

Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta

Annual Report

April 2002 - March 2003



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INTRODUCTION

As the change of command at CISA takes place it provides a unique opportunity to reflect back with a sense of satisfaction and to look forward with a strong feeling of optimism.

This year's Annual Report contains, as do previous editions, significant indicators of progress in the ongoing efforts to disrupt and suppress organized crime in Alberta. Partnerships within the police community have strengthened, as have the relationships with the Solicitor General and Justice. Encouraging and facilitating the sharing of intelligence, collectively managing our knowledge and collaboratively working in an intelligence-led environment have resulted in a number of successfully concluded and continuing investigations.

Over the past year we have witnessed the progress of the CISA training program and the maturation of the threat assessment process aimed at identifying those organized criminal networks posing the greatest risk to Albertans. We continue to reach out to the community through our public survey and have added our public website as a means to inform and involve this critical partner in the fight against organized crime.

Street gangs have gained a high profile because of indiscriminate and violent activity. These are not gangs as we have traditionally viewed them. Their level of sophistication and their fluidity to adapt to changing environments rank them along side those criminal networks we traditionally refer to as organized crime. We have been working with the Solicitor General and the law enforcement community to develop a provincial enforcement model that will create the capacity to target these criminal networks at all levels.

It is the energy and creativity of the dedicated stakeholders and partners on the CISA team that have brought us this far, and it those qualities that will carry us forward as we address new challenges that await us today and in the future.



Inspector Brian Skeet
Director, CISA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta (CISA) has completed the first year of the 2002/05 business plan. CISA has been the facilitator and financial supporter of numerous initiatives aimed at standardization and while these initiatives were not goals of the current Business Plan, they are crucial components of a unified enforcement response to combating organized crime in Alberta.

A Joint Forces Analytical Threat Assessment Team was established in 2001 and meets every spring and fall. Using the RCMP developed Sleipnir Threat Assessment model, this Team analyzes all available intelligence and develops comprehensive assessments for police executives in Alberta. As a result, it was identified that as of April 2003, twenty-four known organized crime groups have been operating in Alberta and are being considered for prioritization of intelligence probes and/or enforcement actions.

CISA continues to be the central pool for organized crime intelligence in Alberta, with intelligence being received and disseminated both electronically, and by hardcopy report. ACIIS III will soon become operational and CISA has been working closely with the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada and Alberta police services to roll out the new hardware and software necessary to access and use the new application. This equipment has now been installed in all five major Alberta police services and the remainder of the CISA member agencies will have indirect access to the system through those services or the Bureau.

CISA was actively involved with a number of agencies, in a variety of initiatives, to increase overall effectiveness in the identification and suppression of organized crime groups. Eight joint forces investigations commenced during this fiscal year, targeting organized crime groups identified as national or provincial priorities. Since 1999, fifteen joint forces investigations have been completed and another eight projects are ongoing.

It is apparent that there is an abundance of organized crime groups in the province. In 2002/03, approximately \$2,540,000 was committed to joint forces investigations throughout Alberta. Drug manufacturing, drug trafficking, homicides, weapons offences, auto theft, identity theft, extortion, crimes of violence and the laundering of illegal proceeds of crime are the primary criminal activities that are being investigated. It is now a policy of CISA that a joint forces investigation will not begin unless the appropriate level(s) of prosecuting counsel has been identified by name and have accepted the case.

The delivery of specialized training to facilitate organized crime investigations continues to increase. Advanced Mobile Surveillance, Evidence & Reports, Intelligence Workshops, Drug Expert Workshops, C-24 Training and Source Agent Development were the primary courses delivered this past year. In addition to those, a number of topic specific workshops were delivered at various locations in the province.

CISA has participated with stakeholders in several initiatives designed to reduce and control organized crime in Alberta. CISA has been an active committee member with the Alberta Police Information Technology sub-committee to conduct research regarding the

development of an electronic middleware system that would enable direct electronic connectivity between the services; with the Calgary and Edmonton Police Services and the RCMP to explore a more effective process for lawfully intercepting communications during investigations; with the Gaming Investigation Team to investigate gaming related matters and maintain the integrity of gaming in Alberta; and working with the Security Information Management Unit.

CISA committed to develop a communications strategy that assists in delivering an accurate message of the scope and impact of organized crime in our communities and to assist in the building of a preventative culture. A CISA website was developed in the past year and is available to the public. The primary goals of the site are to provide the public with information on the impact of organized crime, ideas for prevention strategies, and information on the crime suppression activity of law enforcement and government. Further development of this website will occur during 2003 which will allow Alberta police officers to access a secure area of the site that will contain a variety of information to help them with their day-to-day duties.

In 2002, the Solicitor General made a total of \$337,878.44 available to CISA for the Proceeds of Crime Law Enforcement Grant program. Eight operational initiatives were subsequently processed and approved with a total budget of \$335,740.00. Six of the nine Alberta police services were the recipients of these funds and the projects were undertaken in a variety of communities. These funds have been instrumental in targeting groups or acquiring operational equipment and training that is not available through normal budget processes or under the Organized and Serious Crime Business Plan.

The adoption of a standardized informant handling database by the major municipal police services in the province, as well as the development of the Alberta Public Safety Network through which Alberta police services will be able to readily access each others' records management systems are examples of CISA facilitating change.

CISA has completed the first year of the 2002/2005 business plan. Our performance will demonstrate the continued commitment of the Alberta Government and police services to providing safe communities in which citizens can live and raise their families. In addition to the identified performance indicators, CISA has been the facilitator and financial supporter of numerous other initiatives aimed at standardization and while these initiatives were not goals of the current Business Plan, they have been determined to be crucial components of a unified enforcement response to combating organized crime in Alberta.

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

The collection, reporting and sharing of confidential source information between Alberta police services has been identified as an area that requires enhancement. To that end, CISA has promoted the standardization of this process and during the fall of 2002, facilitated the acceptance of a common electronic system through which source information will be collected, managed and available for sharing between the services. The basic system was initially developed and used nationally by the RCMP, who consented to it being used as the platform for the Alberta police services. CISA is currently acquiring the hardware and following the receipt of additional upgraded software the system should be operational by the summer of 2003.

