

# 2006 Annual Report



Criminal Intelligence Service Nova Scotia









## Message from the Minister

It is with great pride that I introduce the 2006 Criminal Intelligence Service Nova Scotia Annual Report (CISNS). I want to congratulate CISNS on the completion of their first public report. This collaborative organization has become a leader in gathering and sharing intelligence on organized crime and other serious crime, helping to make our province a safer place.

This report provides an insight into organized and serious crime within Nova Scotia. It identifies both the importance and benefits of information sharing among law enforcement agencies across Nova Scotia, as well as the role of all Nova Scotians as active participants in the fight against crime. Effective and timely sharing of criminal intelligence is a crucial factor in the ability to detect, disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations.

Organized crime affects us all. We may feel its impact through illicit drug use in our communities, counterfeit products in the marketplace or defrauding the public. The world is changing, and while we are very fortunate in Nova Scotia, we are not immune to the pervasiveness or sophistication of organized crime. Because of our strategic coastal location we must do all we can to ensure that Nova Scotia is an active partner in the national and international fight against organized crime.

The nature of organized crime has changed. Criminals have become more sophisticated and crime is more technologically advanced. To combat this, Nova Scotia's law enforcement community is working together in a concerted effort to identify and attack organized and serious crime in our communities across the province.

Focused information sharing among police agencies helps close the intelligence gaps on organized crime groups and other serious crime. By working together we can ensure that Nova Scotia is a strong link in the fight against these forces, and that communities large and small across our province do not fall victim to organized crime.

Murray Scott, M.B.  
Minister of Justice





## Message from the Chair

Nova Scotia is well known for our high quality of life. But that quality of life is threatened every day by the effects of organized crime.

Organized crime affects our wallet, as we pay higher insurance and other fees to cover losses that are attributable to organized crime activity. Additional taxes are required for policing and social programs. Our sense of personal security is also at risk, as we feel less safe in our own homes.

Law enforcement agencies across the province are working hard every day to decrease the harm caused by organized crime. A crucial part of that job is compiling and sharing information and intelligence.

Criminal Intelligence Service Nova Scotia (CISNS) is a proven leader in this field. With a mandate to ensure the timely collection of information and the production and exchange of useful intelligence products on organized and serious crime in Nova Scotia, they play a critical role in intelligence-led policing in the province.

Combating organized crime is not a battle anyone can win on their own. We need to work together, build partnerships and share resources and information. It requires the input and cooperation of all law enforcement agencies, every level of government and of ordinary citizens.

Much like it takes a village to raise a child, so too will it take our whole community to stop the violence, illicit drug trafficking, street gangs, and the other organized crimes that threaten our way of life.

This document, CISNS's first public report, is an excellent snapshot of their work in criminal intelligence. It outlines the most serious threats in our province and illustrates the commitment of CISNS and their partner agencies to working together to combat the organized and serious crimes that have the most significant impact on our lives.

Ian Atkins, O.O.M.  
Assistant Commissioner RCMP "H" Division  
Chair of CISNS Executive Committee





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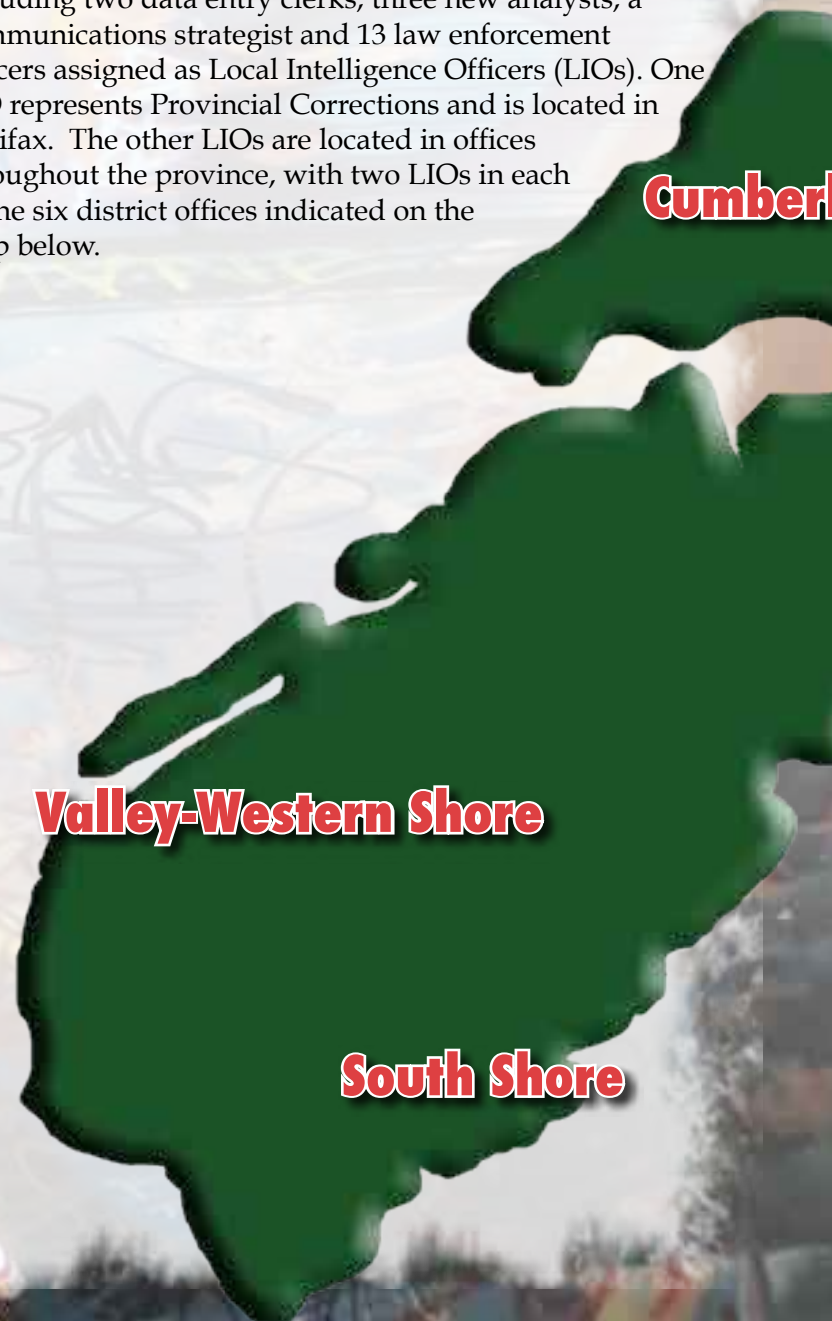


## About CISNS

Criminal Intelligence Service Nova Scotia (CISNS) is a partnership of policing agencies, responsible for collecting, collating, sharing, analyzing and producing timely information and intelligence on organized and other serious crime in Nova Scotia.

It is one of 10 provincial bureaus of Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), which serves as a national network and the voice of the Canadian criminal intelligence community.

In 2005, CISNS received funding from the Province of Nova Scotia, allowing the bureau to expand its resources. The staff, originally seven people, was increased to 26, including two data entry clerks, three new analysts, a communications strategist and 13 law enforcement officers assigned as Local Intelligence Officers (LIOs). One LIO represents Provincial Corrections and is located in Halifax. The other LIOs are located in offices throughout the province, with two LIOs in each of the six district offices indicated on the map below.





With this increase in funding and staff, CISNS is now in a position to be a leader in gathering and sharing intelligence on organized and other serious crime in Nova Scotia. Working with our member agencies, we can close intelligence gaps, share up-to-date intelligence, profile existing organized crime groups and their members, identify new groups and clarify emerging trends.

Together we will combat organized and other serious crime in Nova Scotia.

