felt that it was the application of existing laws by the judiciary that was the major problem.



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Although politicians at all levels are quick to talk the tough talk on fighting organized crime, most police services have faced tight budget constraints for organized crime investigations over the past several years.

Organized crime investigations are resource intensive, costly, highly technical, complex and lengthy endeavours, which require persistence, support, and the coordination of information and effort through all enforcement agencies.

Our archaic judicial system has imposed increasing evidentiary hurdles with extraordinary fiscal consequences that defy any modern sense of efficiency or effectiveness.

- Electronic surveillance has become a tool of last resort, as the criteria established by the Charter and consequential legislation significantly limit its use well below its legitimate potential.
- Search authorizations also place onerous demands on police agencies,
- Disclosure requirements place onerous obligations on the Crown and law enforcement to copy all documentation and materials, including sensitive witness or victim information, with little regard for cost or efficiency. Efforts to use electronic means for transfer, such as CD-ROM disclosure packages, have generally been rebuked by the defence bar and judiciary.
- Witness protection is increasingly an issue that complicates these investigations, as intimidation and concerns for personal safety are significant issues for witnesses and victims.
- Technology is being exploited by sophisticated organized crime groups, yet police services struggle to adapt to new and emerging technologies and methods. Police training and equipment has to keep pace with changing global technology.

An investigator assigned to a Proceeds of Crime Unit recently told the CPA that finding cases for proceeds of crime investigations was “Like shooting fish in a barrel.” His ability to conduct investigations was limited, however, by legislative demands and resources.

Following last year’s decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in “Campbell and Shirose”, police forces are now limited in their ability to conduct undercover investigations, under fear of criminal and civil liability, while Government ponders a legislative response to address Charter concerns.

We must change attitudes concerning the so-called “Non-Violent Crimes” perpetrated by organized criminals, such as:

- Auto Theft
- Credit Card / Telemarketing & Internet Scams
- White Collar Crime
- The Sex Trade
- Child Pornography
- Illegal Gambling and Internet Gaming

More work needs to be done to educate the public and decision-makers about the costs and impact of organized crime.

In a recent presentation to law enforcement officials, R.C.M.P. Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli spoke of “Intelligence led policing” efforts, the effective use of information and intelligence to assess risk and threat, identify priorities, allocate resources and direct investigative efforts.



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The culture and relationships within and between police organizations must be focused on the collection, analysis and sharing of information.

It is ironic that those who choose to flagrantly ignore the laws of Canada, are the first to seek refuge and protection from those very same laws when confronted with prosecution. Availing themselves of the best legal defence money can purchase, the sophisticated criminal will challenge complex legal issues and strict technical compliance of changing rules for law enforcement.

The fact that the Province of Ontario is considering civil remedies to asset forfeiture to relieve organized criminals of ill-gotten gains, is evidence that the current Canadian criminal justice system is a blunt, inefficient, ineffective, and archaic instrument that fails to address contemporary public safety and security concerns.

We need anti-gang legislation that targets organized criminals and provides tougher penalties and tougher enforcement measures:

- Hitting organized criminals where it hurts; through asset forfeiture upon conviction is a good place to start.
- Lengthier sentences for convicted gangsters, through minimum sentencing, sentencing guidelines, and/or extended parole ineligibility periods.
- Streamline the criteria for obtaining warrants and electronic surveillance orders for organized crime offences.
- Reduce the obligations placed on police in investigating organized crime. Some investigations have reportedly been abandoned due to the high costs of maintaining wiretaps, including the costs of monitoring, translation and transcription. Others fail to get off the ground.
- After twenty years of interpretation and reform of existing statutes to comply with Charter scrutiny by the judiciary, it is time to evaluate whether the Charter is meeting the expectations of the Canadian public, in dealing with persons who choose to live outside of Canadian law.
- Greater protection for witnesses, victims, jury members, officials, and informants that are targeted by organized criminals, through tougher anti-intimidation laws, and protecting anonymity where appropriate.

Outlawing membership in organized crime gangs is a suggestion that may also have merit as part of a broader anti-gang strategy.

The activity of organized criminals within our correctional institutions is an area of concern that warrants further examination. The ability of our failing correctional systems to effectively combat organized crime within their institutions is highly questionable.

International criminals recognize Canada as a point of access to the United States in the smuggling of illegal contraband, including people, drugs, child pornography and firearms.

Our borders lack the resources and technology to adequately inspect the large quantity of goods and people that enter and leave this country on a daily basis. The focus of Canada Customs has shifted, regrettably, from border protection to cash collection.

There are no simple solutions to the growing concern of organized crime.



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Too often the various levels of government, or even agencies within governments, are quick to point fingers at each other to shift the blame or focus from their own performance. We have to move away from the competitive culture into a cooperative and fresh approach to identifying workable solutions.

We believe that a comprehensive multi-jurisdictional inter-agency approach will be required to ensure success.

The Canadian Police Association remains committed to working with the members of this committee, the Government of Canada, and other stakeholders, to assist Parliament in addressing this important public safety and security concern.



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2001 Public Opinion Survey on Organized Crime Executive Summary

The goal of the Provincial Public Opinion Survey is to provide the CISA Bureau, its Executive, and the Alberta Solicitor General with benchmark measures on the public's perception on the extent and severity of organized and serious crime in the province of Alberta.

From January 8, 2001 to January 24, 2001 Research Innovations Inc. completed a total of 1215 telephone interviews with Alberta citizens 18 years of age or over by trained and experienced telephone interviewing personnel.

Organized crime is most frequently viewed as being involved in drug related activities – namely trafficking and importing.

Crimes most often associated to white collar or corporate crimes (credit card fraud, cheating on the stock market, illegally disposing of dangerous waste) were less likely to be identified as definite examples of organized crime.

Sexual exploitation of children, while not necessarily viewed as an example of organized crime, is perceived to be the most serious criminal activity of those identified.

The majority of respondents believe there to be an increase in the amount of organized crime in recent years.

The young and the elderly were identified as the most vulnerable to being victimized by organized crime.

Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents believe that their local police agency deals effectively with organized crime.

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs and Asian-based crime are perceived to be the most active examples of organized crime operating in the province of Alberta.

Getting more police officers and tougher sentences were seen as the most effective way to deal with organized crime.