CISA continues to be the central clearinghouse for organized crime intelligence in Alberta, with intelligence being received and disseminated both electronically, and by hardcopy report. ACIIS II has been the national electronic intelligence system in which much of the organized crime intelligence has been stored. While that system was functional, it did not contain a variety of currently available features to optimize user friendliness. ACIIS III will soon become operational and CISA has been working closely with the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada and Alberta police services to roll out the new hardware and software necessary to access and use the new application. This equipment has been installed in all five major Alberta police services and the remainder of the CISA member agencies will have indirect access to the system through those services or the Bureau. The Federal government, through CISC, has provided all of the funding for this new application.

Each of the five major Alberta police services maintains their own records management system. While information can be shared between the services through telephone contact, there is no direct electronic connectivity between the services that would allow for quick, efficient searches of each other's records on a routine basis. Through CISA's membership on the Alberta Police Information Technology (APITS) sub-committee, research was conducted regarding the development of an electronic middleware system that could eliminate this

shortfall. A business case was prepared and forwarded to the Alberta Solicitor General and funding has now been approved for the development of such a system. A Request For Proposals is being processed to identify a contractor who will develop this system. During 2003, The Alberta Public Safety Network will be developed and implemented under the governance of the CISA Executive Committee.

The Calgary and Edmonton Police Services and the RCMP have dedicated full-time intelligence investigators in two joint forces integrated units, one in Calgary and one in Edmonton. To enhance the effectiveness of these two units and standardize operating procedures, CISA promoted and financed a two-day joint meeting of both units during the fall of 2002. A number of areas were identified during this meeting in which standardization of reporting and storage of information would significantly improve the quality and quantity of intelligence that will be available for organized crime investigators.

During November and December 2002, CISA conducted a client satisfaction survey with all Regular, Associate and Affiliate members. The purpose of the survey was to assess the performance of the CISA Bureau in relation to the goals of the Provincial Organized and Serious Crime Business Plan. Overall, 96% of the respondents reported that they received the type of product or service from the Bureau that they had requested. A copy of the Client Satisfaction Survey report is attached to this document as Appendix "A".

In January 2003, personnel at CISA conducted intelligence file reviews to ensure that all retained intelligence information met the compliance requirements of the Federal Access To Information and Privacy Act legislation.

GOAL 2: To Develop Intelligence-Based Analytical Products And Participate In The Preparation Of Provincial Threat Assessments On Organized Crime For The Benefit Of Senior Police Managers And Various Levels Of Government

The Research Analyst departed CISA in late 2001 to assume a position with the Alberta Justice/Solicitor General Planning Department. Due to a variety of circumstances, this position was not permanently filled until February 2003. The current employee is on secondment from the Alberta Justice/Solicitor General Departments and it is felt that this arrangement will prove very beneficial to both entities during the two-year term. As a result of this vacancy, the annual Public Organized Crime Survey for 2002 was not undertaken, however that process will again be pursued during 2003.

In April and October 2002, the Joint Forces Organized Crime Threat Assessment Team met and the Spring and Fall classified assessments were prepared and distributed to the senior managers of the CISA Regular Membership. As of April 2003, twenty-four known organized crime groups operating in Alberta have been

identified and are being considered for prioritization of intelligence probes and/or enforcement actions. Following are summaries of the current state of affairs in relation to the national priorities of CISC and the provincial priorities of CISA.

Asian Organized Crime:

Ten Asian based organized crime groups in Alberta are known to be actively involved in a variety of criminal enterprises and having relationships to other groups on a regional, national or international basis. These groups are involved in drug importation, cultivation and trafficking, as well as money laundering, illegal gaming, extortion, credit/debit card fraud, and loan sharking. Violence between competing groups had abated with the arrests, in 1999 and 2000, of a number of individuals during Projects Kachou and Katalyst. Since that time, competition between other Asian based groups in both southern and northern Alberta centers, for the control of the drug territory has grown, resulting in several homicides, numerous drive-by shootings and violent assaults.

The vast majority of marihuana grow operations being dismantled in southern Alberta have been organized and managed by Asian based organized crime groups. In many of these cases, the grows have been set up in expensive homes that do not have permanent residents and the entire home is used for various stages of the grow operations. In other parts of Alberta where grow operations have been dismantled by the police, Asian based organizations have also been involved, but not to the same extent as for southern Alberta. The increase in the number of grows detected in Alberta in the last year is consistent with a trend that identified they are moving eastward across Canada from British Columbia. The impact on society due to the proliferation of these grows is very concerning. Most of these grows are now in residential areas, many of which are in the proximity of schools. Experience has shown that homes used to produce marihuana crops have been virtually destroyed on the inside due to condensation and heavy power usage and this poses a potential harm to the neighborhood. Usually these homes are heavily mortgaged and therefore not seized pursuant to the proceeds of crime provisions. Also, the mortgage holder is unable to sell these homes due to the deteriorated condition and therefore there is a significant financial loss, which ultimately all citizens pay for. The availability of cannabis marihuana is also greatly increased when a high-quality product is available locally.

During the past six months, several convictions have resulted from earlier prosecutions initiated during projects Katalyst, Kliu and Rush Hour. Katalyst and Rush Hour were drug projects in Edmonton and Calgary respectively, while Kliu was a fraudulent credit/debit card case initiated in Calgary, but resulted in enforcement actions in other jurisdictions in Canada and the United States.

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs:

The Hells Angels continue to be the only outlaw motorcycle gang in Alberta with chapters in Calgary, Edmonton and Red Deer. While criminal activities of some of the members were primarily in the major centers, there has been an expansion to Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie and Fort McMurray. Recently, a long-term joint forces investigation in the Medicine Hat area resulted in the arrest of Hells Angels associates who were charged with the January 2002 homicide of a known cocaine trafficker, as well as numerous other criminal code and drug related charges. In March 2003, two accused from this project, that are Hells Angels associates, pled guilty to manslaughter and received sentences of seven years each.

Intelligence and enforcement actions have demonstrated that some members of the Hells Angels control the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine (speed) in several communities in the province. In other communities there appears to be a cooperative effort between them and other organized crime groups for each to further a variety of criminal activities.

In Calgary, several members or associates who were arrested during the Project Shadow joint forces operation have now pled guilty and are awaiting sentencing.

During the summer of 2002, members of the Bandidos outlaw motorcycle gang were observed in three cities in Alberta. The reasons for their presence is not known, however subsequent research does not indicate an immediate desire on their part to create chapters within Alberta.