**Cape Breton**

**land**

**Northeast Mainland**

**Truro**



**CISNS**





# Organized & Serious Crime in Nova Scotia

Organized crime doesn't only happen on TV. It happens in Nova Scotia. It probably happens in your community. And it affects your life every day.

It affects your health and safety, your annual income and your taxes. It also affects your electricity bill, your car and home insurance and your credit card payment.

CISNS and our many partners, including the RCMP, municipal police agencies and other government departments, are dedicated to working together to combat organized crime groups and to minimize their influence on communities in Nova Scotia.

## Organized Crime Groups

In 2006, CISNS prepared a Provincial Threat Assessment that identified organized crime groups operating in Nova Scotia.

These groups vary from three members to having more than 20 identified members. The majority are involved with the illicit drug trade. This includes indoor and outdoor marihuana grow operations, as well as importing, trading and selling marihuana, cocaine and other illegal drugs.

Other criminal activities common to many of the identified groups are trafficking of illegal prescription drugs, contraband tobacco and alcohol, thefts and smuggling contraband

products. Street gangs are also a threat in Nova Scotia, with 10 reported gangs operating at varying levels in the province.

Thefts, break and enters, robberies and the movement of stolen goods are common methods of financially supporting illegal drug activities for most organized crime groups. Violent assaults, threats, intimidation and even murder are common methods of asserting control among the active criminal groups in the province.

In some areas of the country, the criminal picture implicates high profile organized crime groups with global links. In contrast, Nova Scotia's drug trade includes mainly local independent trafficking networks. However, there are indications that some local groups also have links to national and even international organized crime groups.

In addition to many local marihuana grow operations, there is also information that organized crime groups in Nova Scotia receive large quantities of illicit drugs from criminal groups in other provinces and the United States.

Information also indicates that tobacco products are being smuggled from the United States and from First Nations Reserves in Ontario and Quebec.

## Impacts of Organized Crime

- Health care and taxes are inflated to pay for programs like drug addiction treatments.
- Identity theft and credit card fraud harm everyone - banks, merchants and the consumer.
- Extra policing and costs of crimes like money laundering affect the local economy and are reflected in your property taxes.
- Power diversion for indoor drug operations inflates your electricity bill.
- Your car and home insurance bills are increased to cover you for crimes committed by organized auto theft rings and property break-ins.







## Not Just An Urban Issue

A significant amount of Nova Scotia's organized crime takes place in the Halifax and Cape Breton Regional Municipalities. As well, many groups travel through or have members living in the larger city centres.

However, if you think organized crime only happens in big cities... think again.

Of the organized crime groups listed in the 2006 Provincial Threat Assessment, more than half are centred outside of the Halifax area, clearly illustrating that organized crime is not exclusively a big city phenomenon.

In fact, because they are located in smaller communities, some of the more minor organized crime groups actually have a greater impact on the feeling of public safety and quality of life in their communities.

Although police initiatives have successfully targeted organized crime groups in the past, crime is an enduring business and organized crime groups are notoriously fluid. While a large-scale take down of a criminal group may land a number of key criminals in prison, there is usually a new leader willing and able to step in and take over the reins of a successful crime group.

Some groups even have a form of succession planning so that operations can continue smoothly while lead members spend time in jail.

## Organized Crime

According to the Criminal Code of Canada, organized crime involves three or more people working together to commit a serious crime and getting some material benefit from it – money, drugs, influence, or something else in trade. It does not include people that form randomly for the commission of a single event.

## Combating Organized Crime

Recognizing these issues, and the impact organized and other serious crime has on the citizens of Nova Scotia, the provincial government recently financed the expansion of CISNS. This investment should have a significant impact on combating organized and serious crime in the province.

CISNS operates on the philosophy of intelligence-led policing. This means that all law enforcement agencies share information and work in partnership to counteract the most serious violations in the province.

It is also important to recognize that police do not work alone on these important issues. CISNS's other partner agencies include the Department of Justice, Canada Border Services Agency, Canada Post Corporation, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Environment Canada, Service Canada, Nova Scotia Natural Resources, Canada Revenue Agency, and Springhill Preventive Security.

All partners play a vital role in intelligence-led policing and are an important link for combating organized and serious crime and improving overall public safety.

## Intelligence-led Policing

Every public tip, every traffic stop, every drug bust, every property seizure, every situation police encounter produces information. When this information is verified and analyzed, it becomes criminal intelligence.

Police use criminal intelligence much like puzzle pieces. They put the pieces together to create a bigger picture. The puzzle pieces can come from anywhere and anyone can contribute to the bigger picture.

Intelligence-led policing is based on the idea that we can better prevent, detect and disrupt organized crime by using criminal intelligence to guide law enforcement. And in reverse, that we can use information gained from searches and arrests as a continuing source of criminal intelligence.

This process relies on the contributions of:

- Citizens providing information to police.
- Police gathering information from the public and at the front line.
- Analysts converting this information into criminal intelligence.
- Police at all levels using criminal intelligence to detect crime and to make decisions that have a direct impact on the criminal environment.

The intelligence process can start with something as simple as a routine traffic stop. Say for example, that police stop a vehicle for speeding. That leads to a vehicle search resulting in 16 kilograms of marijuana. The driver was also carrying a cheque from a member of an outlaw motorcycle gang. Further information could reveal direct ties to organized crime.

What you see, what you find, what you hear are all sources of intelligence. It may be linked to an investigation in your community, another area of the province, the country or even internationally. It might be the key to solving or preventing a crime. It might even save a life.





# Elements of Organized Crime

While all organized crime groups operate differently, they also share some similarities. Elements that are common to most of the organized crime groups in Canada include: Exploitation of International Borders, Exploitation of the Legitimate Economic Community, Violence and Intimidation, and Technology.

Most of the organized crime groups in the province touch on at least one of these elements, and many are involved to some level in all four.

## Exploitation of International Borders

Nova Scotia has a vast coastline with thousands of containerized goods entering Canada through Nova Scotia every year. In addition to the Port of Halifax, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Port Hawkesbury and Sydney also operate ports that handle international cargo. Nova Scotia is also home to a busy international airport, and inter-provincial ferry connections from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, as well as an international ferry connection to Maine.

These easy international connections make Nova Scotia a logical target for cross-border crimes like smuggling drugs,

illegal tobacco and counterfeit items, as well as illegal immigration.

The Marine Security Operations Centre (MSOC) was created in Halifax in 2005 to monitor marine issues. The core partners of this unit include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), Transport Canada, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) and the Department of National Defence (DND).

By combining the unique knowledge and skills of these agencies, MSOC East will be able to make an essential contribution to the security of Canada.

Security around our borders has become a critical issue since September 11, 2001. There is no clearer example of the need for solid and ongoing intelligence dealing with international ports, airports and land borders.

Global events in the years since 9-11 have shown that better intelligence collection and sharing leads to a system that is more capable of combating organized crime and terrorist groups.

## Exploitation of the Legitimate Economic Community

Criminals often “hide” behind legitimate business. In Nova Scotia, several legitimate businesses are owned by members of identified organized crime groups. These businesses use primarily cash, have a legitimate customer base and operate like any other organization, except their daily activities also include laundering illegally obtained money for an organized crime group.

Criminals may also use legitimate shipping companies for their side business of smuggling illegal or counterfeit goods into the province or country.

A variety of fraudulent telemarketing schemes also hurt legitimate businesses by causing people to lose confidence in legitimate telephone marketing businesses and charities.

This type of business also means that average, honest citizens in Nova Scotia may be financing organized crime in the province without even realizing it.





## Violence and Intimidation

Most organized crime groups use violence, or the threat of violence, as a means of intimidation, asserting control, status or self protection, or simply as part of their day-to-day interactions.

The potential for violence is always very near the surface of the illicit drug trade. In the very competitive drug business, violence is often used to protect products or territory. In-fighting and territorial issues can quickly turn violent if one group is perceived to be infringing on another's terrain.