Eastern European Crime:

Five East European based organized crime groups are known to be criminally active, to varying degrees, in several parts of Alberta and each of these groups has connections, nationally or internationally, to other known organized criminals in other provinces or countries.

Jewelry smuggling, drug importation and trafficking, illegal gambling, production and passing of counterfeit currency and laundering the proceeds of crime are the most common activities of these groups.

At least three of these groups maintain ownership of apparent legitimate businesses, but in one case, a primary subject of one of the groups has almost 100 companies registered with most, if not all, believed to be shell companies.

Other subjects, who are members or associates of these groups, are known to have been seeking sources for a variety of precursor chemicals used in the production of crystal methamphetamine. Recently in the Edmonton area, police dismantled several methamphetamine labs, and it was evident that the manufacture and

distribution of this type of drug is a new trend as it is easy and inexpensive to produce.

Traditional Organized Crime:

Three Italian based organized crime groups are operating in Alberta and members or their associates are involved in drug trafficking, loan sharking, stolen property rings, and laundering the illegal proceeds of crime.

While information would indicate that these subjects have perpetrated criminal activities in Alberta since the mid 1980's, the groups for the most part are fairly stable and few of their members have had brushes with the law. It is known that at least two of the three groups have connections to organized crime groups in Canada and other countries.

The principals of each of these groups own legitimate businesses in their communities and information points to these as being locales for the distribution of drugs, as well as pipelines for laundering the profits from criminal activities.

Jamaican Organized Crime:

There are three distinct groups operating in and around Edmonton and members of those groups are actively involved in cocaine trafficking and money laundering. In Edmonton, the homicides of two persons who had some association to Jamaican based organized crime groups remain unsolved.

In Calgary, police have identified a Jamaican based group who are very active in trafficking cocaine within the black community. Some of the members of this group operate licensed businesses, but it would appear these are primarily for the movement of illegal drugs and money.

Middle East Based Organized Crime:

Several groups are known to be active in drug trafficking and money laundering, but as yet, their activities have not yet reached a level that would supercede the priority level of the other twenty-one identified criminal organizations. The activities of these groups will continue to be monitored.

South Asian Based Organized Crime:

Between 1996 and 2001 there were numerous incidents of violence, including homicides, between two competing South Asian based groups in Edmonton. Subsequent enforcement actions resulted in the arrests of several members of one of the groups and the curtailment of violence.

Two other criminal organizations continue to be active in Alberta with involvement in cocaine trafficking, credit card fraud and vehicle thefts. There is potential for a renewal of violence between competing groups and when considering previous occurrences, there could be a threat to the police and innocent bystanders.

Aboriginal Organized Crime

There is a growing trade in hard drugs on some First Nations reserves in Alberta due to the presence of aboriginal gang members or associates. At one time these gangs existed primarily in correctional institutions as a means of protection, however in the past few years they have recognized the financial benefits of exploiting individuals on reserves.

Aboriginal gang members and associates in Alberta are involved in drug trafficking, robberies and home invasions, and do not hesitate to use violence.

Drug Trafficking:

While every illegal drug can be purchased throughout Alberta, Crystal Methamphetamine (speed) seems to be the fastest growing problem as it is easy to make, can be produced anywhere, is reasonably priced and the type of high it produces is craved by users. Police have dismantled several clandestine laboratories in the past few months and it is evident by the makeup of these facilities, that significant quantities of this drug are being produced and distributed in the province.

A second area for concern is the number of marihuana grow operations that are being established. Calgary and Edmonton police have permanent enforcement teams for the detection and dismantling of these types of operations, however the number of potential targets greatly exceeds the availability of human and financial resources. A couple of years ago, a 200 plant grow was an oddity where in the past six months, 400 and 500 plant grows are a weekly occurrence. The majority of marihuana grow operations are controlled by organized crime groups and often the grows are the subject of rip-offs by competing groups, therefore, increased crimes of violence have occurred and can continue to be expected. Recently in one Alberta community that borders a large city, 13 marihuana grow operations were seized by police in a 7-week period. Each of these grows had hundreds of plants and sophisticated growing equipment, as well as some harvested product.

Illegal Movement and Smuggling of Firearms:

In a six-month period during 2002, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency made 97 seizures of a variety of weapons. Almost one-half of these seizures were of restricted weapons, as well as one stun gun.

The RCMP has initiated Project Gun Tracker on a national basis. With the assistance of the National Weapons Enforcement Teams and the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, information will be compiled on seized firearms with a view to tracing their origins.

Gaming:

The province-wide Gaming Investigation Team is now fully resourced and operating in various communities throughout Alberta. The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission has dedicated a full-time analyst to work with analysts from the police services and the CISA Bureau to identify individuals and groups who are involved in illegal gaming.

The Gaming Investigation Team (GIT), funded by the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, is loosely modeled after Ontario's Illegal Gaming Enforcement Unit, a partnership of several Ontario police forces. The Alberta GIT is comprised of 12 members from 9 participating Alberta enforcement agencies and Alberta Justice; Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission, Edmonton Police Service, Calgary Police Service, Lethbridge Police Service, Medicine Hat Police Service, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, CISA and Alberta Justice. The GIT includes management, investigation and dedicated prosecution resources. Its mandate is to investigate gaming related matters and maintain the integrity of gaming in Alberta. Police agencies across Alberta are finding it increasingly more difficult to address illegal gaming activity given other demanding investigative priorities.

Since the inception of GIT, its members have taken on an increasing number of gaming related investigations throughout the province. GIT-sponsored gaming information sharing sessions between participating agencies have commenced in the Edmonton area and are planned for the Calgary and southern Alberta areas. These sessions are intended to enhance the current level of interagency intelligence sharing relative to gaming and resulting intelligence material will be shared with participating agencies including CISA.

Sexual Exploitation of Children:

In Alberta at the current time, these crimes appear to be committed by individuals and there is no indication that organized crime groups are involved. During the past year, there have been several seizures of child pornography from individuals in different communities in Alberta.

A disturbing new trend in child prostitution is strolling on the Internet rather than on the street. More child prostitutes across Canada are posting sexual services in cyber cafes and waiting for johns to contact them by email, cell phone or pager.

Racism/Hate Activity:

The National Alliance in Canada (the largest and most organized new-Nazi group in the United States) has conducted at least two recruiting campaigns in the past year. Members have distributed literature in several cities and towns condemning support to Israel by the United States government.