Many members of street gangs in Canada are also in possession of illegal weapons, including semi-automatic handguns. In general, it is common for street gang members to resort to firearms-related violence during criminal activities and in their day-to-day interactions. While these groups are responsible for relatively low-level criminal activities, their tendency toward violence in public places makes them a more direct and immediate risk to public safety.

## Technology and Crime

Intelligence shows that criminal groups around the world are among those benefiting from new technologies. Any new technology that improves legitimate business efficiency, can also improve the efficiency and expediency of criminal activities. And if there is a way of exploiting it, criminals are finding it.

New technologies, for example, allow users to create, send and receive text messages. Users can also send images, audio files, and/or video clips and messages can be sent from one mobile phone to another, or to any email address.

These technologies are popular with young people, and are highly profitable for the criminal element.

As technology develops, police must continue to find new ways to track, trace or otherwise tap into these types of messages.

According to Interpol, criminal threats related to the use of technology are quite clear. Individuals can exchange different kinds of illegal files in many ways. Child sexual abuse images could be transmitted, the spread of computer viruses is facilitated, "casing" a location for robbery and various types of fraud are made much easier.

New technology also adds a higher level of anonymity. Criminals can use virtually untraceable tools and then discard them immediately after use.







# Criminal Markets

## Street Gangs

According to Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), more than 300 street gangs have been identified across Canada, with more than 11,000 gang members and associates. Most street gang members are between the ages of 20 and 30, however, some gangs have even younger members.

Members of street gangs in Nova Scotia are predominantly young adults who identify themselves by wearing certain articles of clothing, i.e. red t-shirts or bandanas. They start out bullying other students at school, but eventually graduate to other youth complaints and serious offences like mischief, assaults, assaults with weapons, street level robberies, thefts, auto thefts, firearms and other weapons, and drug trafficking. Members of some gangs are reported to be involved in prostitution.

Members of street gangs in Nova Scotia have also been charged with various offences under the Liquor Control Act.

In Nova Scotia, many of these groups are spontaneous with their criminal activity and are not considered truly organized or profit driven. In fact, the majority of street gangs operate with low to mid-level criminal capabilities and are not likely to evolve into more criminally sophisticated organizations.

Some street gangs have direct links to other organized crime groups. Members of street gangs have historically been used by other groups to commit crimes, like robberies or vehicle thefts, on their behalf.

Combating street gangs requires a strong partnership approach with law enforcement in collaboration with relevant government departments, the academic community and the general public.



## Reality Check

In January 2006, the seriousness of street gangs hit home in a small town along Nova Scotia's South Shore. Two members of a local street gang were arrested after seriously assaulting two men.

Part of the fight was videotaped and segments were placed on a local internet site by the group claiming responsibility. The video showed several assailants, all in their late teens and early 20's, punching and kicking two men in a violent attack.

The videotape helped police further the investigation and identify other participants in the assault. This led to several more arrests.



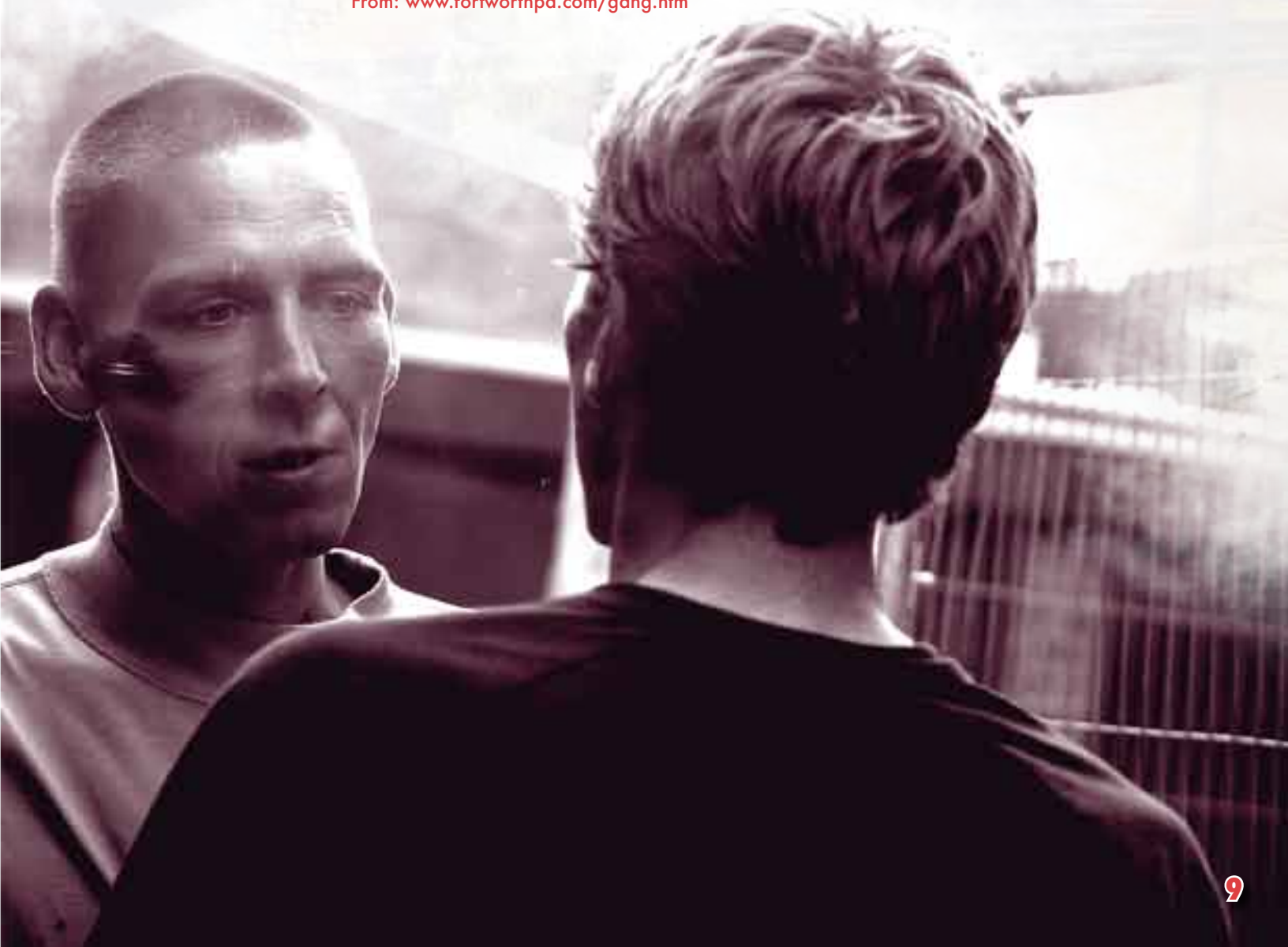
## ***Indicators of Street Gang Involvement***

Gang characteristics vary from one community to another. A gang in your community may look and act very differently from those you see on television or in the movies. While many indicators, viewed separately, are not signs that a youth is involved in a street gang, viewed together they may indicate gang involvement.

- Associating with a new set of friends while ignoring old friends. They usually will not talk about new friends.
- Change of hair style and/or clothing or associating with other youths who have the same hair style and/or clothing. Usually some of the clothing, such as a hat or jacket, will have the gang's initials, and/or the youth's "street" name on it.
- Increase in the amount of money they have, without explanation of where it came from. Other possessions that they could not have bought themselves.
- Indications of drug, alcohol or inhalant abuse. Signs of inhalant abuse will sometimes be paint, "white-out" or the smell of chemicals on their clothes.
- Change in attitude about things they used to enjoy, like sports, scouts or church.
- Becoming a discipline problem at school, in public, or at home.
- No longer accepting parent's authority and challenging it frequently.
- Problems at school, such as failing classes, "skipping" school, causing problems in class, or being disrespectful to teachers.
- Showing fear or disrespect of the police.
- Signs that they have been in a fight, such as cuts and bruises or complaints of pain, but they won't explain what happened.
- Graffiti on or around their residence, on notebooks or other possessions.