Canada Customs and Revenue Agency have made some seizures of inbound hate literature.

Subversive Activity:

The antics of anti-tax proponents throughout Alberta, who were initiating frivolous civil allegations against various persons in authority and disrupting court proceedings, have been curtailed through investigative work and an awareness program within the judiciary. This situation will continue to be monitored in light of the potential mix between anti-tax groups and the racist right wing groups. In the United States, the cooperation and some common ideologies of these two groups has produced shootings of police officers during routine stops.

Smuggling:

Since the World Trade Center disaster, the border security between Canada and the United States has increased. Even so, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency made almost 700 seizures within a six-month period during 2002. While the majority of the seizures were for illegal drugs, there were also a significant number of alcohol and tobacco seizures made.

Following the increase of taxes on tobacco products sold in Alberta, incidents of cigarettes being smuggled into Alberta from Ontario is becoming more common. The smuggling of American cigarettes does not appear to be an immediate concern.

Monthly provincial Alberta Indian Tax Exemption claims have increased significantly from their pre spring 2002 tax increase levels and as a result tobacco enforcement has also increased. At present there are 15 Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission tobacco positions dedicated to tobacco enforcement throughout the province. The increased number of positions has allowed for better enforcement and compliance activity. In the 10-month period from May 1, 2001 to March 1, 2002, 6 subjects or organizations were charged with 8 Criminal Code and Tobacco Tax Act offences. In the subsequent 8.5-month period from

May 1, 2002 to January 14, 2003, 56 subjects or organizations were charged with a total of 71 Tobacco Tax Act offences. In addition, a significant number of Alberta retail outlets have been subject to compliance visits by investigators.

Threats and Intimidation:

The adoption of a standardized province-wide protocol for the investigation of occurrences of intimidation of persons in the government and judicial system by members of organized crime groups continues to progress. It is anticipated that policies and protocols will be in place by the summer of 2003 and when implemented, an information bulletin will be disseminated to the applicable government and judicial departments.

CISA is maintaining a project on instances of intimidation and threats by members of organized crime. It is evident by occurrences reported in the last year that members of some of these groups do not hesitate to threaten police officers, prosecutors or other persons in authority.

Technological Crime:

An “international war-driving day” was held in Red Deer in 2002. This was an event where computer hackers drove around the area with their computers locating unencrypted wireless networks. It was reported that the hackers discovered approximately 450 wireless networks, of which 66 % were not secure. Although no illegal activities appeared to come from this event and there is no intelligence to indicate that these persons were intent on committing any offences, the event clearly emphasizes the vulnerability of Alberta networks to cyber attack.

Terrorism:

CISA continues to be involved with Alberta police services and the Security Information Management Unit of the Alberta Solicitor General toward the finalization and implementation of the Alberta Counter Terrorism Crisis Management Process.

Identity Theft and Document Fraud:

During 2002, police in several jurisdictions in the province arrested individuals in possession of and/or using fraudulent identification and credit cards. For example, one individual was arrested as he was in possession of an altered money order. Subsequent investigation led to a search of a hotel room where there was a large assortment of stolen drivers licenses, social insurance cards, birth certificates and credit cards. Laminating equipment and numerous victim profiles were also seized. This subject is believed to be responsible for negotiating at least

80 forged money orders and was part of an organized crime group committing these types of offences across Canada.

GOAL 3: Participate In Multi-Agency and Multi-Disciplinary Joint Forces Operational Enforcement Strategies For Targeting Organized And Serious Crime In Alberta Through The Prudent Allocation Of Resources

The 2001/02 annual report provided brief overviews of nine joint forces projects that had been completed operationally and were before the courts. These cases have been proceeding through the courts and the following is a brief update:

- Project KACHOU: has been severed into two separate court cases and each of those cases are continuing.
- Project KATALYST: some of the accused had pled guilty early in the court process and were incarcerated. The remaining accused have gone through preliminary inquiries and have been bound over for trials throughout 2003.
- Project KALCIUM: many of the accused have been convicted in this case. One accused was recently arrested in the United States and returned to Alberta for court. Warrants are outstanding for the arrest of one remaining accused.
- Project SHADOW: initially one member and one associate pled guilty and were incarcerated. Five other accused have now entered guilty pleas and will be sentenced in the near future. It is anticipated that few, if any, of the accused arrested in this project will proceed through complete trials.
- Project KLIU: the leader of this organized crime group recently pled guilty to the Alberta charges and was incarcerated. This individual still faces additional charges in British Columbia and a trial has been set for October. The two commercial computer systems used in producing the fraudulent cards were forfeited. Other significant proceeds and equipment were seized during this investigation.
- Project BRANDY: the accused charged for a variety of offences including homicide continue to proceed through the courts.
- Project RUSH HOUR: two of the main accused of this group have pled guilty and received sentences of 7 ½ and 8 years respectively. Other accused persons have preliminary inquiries starting in May 2003. Over

\$1 million in illegal proceeds of crime have been seized and approximately \$200,00 has already been forfeited.

The following is a brief overview of other joint forces operations that have been concluded operationally in the past year and are proceeding through the court process:

- Project KOGER: a joint forces operation led by the Red Deer RCMP partnering with the Calgary Police Service. An organized crime group responsible for large, commercial style marijuana grows, located in central and southern Alberta was targeted. This project concluded with the arrest of five subjects who are before the courts on ten offences under the Controlled Drug and Substance Act. As a result of the concluding searches, a significant amount of offence-related property such as generators, hydroponic grow equipment and documents were seized, as well as cash and vehicles.
- Project PATCH: a joint forces operation led by the Medicine Hat Police Service partnering with the Calgary and Edmonton Police Services and the RCMP. This project investigated a group of persons who are associates of the Hells Angels and were alleged to be involved in drug trafficking and crimes of violence. Two of the primary subjects of this investigation pled guilty to manslaughter in March 2003 and received sentences of seven years.

Since April 1999, fifteen joint forces investigations have now been completed and another nine projects are ongoing. Between April 1st, 2002 and March 31st, 2003, the CISA Executive Committee approved funding for eight new joint forces investigations with a total financial commitment from CISA in the amount of \$2,540,000.00. While this amount is considerably more than the \$1.65 million CISA receives each year for operational projects, the additional committed funds were drawn from the surplus funds of the 1999/02 Business Plan, from which the Solicitor General authorized CISA to carry forward. The new projects are for various lengths of time and involve numerous communities throughout Alberta. Drug manufacturing, drug trafficking, homicides, weapons offences, auto theft, identity theft, extortion, crimes of violence and the laundering of illegal proceeds of crime are the primary criminal activities that are being investigated.