If you suspect someone is involved in street gang activities in Nova Scotia, contact your local police department.

From: [www.fortworthpd.com/gang.htm](http://www.fortworthpd.com/gang.htm)





## Illicit Drugs

In Nova Scotia, like in most provinces, the drug trade is the main criminal activity affecting our communities. As a result, drugs and the related activities receive the highest police attention.


The most prominent illegal drug in Nova Scotia is locally-grown marihuana. The relative ease of production, high profit and demand from the local market make marihuana production a very lucrative industry.

Many marihuana growers purchase large, expensive homes in both urban and rural locations and convert them into grow houses. They produce hundreds of plants in each house every year.

These indoor grow sites are more popular in the Halifax area; while both indoor and outdoor marihuana grows are commonplace in rural Nova Scotia.

Cocaine is also prevalent in Nova Scotia. Many organized crime groups in the province distribute both types of drugs through their networks. Ecstasy, other designer drugs and illegal prescription drugs are also distributed to a lesser degree throughout the province.

There is some indication that Crystal Methamphetamine may be used in Nova Scotia, although reports are scattered and there are no currently known Crystal Meth labs.



Most of the illegal drug trade in Canada involves high profile organized crime groups with international connections. In Nova Scotia, however, the drug traders are primarily smaller, independent trafficking networks that operate in specific areas of the province. They usually obtain their drug supply from major organized crime groups in British Columbia, Ontario or Quebec.

Organized drug groups operate in several cities as well as in many smaller communities in the province. South Alton, Western Shore, Chester, Digby, Annapolis, Halifax, Hants and Lunenburg counties and Richmond County, Cape Breton all have some level of marihuana growing activity.

### Effects on Society

Local drug traffickers constantly try to increase their customer base, frequently targeting schools and other youth hangouts. The drug trade is also a very competitive business. In-fighting and territorial issues can turn violent if one group is perceived to be infringing on another's terrain.

Organized crime groups make a significant profit from our communities and harm our quality of life. They increase the exposure to drugs and create a larger threat of violence. Their activities also cause higher taxes and fees, which are levied to help recoup money lost to crimes, spent on fighting crime or used to provide services for addicts or prisons.

### Increases in Technology

Some illegal grow operations now have counter surveillance at their sites. They use security cameras and closed circuit television monitors, as well as weapons and soft body armour.

There is also an increase in the number of hydroponic stores in Nova Scotia, with many stores registered in the province in recent years. While it isn't illegal to open these establishments, they attract the criminal element with merchandise required for the cultivation of marihuana.

### Reporting Suspicious Activities

Police find that in many cases, residents are aware of criminal activity in their community, but are fearful of coming forward with information. The best way to safely report suspicious activities is to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477) or visit their secure website at [www.crimestoppers.ns.ca](http://www.crimestoppers.ns.ca).



# How to Spot an Indoor Marihuana Grow Operation

- A house has a "not lived in" feel: Many grow operations do not have people living inside them.
- Unusual visitor behaviour: Inconsistencies in visitors to and from the residence, ranging from no visitors, giving the appearance of seclusion, to frequent visitors for short time periods.
- Covered windows: Covered with white plastic, heavy curtains pressed against the windows or blinds that are tightly shut & pressed against the windows. These window coverings will never be opened.
- Condensation: Humidity inside a grow room is approximately 65% with temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius. These conditions cause condensation on windows and walls, which results in mould, mildew and rot.
- Smells & Odours: Skunk-like odour mixed with a sweet vegetative smell or the unique smell of rotting cabbage. Also, mothballs or fabric softener are frequently used to try to mask the smell of the operation.
- Sounds: The sounds of humming fans can be heard because the air inside the growing rooms needs to be vented outside. The air may be vented through the chimney, into the attic, or even into the sewer system. In addition, the sounds of construction late at night could be an indicator.
- Localized power surges: Neighbourhood residences experience unexplained power surges or power "browning" (decrease of power that dims lights & slows down appliance use) with the return of normal power flow approximately 12 hours later.
- "Beware of Dog" or "Guard Dog on Duty" signs: Used to deter trespassing, protect against theft and detection by police.
- Other indicators used as props to deflect any attention by neighbours and police: Outdoor and/or indoor lights, radio and/or TV on for 24 hours, flyers left in mailbox or on the front steps, children's toys & bikes outside without children living or seen at the residence, realty signs posted on front lawn.

From: [www.ottawapolice.ca](http://www.ottawapolice.ca)

## Reality Check

**East Torbrook Raid Nets 9,000 Pot Plants**  
Monitor-Examiner  
Wednesday, September 14, 2005

Annapolis RCMP Make Biggest Marihuana Bust  
In Nova Scotia History

It may have been the biggest marihuana bust in Nova Scotia history and it happened in Annapolis County.

A September 4 raid on an isolated and secluded East Torbrook Road property netted RCMP 9,000 pot plants – several million dollars worth and enough to fill a tractor-trailer.

Acting on information received from a 'source,' heavily armed Annapolis RCMP officers entered the property Sunday evening, met no resistance, and made one arrest.

Middleton RCMP Sgt. Gordon Hays said police were not taking any chances and an RCMP emergency response team was part of the takedown. The team consists of highly trained officers who have expertise in that field.

Note - One man was charged with cultivation of marihuana and possession for the purposes of trafficking.





## Sexual Exploitation of Children

No current intelligence indicates organized crime involvement in sexual exploitation of children or internet child pornography in Nova Scotia. However, this is a serious enough crime to fall under the mandate of CISNS.

Generally, sexual exploitation of children includes child pornography, child prostitution, child sex tourism, and trafficking for sexual purposes.

Internationally, organized crime groups are involved in the production and dissemination of child pornography as a growing, profitable illicit market. Experts estimate that globally, child pornography garners approximately \$24 billion Canadian in annual profits.

Technology has made it much easier to exploit children. While websites are the most common vehicle to participate in this crime, peer to peer sites, internet newsgroups and chat rooms are now being used to provide quick and free access to images previously obtainable only from websites.

In addition, cell phones, PDAs and portable MP3 players are now being used to download and transfer images and videos. These are much more difficult for law enforcement to trace.

## Child Safety Tips

Children need to play and learn in an environment where they are safe and secure. The safety of children rests primarily with the parent or care giver. Additionally, preparing for an unsafe world comes after the child feels secure in their home-school-play environment. This security can be accomplished by strengthening the child's personal power. Encourage children to make choices and decisions daily and engage in regular family discussions. Effective 'street proofing' begins at home.

Street safe kids should know:

- Their last name, address and telephone number 'by heart' and their parents' place of work and contact numbers.
- How to dial 911 in an emergency situation.
- To always ask mom, dad or care giver for permission to go anywhere to play or join an activity.
- To always walk, play and bike in a group or with a 'buddy'.
- To visit the 'safe houses' in your neighbourhood.
- That if someone they do not know well approaches them and asks their name, where they live or for their help, they should NOT ANSWER, keep a safe distance and quickly RUN AWAY.
- If someone grabs or holds them, scream loudly, squirm and kick.
- Never to accept a ride in a car with someone they don't know.
- Your family secret code word. In an emergency, they should only go with someone who knows this code.
- To say 'No' to adults who ask them to do something for them, like find a pet, accept a gift, join them for an activity or give them directions.
- To never share their computer password with anyone else or give personal information and photos over the internet to friends.
- To ask for permission to meet a friend they have talked to on the internet.
- To trust their instincts.

## Reality Check

A child pornography investigation in Dallas, Texas in 1999 revealed that thousands of Canadians were purchasing child pornography from a particular distributor using their credit cards. Operation SNOWBALL is a national project that was initiated to investigate these Canadian files.

Project HORIZON investigates Nova Scotian suspects from Operation SNOWBALL as well as other subsequent investigations. In 2005, 14 people were convicted and five others charged in connection with this project.

This type of file is currently handled by either a provincial RCMP team or the Internet Child Exploitation Unit, which is a proactive investigative team made up of members from the Halifax Regional Police and the RCMP.

Due to the sheer volume of work involved, police in Nova Scotia do not have the capacity to examine linkages between suspects and other groups. The workload of those investigating this type of file will continue to become more complex as sexual predators find more advanced technologies to carry out their activities.



## Firearms

Canada's strict firearm controls and regulations are, in general, very effective in preventing organized crime groups from *legally* acquiring firearms.

That's not to say the controls are 100% successful at keeping guns out of the hands of criminals. It simply means Canadian criminals must find *illegal* ways to acquire their weapons, creating a substantial and profitable national trade in illicit firearms.

The two main sources of illicit firearms in Canada are local thefts and smuggling across the American border.

Individual criminals and members of organized crime groups seek illegal weapons either to sell for profit or to commit other crimes. Guns also provide criminals with self protection, a demonstration of status, a means of intimidation or a way to inflict violence on their criminal rivals, the law enforcement community and other citizens.

Intelligence shows that most organized crime groups trade in illicit firearms to one extent or another, even if it is only as an end consumer.

Groups that are active in the illegal drug trade are often also very active in the trade of stolen or illegal firearms. The potential for violence is always very near the surface of the illicit drug trade, creating a stronger demand for illicit firearms.

Many members of street gangs in Canada are also in possession of illicit firearms, particularly semi-automatic handguns. In general, it is common for street gang members to resort to firearms-related violence during criminal activities and in their day-to-day interactions. As a result, they tend to present a more direct and immediate risk to public safety, despite their relatively low-level criminal activities.

In Atlantic Canada, the number of weapons being smuggled across the border is on the rise. According to the National Weapons Enforcement Support Team (NWEST), there was an upswing in the number of firearms illegally entering Atlantic Canada in 2005.

## Reality Check

The National Weapons Enforcement Support Team (NWEST) is an integral firearms/weapons investigative support component of the essential services provided by the RCMP's National Police Services to the law enforcement community.

NWEST is dedicated to public safety and assists front line police agencies in gathering evidence to successfully prosecute persons or organizations involved in the illegal movement and criminal use of firearms.

NWEST was created in January 2001 by the Federal Department of Justice and transferred to the RCMP's National Police Services in April of 2003.

From: [www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/nwest\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/nwest_e.htm)

## How to Legally Own a Firearm in Canada



- All firearms must have a valid Canadian registration certificate.
- To register a firearm, an applicant must be at least 18 years old and have a valid firearms license allowing them to possess that class of firearm.
- Owners of restricted and prohibited firearms that were registered in the former Restricted Weapons Registration System (RWRS) were required to re-register their firearms by January 1, 2003, to update the information and link it to their license.
- A registration certificate issued under the Firearms Act does not have to be renewed unless the firearm is modified in a way that changes its class.
- When a firearm changes ownership, it will be registered to the new owner as part of the transfer process.
- When someone borrows a firearm, they must also borrow the registration certificate for that firearm.

For more information, please contact: Chief Firearms Officer, Provincial Firearms Office, Department of Justice at (902) 424-6689 or 1-800-731-4000 ext. 6505.

From: RCMP Canada Firearms Centre  
([www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca](http://www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca))





## Tobacco

Selling illegal tobacco may seem like a relatively harmless crime. After all, it's only shorting the government some tax dollars, and we all pay enough tax, right?

In reality, the effects are much broader, and very serious. Intelligence indicates a clear link between illegal tobacco sales and organized crime in the province. Criminals use the profits of these sales to finance drug trafficking in Canada, purchase illegal weapons, finance criminal groups and promote violence.

Investigators have identified more than 10 groups or individuals throughout Nova Scotia who are actively involved in the smuggling and sale of contraband tobacco. Groups in Halifax and Sydney are suspected of making frequent trips to First Nations Reserves in Ontario and/or Quebec to obtain tobacco to sell locally.

The Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET) has also identified people smuggling illegal tobacco from the United States for sale in Canada.

It is believed that groups are transporting illegal tobacco across provincial and national borders through the delivery of legitimate cargo.

Several laws (the Excise Act, 2001, the Customs Act, and the Revenue Act) govern the sale of tobacco products. Under these federal and provincial laws, there are serious consequences for dealing in illegal tobacco products.

Under the Excise Act, 2001 offenders are liable to a prison term of up to 5 years and fines of more than \$100,000. Under the Revenue Act, offenders could receive large fines and prison terms of up to 18 months.

### Effects on Society

The sale of illegal tobacco products:

- prevents businesses from carrying out their activities in a climate of fair competition;
- increases the tax burden for all taxpayers, as we cover the lost revenue through increases in income tax;
- erodes our social climate and minimizes the seriousness of this type of crime;
- encourages young people to smoke, as cigarettes are available at low cost and the sales are not regulated.

From: The Consequences of Selling Illegal Tobacco Products – RCMP Customs and Excise Section



## ***How to Identify Illegal Tobacco Products***

- Tobacco products require the proper stamps and tear strips. Each province has different colours. Nova Scotia's colour is purple. Tobacco products with a different colour are likely illegal.
- All tobacco products, cigarettes or cigars, should have a written stamp that says "Canada droit acquitte - Duty Paid."
- Contraband products may not have Health Canada warnings on the package.
- They may have poor quality packaging and might have misspellings on the packages.
- Some tobacco products are marked as "export only". Export only tobacco cannot legally be sold in Canada.
- Tobacco smuggled into Canada from the United States comes in larger packages with all English writing, and the weight is indicated in ounces not grams.
- Be wary of tobacco products that are:
  - sold by a travelling salesperson
  - sold in a parking lot
  - given to you free of charge by a supplier
  - sold on an Internet posting for tax-free tobacco products.
- In all of these situations, the tobacco products are probably counterfeit, contraband or manufactured illegally.

By purchasing or trading these products, you may be helping finance organized crime in the province and across the country.

From: RCMP Customs & Excise

### ***Reality Check***

Through several investigations in 2005, the RCMP Customs and Excise office in Sydney seized 56,400 grams of illegal tobacco, 765,246 illegal cigarettes, \$9,295.25 in cash, 354.8 grams of cocaine, 2 kg of cut cocaine, 1 prohibited weapon, 1 restricted weapon, 1 shotgun and ammunition, 2 vehicles, and paraphernalia for drug trafficking. This led to 27 arrests.





## Motor Vehicle Crimes

Organized crime groups are becoming increasingly involved in motor vehicle theft in Canada. Locally, there are organized crime groups in Nova Scotia that have direct involvement in this type of criminal activity.

Vehicle theft is generally associated with young offenders. According to a Statistics Canada report, 40% of people charged with this crime in Canada in 2002, were between the ages of 12 and 17, which is higher than the proportion of youth charged with any other major crime. However, it is difficult to be precise concerning vehicle theft due to discrepancies in reporting.

While the highest rates of total vehicle theft are found in the western provinces, most of these vehicles are taken for “joy-rides” and are later recovered.

According to the same report, stolen vehicles that are not recovered are often stolen by organized crime groups for export overseas, inter-provincial resale or to be stripped for parts. Halifax is second only to Montreal with the lowest recovery rates in Canada.