A much closer working relationship has developed in the past year between CISA member agencies, the Federal Department Of Justice and Alberta Justice. The Director Of Federal Prosecution Services Edmonton Region, the Organized Crime Coordinator of Special Prosecutions Alberta Justice and CISA personnel meet on a monthly basis to discuss issues and cases of mutual interest. These meetings have proven very valuable in ensuring that both levels of prosecution services are aware of projects that are being pursued in order that they are able to provide

timely and competent legal advice. It is now a policy of CISA that a joint forces investigation will not begin unless the appropriate level(s) of prosecuting counsel has been identified by name and has accepted the case. CISA has certainly appreciated the services that have been provided by Ms. Anne Brown to our member agencies in the past three years. She has been an integral part of numerous organized crime investigations and has established a strong role for the Organized Crime Coordinator.

It is very apparent that there are an abundance of organized crime groups to target in the province. At times, different groups in the same locale will work cooperatively conducting criminal transactions. At other times, however, groups will become very competitive for control of the drug trade and it is situations like these that result in considerable jeopardy to the public and the police. These situations have arisen in several Alberta cities in the past five years and unless one of the dominant groups is dismantled, the violence will continue.

GOAL 4: To Provide Professional Development For Alberta Law Enforcement Personnel In Order To Comprehend And Respond To The Criminal Activities Of Organized Crime Groups And Serious Criminal Predators

Many of the courses offered by CISA deal with establishing standards across the province training organized crime investigators. Over the past year CISA provided its membership with intelligence and enforcement specific training in six different subject areas: Intelligence, Evidence and Reports, Drug Expert, Surveillance, Bill C-24 and Source Agent.

CISA training in the first few months of the past year was greatly affected by the G8 Summit in Kananaskis. A large number of instructors and candidates, particularly from the Calgary Police Service and the RCMP, were occupied by G8 related duties limiting the number of courses that could be offered. During the same period, Evidence and Reports III (E&R III) was upgraded and CISA worked with the contractor to schedule training that continued with the software and hardware upgrades.

In May 2002, 48 candidates from CISA regular, associate, and affiliate agencies attended a three-day Intelligence Course in Penhold. There were presentations on a variety of organized crime subjects: ACIIS II, Informant Handling, Intelligence Collection, Analysis and Dissemination, and Sexual Exploitation of Children. The course was an opportunity for intelligence officers from over twenty agencies to meet and network with each other.

E&R III training has been delivered to over 200 police and support staff since September 2002. The traditional three-day course was divided into one-day topics covering Investigator Training, Data Entry, Advanced Data Entry, Report Generation and Database Administration. In response to course evaluations,

Trinus technologies has added Adobe Capture and DT Search to the list of courses to assist in preparing court briefs and disclosure packages for court.

The Drug Expert Witness Workshop deals with standardizing courtroom evidence in drug investigations. Forty drug investigators from Alberta and four from Saskatchewan attended the workshop that CISA hosted in September 2002. Candidates heard presentations on a number of related topics and participated in several round table discussions.

CISA worked with instructors from the Advanced Mobile Surveillance Course to assist in standardizing methods and techniques that may cause difficulties in joint forces investigations across the province. The course was held in October 2002 with instructors from Calgary Police Service, Edmonton Police Service, RCMP, and Winnipeg Police Service delivering instruction to 42 candidates. Several issues were resolved over the past year and a standardized lesson plan for the three-week course was developed.

Amendments were recently made to the Criminal Code (Bill C-24) which give police officers limited protection from criminal liability for certain, otherwise, illegal acts. In order for officers to be designated they must attend a two-day course designed by Justice Canada and the RCMP in Ottawa. CISA assisted in coordinating training in Alberta with RCMP Ottawa, the Federal Department of Justice, Alberta Justice and Alberta Solicitor General. In January 2003, 140 police members received training in Edmonton and Calgary.

Sixty candidates attended the CISA Source Agent Workshop held in Edmonton. There were seven candidates from law enforcement agencies within the province and one candidate from the NWT. Candidates worked in groups of six with an experienced leader who has previously attended the workshop. The workshop included evening scenarios utilizing undercover operators from the RCMP and Edmonton Police Service. Presenters included Photini Papadatou from Alberta Justice, psychologist Dr. Mike Webster, Geoff Frisby (RCMP retired), and Sergeant Chris Reid from the Police Service of Northern Ireland. A follow-up meeting was held with instructors and syndicate leaders to look at candidate suggestions and requests. The workshop is being developed into a course by adding course training standards and a written exam. Several modifications will be made in future courses to meet provincial and RCMP federal standards in relation to source witness handling.

The results of the Training Needs Assessment contributed 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 September 2002, CISA assisted in funding the 24 Hour First Responder Clandestine Lab Entry Course in Edmonton in which thirty candidates attended.

In January 2003, CISA helped fund a Drug Endangered Children Workshop in Edmonton & Calgary. The workshop's goal was to increase the availability of treatment and prevention services to victims of child abuse and neglect where there has been exposure to methamphetamine and its precursors as a result of residing in a home-based drug laboratory. The workshop brought together over 800 law enforcement, child welfare, public health and medical practitioners.

The following table summarizes the courses and workshops that were offered throughout the past year under the direction of the CISA Training Coordinator:

| <u>Course Name</u> | <i># of Students</i> | <i>Duration in Days</i> | <i>Student Training Days</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>CISA Intelligence Workshop</i> | <i>48</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>144</i> |
| <i>Drug Expert Workshop</i> | <i>44</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>134</i> |
| <i>Advanced Mobile Surveillance</i> | <i>42</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>630</i> |
| <i>Evidence & Reports III</i> | <i>212</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>212</i> |
| <i>C-24 Training</i> | <i>140</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>280</i> |
| <i>Source Agent Workshop Nov</i> | <i>30</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>300</i> |
| <i>Source Agent Workshop Feb</i> | <i>30</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>300</i> |
| <i>TOTAL</i> | <i>546</i> | <i>44</i> | <i>2000</i> |

Candidates complete evaluations at the end of each workshop, which assist in developing new training initiatives. CISA will continue to examine these evaluations and consider new and innovative training initiatives in this unique area of police training.

GOAL 5: To Provide Enhanced Use Of Technology To Combat The Evolution Of Technologically Based Organized Crime

While this 2002/05 business plan goal was approved, new funding for the staffing of the High Technology Crime Coordinator position could not be provided to CISA due to other financial pressures being experienced by the Solicitor General. As a result, the resource and expertise to conduct proactive research into the use of sophisticated technology by organized crime groups has not yet been initiated.

A national initiative of joint forces high tech crime teams is being rolled out across Canada and it would appear that Alberta will have one or two such teams. Once these teams have been established, it is the intention of CISA to form a working relationship with them that may assist in pursuing this goal further even in the absence of a coordinator.

CISA will deliver training in relation to Cyber crime during 2003.

GOAL 6: To Establish And Enhance Partnerships With All Stakeholders To Reduce And Control Organized Crime And To Be Accountable To All CISA Partners

As noted in Goal 3, CISA approved eight operational initiatives between April 1st, 2002 and March 31st, 2003. One part of the measurement criteria in the current business plan is to capture the real costs and resources used in investigations. The table below represents the total investment by various partners for the current projects.

| Projects | CISA Committed Funds For Investigations | Police Service Funds For Investigations | Police Salaries, Fuel, Supplies, etc. | Total |
|-----------------|--|--|--|---------------|
| 8 Initiatives | 2,540,000.00 | 860,000.00 | 7,600,000.00 | 11,000,000.00 |

While Alberta police services have initiated in excess of twenty organized crime investigations in the past four years using ad hoc investigational teams, it is felt that increased effectiveness will result from more permanent Joint Forces Operations. Considerable work has been done on the research project entitled “More Effective Response To Organized Crime” (MEROC). The primary goal has been to examine a variety of enforcement models used in other policing jurisdictions and develop the best model suitable to law enforcements’ needs in Alberta. A draft plan was recently presented to the CISA Executive and following some revisions, will be presented to the Alberta Solicitor General. This plan will propose an enforcement model that allows for multi-level enforcement actions against organized crime with human resources being provided by all three levels of government. The model will ensure that major police services in Alberta will work in dedicated teams to identify and dismantle major organized crime groups. Other middle and lower level groups may still be targeted by ad hoc joint forces teams or by a specific investigative unit from the police service of jurisdiction.

During November and December 2002, CISA conducted a client satisfaction survey with all Regular, Associate and Affiliate members. The purpose of the survey was to assess the performance of the CISA Bureau in relation to the goals of the Provincial Organized and Serious Crime Business Plan. Overall, 96% of the respondents reported that they received the type of product or service from the Bureau that they had requested. A copy of the Client Satisfaction Survey report is attached to this document as Appendix “A”.

In 2002, CISA was asked to participate in the Alberta Counter-Terrorism Crisis Management Process. The full extent of the mandate and responsibilities are still evolving, but CISA will be involved in the collection and sharing of any intelligence related to terrorism.

In January 2003, the most recent agency to join CISA was the Enforcement Division of The Alberta Securities Commission. The Insurance Bureau of Canada has been accepted for Affiliate membership subject to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding.

For the fiscal year 2002/2003, CISA received \$2.4 million from the Solicitor General for administrative and operational expenses. In addition, the Solicitor General agreed to carry forward unused funds from the 1999/2002 business plan.

CISA continues to utilize the financial services provided by the RCMP “K” Division and all accounts are handled within the RCMP TEAM financial system. Attached, as appendix “B”, is the summary financial statement for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003. The following table is an abbreviated form of the financial statement and serves as a quick reference regarding funds that CISA was accountable for.

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| Authorized Carry Forward From 1999/02 Business Plan: | \$2,873,007.00 | |
| CISA 2002/03 Annual Funding From Solicitor General: | \$2,400,000.00 | |
| Proceeds Of Crime Law Enforcement Grant Funds: | \$ 113,000.00 | |
| Proceeds of Crime Grant <i>returned to Solicitor General</i> | \$ 60,000.00 | |
| <u>Total Funds Received For 2002/03:</u> | | <u>\$5,326,007.00</u> |
| 2002/03 Admin Expenditures: | \$ 845,819.87 | |
| 2002/03 Operations Expenditures: | \$ 942,181.06 | |
| 2002/03 Proceeds Of Crime Law Enforcement Grant Expenditures: | \$ 94,070.61 | |
| <u>Total Expenditures For 2002/03:</u> | | <u>\$1,882,071.54</u> |
| <u>2002/03 Unspent Funds Carried Forward to 2003/04:</u> | | <u>\$3,443,935.46</u> |

It should be noted that while the amount of carry forward funds appears quite significant, \$2,981,000.00 of those funds are committed to long-term operational projects that began in 2002 or in the first quarter of 2003 for which CISA has not yet received invoices. The approximately \$460,000.00 in carry forward funds remaining will be used to augment the administrative budget for CISA during the next two years of the business plan. When the 2002/05 business plan was approved by the Solicitor General, funds for new initiatives and inflationary pressures were not available at that time, however approval was given to use the carry forward from the 1999/02 business plan to meet those needs.

The Solicitor General has provided CISA with an additional \$1,000,000.00 for the research and development of the Alberta Public Security Network (APSNET), however those funds were received after the 2002/03 fiscal year was concluded and therefore, will be reflected in the 2003/04 financial records.

GOAL 7: To Develop A Communications Strategy That Assists In Delivering An Accurate Message Of The Scope And Impact Of Organized Crime In Our Communities And To Assist In The Building Of A Preventative Culture

The Research Analyst position in CISA was vacated in November 2001 and was not permanently filled until February 2003. While this vacancy has hindered the pursuit of this goal, some progress has been made.

CISA has contracted out the design and development of a website which consists of two levels. The public domain is accessible by anyone and contains information concerning what CISA is, who the members are, what responsibilities the Bureau has, what impact organized crime has on Albertans, and some interest stories about organized crime. The private domain will be accessible by law enforcement agencies only and will contain items such as officer safety items, training opportunities, and general organized crime information. The public domain aspect of the website is complete and has been on-line since the fall of 2002. The private side is currently under construction and will be operational later in 2003.

It is important that as policy makers and elected officials in Alberta make decisions regarding the peace and security of our citizens, that they have a clear understanding of the negative impact that organized crime is having on the people of this province. The Director has developed a presentation suitable for municipal and provincial government officials that outlines this impact. This information has been provided to police commissions and can be given to a variety of public or private sector groups.