Organized crime groups involved in motor vehicle theft also tend to be involved in other criminal enterprises. Driving a stolen vehicle provides criminals with transportation that is usually not traceable back to them. The profits from these thefts contribute significantly to the financing, expansion and strength of a group’s capacities.

Beginning in Fall 2006, CISNS is conducting a provincial analysis of auto theft. This study will help to more clearly identify the issues surrounding stolen vehicles in Nova Scotia.

### Effects on Society

Vehicle theft is often a stepping stone to other crimes. Stolen vehicles are used to commit robberies, frauds, break and enters, etc. In fact, a recent Swedish study suggests that organized crime groups may use motor vehicle theft as a recruitment tool.

The study examined which first offences seemed to indicate an individual had a higher risk of becoming a career criminal. The results showed that young people who were first convicted of motor vehicle theft were the most likely to continue a life of crime.

From: [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)





## ***What a Car Thief Looks For***

- Vehicles not protected with anti-theft devices.
- Particular makes and models.
- High volume parking area with easy entry and exit.
- Vehicles parked in poorly lit locations away from public view.
- Keys in the vehicle ignition or in plain view inside the vehicle.
- Vehicles left unlocked and/or windows open.
- Valuables left in plain view inside your vehicle.
- Vehicles left running.

From: [www.winnipeg.ca/police/TakeAction/auto\\_theft.stm](http://www.winnipeg.ca/police/TakeAction/auto_theft.stm)

### ***Reality Check***

When the Provincial Auto Theft section of the RCMP reviewed vehicle thefts in Nova Scotia, they discovered a disturbing trend in the number of vehicles stolen either because the keys were left inside or because they were left running while unoccupied.

Studies show that youths have been stealing vehicles and turning it into a game – seeing who can steal the most vehicles in one night, or who can steal the nicest vehicle. Often these vehicles are taken to school to show off to friends.

Everyone has a role to play in preventing this kind of theft from happening. Roll up your windows. Lock your doors. Never leave your keys in your car, even if you think they are well hidden. An experienced thief knows where to look.



## Counterfeit Goods

Producing, distributing and selling counterfeit goods, sometimes called intellectual property crime, is too often seen as a 'forgivable' crime. After all, it seems, no one is really getting hurt except big companies – and they can afford to lose a few dollars, right?

In reality, intelligence shows that internationally, counterfeit products are often directly linked to organized crime. So, by purchasing counterfeit goods, you could be helping to finance organized and other serious crime in your own community.

In the past, Canada's counterfeit goods trade seemed to have been somewhat confined to flea markets and small retail outlets dealing with clothing, software, music and other similar merchandise.

According to the RCMP, however, there was a dramatic increase in the number, variety and sophistication of counterfeit products being sold in Canada in 2005. It is becoming more common for counterfeit products like pharmaceuticals, batteries, food and liquor to be sold across the country. Nova Scotia is no exception.

### Piracy

Piracy involves copying and/or distributing copyrighted software illegally. Even the possession of software that has been illegally copied is considered piracy. Becoming familiar with the different types of piracy can protect you from any connection, even if it's unintentional, to intellectual property theft.

Many ordinary citizens are guilty of two common types of piracy: copying videotapes, CDs, or DVDs; and copying computer software. These might not seem like serious crimes, but they can have rippling negative effects.

If you make a copy of a CD for example, everyone who helped create it will lose money from royalties. The company that sold you the CD then has to raise the price to counter those losses. The higher price could mean fewer people will buy the original, which sends the price up once again.

### Effects on Society

Purchasing a counterfeit product hurts the local legitimate economy with lost jobs and lost revenue. Instead, your purchase might be funding an organized crime or terrorist group.

Counterfeiters spend no money on research and development, marketing, taxes or quality control. This means they can charge bargain prices. However, it also means there is no guarantee that the product would meet even the lowest of safety requirements. Counterfeiters are selling items like faulty electrical devices, children's clothes that could catch fire and pharmaceuticals with no active ingredients.

If a deal seems too good to be true, it probably is. Consumers should report suspected pirated or counterfeit goods to the police or to the company with the product rights.

From: [www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/intellectual\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm)



## COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS FUND ORGANIZED CRIME



When you buy counterfeit purses, t-shirts or CD's at your local flea market or other retailer, do you know where your money goes?

Organized Crime is now involved in the trade of counterfeit products. By buying counterfeit products, you could be funding organized crime.

If you suspect a counterfeiting crime has taken place, report your suspicions immediately. Please go to [www.CACN.ca](http://www.CACN.ca) for more information.

How do I know if the product I'm buying is counterfeit?

Some indicators to watch for:

- ✓ the price is much lower than average
- ✓ spelling mistakes on the product or packaging
- ✓ products normally sold in packages being sold individually
- ✓ shoddy appearance of the product or package
- ✓ products (particularly electrical products) that have no name brand

**Keep Canadians safe – buy the real thing**



Canada

## Reality Check

### Halifax man arrested in counterfeit clothing case Thursday, January 12, 2006

A man from Halifax has been arrested after \$1-million worth of fake designer clothing was seized from a three-tonne truck.

Daniel Boyd, 32, was picked up Wednesday in what police are calling the biggest seizure of its kind in Nova Scotia.

The truck was filled with knock-offs of various brands of designer handbags, winter coats and jeans, with Diesel, Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren, Nike and Lacoste labels. They were brought in from China and India through the port of Halifax, police said.

They added that the goods have been sold since 2002 through websites such as Big Box and Idea Store. Prices for the knock-offs on the sites were going for a much lower cost than real designer labels.

Selling fake products can result in criminal charges as well as charges under the Copyright Act and Customs Act. A conviction under copyright law could result in a \$1-million fine and five years in prison.

Lorne Lipkus, a lawyer in Toronto who deals in anti-counterfeiting cases, says Canada's laws on fake products are too lax, and that the sale of fake products costs local industries profits and jobs.

He says U.S. customs workers are permitted to seize and destroy counterfeit goods, while Canadian customs officials have to call police.

From: [www.cbc.ca](http://www.cbc.ca)

## Avoiding Counterfeit Goods

### How can I ensure that the product I'm buying is not counterfeit?

Some indicators to watch for include much lower prices than average, spelling mistakes on the product or packaging, products being sold individually that are normally sold in packages, shoddy appearance of the product or package, or products (particularly electrical products) that have no name brand. In addition, if you buy products from a reputable retailer, there's less chance they will be counterfeit.

### What should I do if I suspect that I've purchased a counterfeit product?

As a first step, you should check on the internet to determine if Health Canada or the manufacturer has issued any warnings about the product. Sometimes, however, the retailer is aware that the product is counterfeit and may even tell you you've bought a "knock off" or words to that effect.

### I have a friend who downloads music from the internet. Is he breaking the law?

Downloading music for personal use is currently not a criminal offence in Canada. However, this legislation is constantly being challenged and it would be wise to check often to ensure that the laws concerning this practice have not changed.

From: [www.rcmp.ca/fio/intellectual\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm)





## Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

Outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs) remain a serious criminal threat in Canada. They are involved in a wide range of criminal activities including murder, drug trafficking, prostitution, illegal gambling, extortion, intimidation, fraud and theft.

The Hells Angels, Outlaws and Bandidos are the three most influential OMGs in Canada and have attracted significant police attention.

The Hells Angels are the most powerful outlaw motorcycle gang, with more than 30 chapters across the country. They are international in scope with over 200 chapters worldwide and an international membership exceeding 3,000.

Within the last two years, successful law enforcement actions have reduced the degree of criminal influence exerted by the Hells Angels in Central and Atlantic Canada. However, despite organizational difficulty in these regions, the Hells Angels continue to attempt to operate and increase their sphere of influence.

Nova Scotia has been without a formal chapter of the Hells Angels or any other outlaw motorcycle gang for a number of years. Several Hells Angels members in Nova Scotia were sent to prison on various charges and their clubhouse was seized in 2001.

However, that is not to say the province is without an OMG presence. There is one full-patch member of the Hells Angels living in Nova Scotia and there have been periodic reports of other Hells Angels paying visits to various drug traffickers in the province over the past few years.

Police expect the future opening of a Hells Angels club in the province, but details of when, where, chapter affiliations and membership are unclear.

Most outlaw motorcycle gangs are sophisticated, organized, financed and well armed. Some operate only at a local level, while others have affiliate chapters internationally.

They are governed by a complex hierarchy and have strict rules about their conduct, including the order they ride in and who can wear their colours or patches.

They often associate with members of other criminal organizations. Traditionally, "puppet clubs" and some street gangs gather information or provide security for them. These associates may also commit crimes for them, providing a layer of protection between the gang members and the police.



Outlaw motorcycle gangs have always been associated with drugs. They are often involved in hydroponic and outdoor grows, as well as trafficking in marijuana and cocaine. They are also frequently linked to prostitutes and may have ties to local strip clubs.

It is important to keep in mind that the vast majority of bike enthusiasts are not involved with an outlaw motorcycle gang and there is absolutely nothing illegal about being a social biker.

### 'One Percenters'

In the 1960s, the American Motorcyclist Association said that 99 per cent of the people who ride motorcycles and belong to motorcycle clubs are law-abiding citizens.

The other one per cent, they said, were hard-riding, hard-partying, non-mainstream people. The term stuck and today law-enforcement officials refer to members of criminal or outlaw motorcycle gangs as "one percenters".

Some bikers literally wear the claim with pride. In addition to their familiar three-piece patch, the Hells Angels wear a 1% patch on their clothing to distinguish them from law-abiding bike enthusiasts.



## **Biker Clubs in Nova Scotia**

There are a wide variety of biker clubs in Nova Scotia that are not connected in any way to outlaw motorcycle gangs.

However, there are two recognized motorcycle clubs in Nova Scotia that are associates or 'friend' clubs of the Hells Angels. Members of these clubs associate openly with members of the Hells Angels and other biker groups by participating in various biker runs and events.



## ***Common Features of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs***

- They have an organized hierarchical structure.
- They wear their colours, logos and patches in public.
- They use violence, weapons and intimidation to further their goals.
- The leaders flaunt their powerful image to attract new recruits.
- Generally, new recruits commit crimes as directed by higher up members, who then collect the profits.

## ***Reality Check***

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) operates the Outlaw Biker Hotline. This service allows callers to anonymously report Outlaw Motorcycle Gang activity. The toll-free number is 1-877-660-4321.

In Nova Scotia, a biker unit, made up of members of the RCMP and Halifax Regional Police, is part of the Combined Forces Intelligence Unit (CFIU). The biker unit monitors the effects and influence of outlaw motorcycle gangs in the province.





## Financial Crimes

Financial Crimes are becoming more prevalent in Nova Scotia.

The passing of counterfeit currency is always a concern to law enforcement, however, as technology evolves, criminals are developing new expertise and their activities are becoming even more costly to the general public.

Investigators across the province have seen many recent cases of fraudulent credit cards, bank skimming, “phishing” and identity theft.

### Bank Card Skimming

Card skimming crimes are most common in places like gas stations, movie theatres and instant teller machines. Devices are placed on cash registers or bank machine card slots that can record not only card information but also personal identification numbers.

### Phishing

With “phishing”, people receive e-mails from what appears to be their bank. The email will often inform them that their account has been suspended. They are asked to log onto a website and provide personal and financial information, including their client card number and password.

Police and financial institutions have made attempts to educate the public that financial institutions do not request this type of information over the internet.

### Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone’s personal information is used to commit fraud. With your social insurance number and date of birth, an identity thief can take over your bank accounts or open new ones, transfer balances and apply for loans or credit in your name. Victims are often not aware they are being defrauded until weeks or months after the fact.

While there have been incidents of local individuals or groups participating in these types of activities, it appears many are initiated from outside the province. It is difficult to determine why criminal groups from central Canada find Atlantic Canada attractive as a base for committing their crimes. It may be due to law enforcement actions in their own province or because residents in this region have less exposure or are less wary of fraudulent scams.

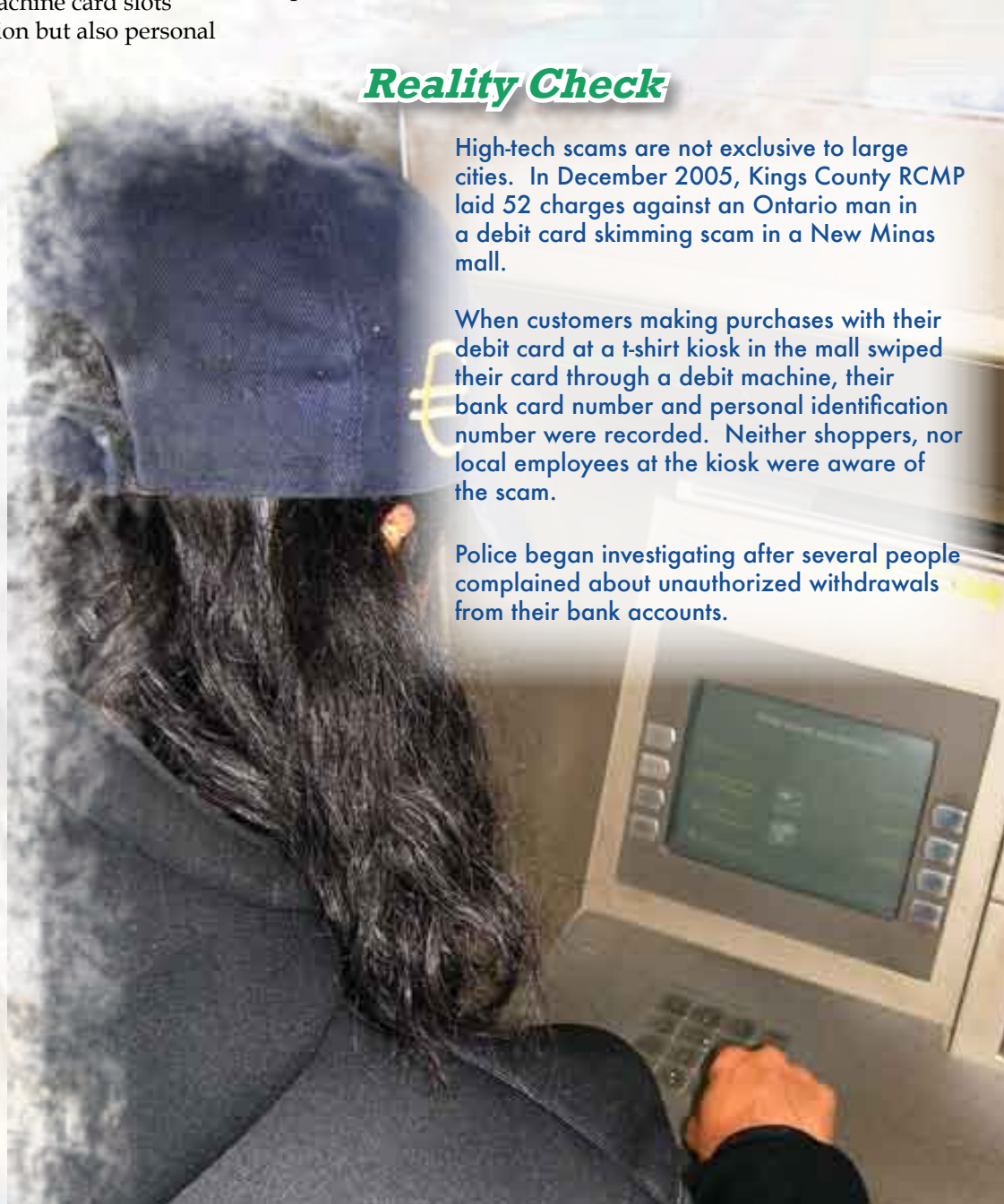
It is also more difficult for investigators to track this type of crime, when the perpetrator is not a permanent resident of the province.