CISA will continue to ensure the website provides current information on organized crime to the public, will develop a secure component of the site for law

enforcement and explore other methods that would lend to an effective communications program.

GOAL 8: To Facilitate And Manage The Proceeds Of Crime Law Enforcement Grant Program On Behalf Of The Ministry Of The Solicitor General

In 2002, the Solicitor General made a total of **\$337,878.44** available to CISA members for the Proceeds Of Crime Law Enforcement Grant (POC LEG) program. Eight operational initiatives were subsequently processed and approved with a total budget of **\$335,740.00**. Six of the nine Alberta police services were the recipients of these funds and the projects were undertaken in a variety of communities ranging from Medicine Hat in the south to Grande Prairie in the north. These funds have been instrumental in targeting groups or acquiring operational equipment and training that is not available through normal budget processes or under the Organized and Serious Crime Business Plan. For example, \$20,000 was spent in Grande Prairie this last year for one short-term joint forces operations, which resulted in the arrest of 55 persons now facing 85 charges under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and the Criminal Code.

Due to the significant redeployment of police human resources to G8 and two major joint forces operations, one initiative had to be cancelled and two more will not be complete until late this spring. Accordingly, of the **\$337,740.00** that was budgeted for the 2002 projects, approximately **\$48,600.00** was returned to the Solicitor General for use in 2003. Additionally, CISA returned **\$60,000.00** to the Solicitor General in POC LEG funds that were provided two years ago for two ongoing initiatives. While those initiatives will continue in the future, funding from other sources will be used which allows for the Proceeds of Crime Law Enforcement Grant funds to be reallocated to other initiatives. In view of the foregoing, there was approximately **\$110,000.00** available for 2003 and six new initiatives have been approved.

It is anticipated that the Solicitor General will be receiving new proceeds of crime funds and depending on the value of that amount, additional applications from Alberta police services for operational initiatives will be considered.

CONCLUSION

As we continue in our second three-year business cycle, we must develop a long-term vision for CISA that builds on our current goals and strategies and incorporates new initiatives to increase our capacity to keep pace with organized crime. We must work with our various partners to reduce the impact of these criminal enterprises on the provincial justice, health, and social services systems.

Our performance has demonstrated the continued commitment of the Alberta Government, police services and other law enforcement agencies toward providing safe communities in which citizens can live and raise their families. CISA has been the facilitator and financial supporter of numerous initiatives aimed at standardization and while these initiatives are not goals of the current Business Plan, they have been determined to be crucial components of a unified enforcement response to combating organized crime in Alberta.

Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta

Client Satisfaction Survey: 2001 -2002 Results



Unrestricted

January 2003

Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta Annual Client Satisfaction Survey 2001-2002 Results Report

The purpose of this client satisfaction survey is to assess how the Bureau has performed during the past two years since the previous survey was completed in January 2001. Fifty-nine surveys were sent out to the various member agencies that have had contact with the Bureau. In total, twenty-five surveys were completed, which represents approximately a 43 % return.

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The first question on the survey was to identify the range and extent of products and services used by the Bureau's clientele. As identified in Table 1, the product most frequently used by the respondents was the participation in training or workshops, followed closely by the dissemination of intelligence information. All Members meetings are now held twice a year, April and October, and from all reports, the members find these to be very valuable insofar as the sharing of information and networking. ACIIS support and contact has grown since CISA acquired funding to hire a data entry person. Significant amounts of intelligence have been entered by the ACIIS data entry person on behalf of the membership. The least used product was the Proceeds of Crime Law Enforcement Grant funding, however one must remember that this funding is available only to the nine police services in Alberta.

| Table 1 | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Product/Service | Percent |
| Training & Workshops | 80 % |
| Dissemination of Intelligence | 76 % |
| Partnership Meetings | 72 % |
| Indices Checks | 36 % |
| ACIIS Support | 36 % |
| JFO Operational Funding | 32 % |
| Analytical Products | 32 % |
| Proceeds Of Crime Funding | 12 % |
| Other | 4 % |

Included within the "Other" category in Table 1 are products and services such as the use of specialized equipment for Joint Forces Operations and requests for information outside of Canada via Interpol.

Ninety-six percent (96%) of clients reported that they received the type of product or service they were looking for.

| Table 2 | |
|--|----------------|
| Product/Service Met Need in Terms of Being: | Percent |
| Relevant | 100% |
| Readable | 100% |
| Organized | 100% |
| Timeliness | 88% |

There were three comments regarding the timeliness of CISA products or service. One comment related to the timing of the CISA Threat Assessment not meeting with the RCMP intelligence planning cycle. A second comment was relative to CISA not offering training to new analysts. The third comment indicated that while response to urgent indices checks was excellent, there were a few occasions where routine indices checks took awhile to be completed.

Respondents were asked to identify any initiatives that they felt CISA should be pursuing in the current business plan or consider including in the next business plan so that CISA might better address agency needs. Replies in this area were as follows:

Comments Concerning Future Initiatives, Funding and Resource Needs:

- *If E & R 3 is going to be utilized on projects funding should be available for data input people and a data base administrator.*

The 2002-05 Organized and Serious Crime Business Plan does not provide any funding for salary or benefits for positions other than those currently in the Bureau. On some projects involving the use of Part VI, CISA has been able to cost share the expenses for temporary employees assigned to data input, translation or transcription.

- *CISA should have a financial intelligence analyst to provide the financial analysis of potential targets.*

CISA is currently working with the commanders of the two IPOC sections and the two integrated units towards developing a financial intelligence gathering capability within the intelligence units.

- *Continued CISA involvement in the Alberta Counter Terrorism Crisis Management Plan.*

Since the announcement of the ACTCMP, CISA has been involved with other partner agencies in the development of mandates and procedures. While the Bureau will have a role to play in the ACTCMP, the actual extent of our involvement is still unfolding.

- *Funding for analytical software such as I-Bridge.*

While CISA has a source of funds for specialized investigative equipment, funding provided to date for equipment has been for investigators on JFO projects. Depending on the nature of requests for equipment purchases in the future and funds available, CISA may be able to consider some funding in this area.

Comments Concerning Current Activities That CISA Should Not Be Involved In:

- *The Terrorism Portfolio, until a clear MOU with roles, goals, mandates and reporting structure is in place.*
- *The apparent interest of CISA in areas such as extremism and terrorism, when combined with expansion of provincial agencies such as SIM cause concern. A duplication of efforts into areas that are already mandated with those responsibilities may not be the best use of resources as this time.*

In January 2002, the Executive Committee approved Terrorism as a provincial mandate. While CISA will be involved in the collection and sharing of intelligence in this regard, the extent of our involvement in this area is still being fleshed out through a variety of partner meetings.

Comment Concerning Partners Providing and Sharing Intelligence:

- *There is still some lack of understanding as to how some of the CISA analysts “fit” into the process and relevance to EIIU. There are concerns about a duplication of work already being done by other analysts at the DCAS or municipal level. However, this may be more perceptual as opposed to an actual problem.*

The prime responsibility of the CISA analysts is that of strategic analysis. The Bureau would agree that there are times where there is duplication of efforts between analysts and we are working with managers within the member agencies to reduce the overlap as much as possible.

- *Your sharing of information and cooperation in all areas has been outstanding.*
- *We are very pleased with the CISA Bureau’s services and the staff are very helpful and knowledgeable.*
- *Response times for indices checks have sometimes been untimely. However, having said that, when required urgently, the checks have been conducted on our behalf immediately.*

CISA responds to numerous requests for information each day and often a request is for multiple queries. CISA only has one human resource dedicated to database queries and each query must be done on a separate system. Accordingly, requests must be prioritized. It is hoped that the development of the Alberta Public Security Network (APSNNet) will make more databases available direct to some of our member agencies, as well as allow for multiple queries at one time within the Bureau.

- *A greater emphasis should be placed on CISA partners providing intelligence and ensuring the quality of information provided is of the expected high CISA standard.*

Comments Concerning Training:

- *The delivery of relevant and specific training programs is viewed by the operational members as one of the greatest strengths of CISA.*
- *We would like to be included in, or offered more of the training, for example surveillance. We have officers conducting surveillance with CCIS and EEIU and are participating in other JFO's where we would benefit from the same training.*
- *Would like to see more training workshops and/or partnership meetings for analysts.*

During the past four years, the amount of money invested in training by CISA, on a yearly basis, has increased from \$25,000 in 1999 to \$110,000 in 2002. Training requests always exceed the budgeted funds available, therefore, training needs assessments are completed every two years to determine where the funds should best be spent. The training coordinator continues to expand candidate selection to other agencies, as positions are available on certain courses.

Other Comments:

- *There should be fewer levels of membership for CISA. In this time of fiscal restraint which many agencies are under, CISA should consider more cost effective means of regular meetings such as teleconferencing. Consideration should be given to help fund agencies whose members are traveling from a greater distance for meetings, workshops, etc.*

CISA, as a member of CISC, must follow the national constitution in relation to membership categories. Recently, at a CISC Bureau managers meeting, a number of recommendations for change to the constitution were made, one of which was to reduce the membership levels to two. That same recommendation for change is being brought forward to the CISA Executive committee for consideration and decision.

While CISA encourages the participation of all members at partnership meetings and covers the expenses of meeting rooms, equipment and refreshments, the Bureau is not in a position financially to cover the travel expenses of some 40 to 50 people who could attend this meeting.

- *CISA is the only forum where all agencies (enforcement and security) can share and discuss openly, issues affecting Alberta citizens and interests. Without CISA, all of its' membership and partnerships would be stand alone entities. CISA has become a key and essential facilitator.*

CONCLUSION

While it is appreciated that slightly less than half of the questionnaires were returned, survey results would indicate that the services and products provided by the Bureau are generally well-received, appreciated and necessary components of the fight against organized crime.

CISA has been able to advance a number of new initiatives in the past two years, as well as provide significant funds for training and joint forces operations. While the Bureau continues to support the many efforts of the law enforcement community, we are not always able to contribute. Like our member agencies, we must prioritize our efforts to maximize our available human and financial resources.

All comments received are greatly appreciated and will be incorporated whenever possible into the remainder of the Bureau's current day-today operations, as well as in the development of future initiatives and Business Plans.

Appendix "B"

| Criminal Intelligence Service of Alberta | | | | | |
|--|-------|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Expenditures & Receipts Recorded in the RCMP Financial Reporting System (TEAM) | | | | | |
| for the year ended March 31, 2003 | | | | | |
| | | | General Funds | POC LEG | Total |
| Receipts: | | | | | |
| Carry Forward from 2001/02 | | | 2,784,281.28 | 88,725.72 | 2,873,007.00 |
| Current Year Receipts: | | | | | |
| Alberta Treasury | | | | | |
| | | Annual Funding - Operations/Projects | 1,645,000.00 | 93,500.00 | 1,738,500.00 |
| | | Annual Funding - Admin | 755,000.00 | 19,500.00 | 774,500.00 |
| | | Return portion of funding to province | | -60,000.00 | -60,000.00 |
| Total Funding Available | | | 5,184,281.28 | 141,725.72 | 5,326,007.00 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| | K0002 | Administration Expenditures | 845,819.87 | | 845,819.87 |
| | K0169 | POC LEG Initiatives (7083.33 X 12 + 9070.65) | | 94,070.61 | 94,070.61 |
| | K0079 | Katalyst | 10,757.46 | | 10,757.46 |
| | K0159 | Show Me The \$\$ | 1,601.15 | | 1,601.15 |
| | K0198 | Brandy | 253,874.31 | | 253,874.31 |
| | K0205 | Koger | 27,380.04 | | 27,380.04 |
| | K0234 | Rush Hour | 119,354.75 | | 119,354.75 |
| | K0251 | Kloud | 21,257.94 | | 21,257.94 |
| | K0253 | Patch | 425,612.92 | | 425,612.92 |
| | K0281 | Green Team | 33,000.00 | | 33,000.00 |
| | K0282 | Keystone | 19,072.49 | | 19,072.49 |
| | K0299 | Klan | 30,270.00 | | 30,270.00 |
| Total Expenditures | | | 1,788,000.93 | 94,070.61 | 1,882,071.54 |
| Carry Forward to 2002/03 | | | 3,396,280.35 | 47,655.11 | 3,443,935.46 |
| Note - Two cheques issued payable to CISA for \$3,396,280.35 and \$47,655.11 for a total of \$3,443,935.46 These will be re-deposited | | | | | |