### Reality Check

High-tech scams are not exclusive to large cities. In December 2005, Kings County RCMP laid 52 charges against an Ontario man in a debit card skimming scam in a New Minas mall.

When customers making purchases with their debit card at a t-shirt kiosk in the mall swiped their card through a debit machine, their bank card number and personal identification number were recorded. Neither shoppers, nor local employees at the kiosk were aware of the scam.

Police began investigating after several people complained about unauthorized withdrawals from their bank accounts.





## ***How to Avoid "Phishing" Scams***

- **Do not respond to emails asking for any personal or financial information.**

Legitimate companies will never ask you to verify or provide any confidential information in an unsolicited email.

- **Be cautious when clicking on links within a suspicious email.**

Most phishing emails contain a link that leads to an official-looking web page that requires the recipient to log in or enter some personal information. Though the web page may contain official logos and look exactly the same as the legitimate company's web site, any information submitted via these spoofed web pages will be sent to the perpetrators of the scam.

If you have any doubt regarding the authenticity of a web site you have been directed to in an email, open a new browser and type the known URL of the company in the browser yourself, or call the company directly via telephone.

- **Never log in or enter private information in a pop-up window.**

Clicking on links within phishing emails may direct your browser to a legitimate web site while, at the same time, opening another pop-up window wherein you are asked to enter your information. This makes it appear like the pop-up window is part of the legitimate site when, in reality, it is not.

- **Be alert for suspicious emails.**

It is easy to forge an email and make it appear like a legitimate company sent it. When dealing with emails that pertain to information that is sensitive in nature, it is best to err on the side of caution. Below are a few signs indicative of phishing emails:

- Urgent account notifications that are not addressed to you personally but which require action on your part relating to your account(s).
- Customer notifications that contain incorrect spelling or poor grammar.
- Account/billing email notifications from credit card firms or other financial institutions that do not reference the last few digits of your account number, or that contain no specific details pertaining to your account/billing information or activity.
- Account notifications that are delivered to a Bulk Mail folder.

If you receive an email asking for any personal information - Report it.

From <http://antispam.yahoo.com/faqs>



## **Human Beings as a Commodity**

### **Trafficking in Persons**

According to the United Nations and the Criminal Code of Canada, trafficking in persons refers to the recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of people. This could be by the threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or by giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.

Globally, people are trafficked for many reasons including prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs.

In Canada, someone found guilty of trafficking in persons could be sent to prison for life.

### **Prostitution**

Prostitution has long been a historical fact of life in Nova Scotia, with the majority of streetwalkers, escort services, call girl services and bawdy house operations centred in Halifax Regional Municipality.

The people who control the prostitutes' activities (pimps/johns) often move or exchange women through a variety of locations in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

### **Human Smuggling**

As an international port city, Halifax is also a key location for the smuggling of illegal immigrants into Canada.

Migrant smuggling is not the same as trafficking in persons. Smuggled migrants are usually free once they arrive at their destination; trafficking victims are not. However, smuggling is still considered using human beings as a commodity because the perpetrators are benefiting financially from the illegal transportation of people.

Human smugglers use private vessels, container ships and even cruise ships to smuggle foreign nationals into Canada. Enforcement in this area requires strong partnerships with enforcement agencies including the Canada Border Services Agency, the RCMP and municipal police agencies.



## *The Issue of Consent*

Unlike with trafficking any other product, enforcing the laws against using human beings as a commodity involves the added, complicating element of consent. If the victim gives or implies their consent, has a crime really been committed?

Say, for example, an organized crime group was encouraging young local girls to engage in exotic dancing, which was eventually leading them into prostitution. Whether for reasons of acceptance and belonging, or the lure of money, these girls consent to their part in these activities, at least initially.

Would the people who are pressuring them into these actions be committing a crime?

According to the United Nations and Canadian law, the answer is yes. The United Nations' Trafficking in Persons Protocol establishes that the consent of the victim is irrelevant where the use of illicit means is established.

## *Reality Check*

In 2005, the Halifax Regional Police Integrated Vice Unit investigated a total of 113 prostitution-related files. The unit charged 70 people for communicating for the purpose of prostitution. Of this number 37 were female (prostitutes) and 33 were male (johns).

A group located in Asia appears to be responsible for the recent smuggling of immigrants into Canada. They travel via cruise ship, using false documentation and disembark at the Port of Halifax.

In 2005, authorities reported two separate incidents of foreign nationals posing as tourists on cruise ships docked in Halifax. In one incident, the four individuals were intercepted. In the other, 17 individuals managed to board a train for Toronto and escape prosecution.

These individuals would be charged with illegally entering Canada, not human smuggling. It is the organizers and those assisting their passage who could be charged with smuggling human beings.

As they are considered serious crimes with substantial profit for the perpetrators, CISNS will continue to monitor these issues.





## Acknowledgements

As criminals are becoming more proficient with technology and more mobile, crossing county lines, provincial and even international borders, police agencies must follow suit to monitor, analyze and put a stop to their activities.

Sharing information among law enforcement agencies, government departments and other resources is a critical step in combating organized crime.

In addition to CISC, CISNS and RCMP intelligence documents, a wide variety of public “open source” resources were used in preparing this report. CISNS would like to thank each of the following organizations for their contribution.

Many of the following public websites have additional information about the topics covered in this report.

Canada Firearms Centre  
[www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca](http://www.cfc-cafc.gc.ca)

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation  
[www.cbc.ca](http://www.cbc.ca)  
[www.cbc.ca/news/background/bikergangs](http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/bikergangs)

Canadian Anti-Counterfeiting Network  
[www.cacn.ca](http://www.cacn.ca)

Canada's Copyright Laws  
[www.cyberessays.com/Politics/6.htm](http://www.cyberessays.com/Politics/6.htm)

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada  
[www.cisc.gc.ca](http://www.cisc.gc.ca)

Department of Justice Canada  
<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/fs/ht/index.html>

Edmonton Police  
[www.police.edmonton.ab.ca](http://www.police.edmonton.ab.ca)

Fort Worth Police Department  
[www.fortworthpd.com/gang.htm](http://www.fortworthpd.com/gang.htm)

National Missing Children Service  
[www.ourmissingchildren.gc.ca](http://www.ourmissingchildren.gc.ca)

Ottawa Police  
[www.ottawapolice.ca/en/resources/safety\\_prevention\\_tips/grow\\_operations.cfm](http://www.ottawapolice.ca/en/resources/safety_prevention_tips/grow_operations.cfm)

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada  
[ww2.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/policing/organized\\_crime/FactSheets/omg\\_e.asp](http://ww2.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/policing/organized_crime/FactSheets/omg_e.asp)

Revenu Québec-The Consequences of Illegal Tobacco Products  
[www.revenu.gouv.qc.ca/eng/ministere/evasion\\_fiscale/t\\_campagne.asp](http://www.revenu.gouv.qc.ca/eng/ministere/evasion_fiscale/t_campagne.asp)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca)  
[www.rcmp.ca/crimint/copyright\\_piracy\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/crimint/copyright_piracy_e.htm)  
[www.rcmp.ca/fio/intellectual\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp.ca/fio/intellectual_e.htm)  
[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/nwest\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/nwest_e.htm)  
[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/ipr/counterfeit\\_report/index\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fio/ipr/counterfeit_report/index_e.htm)  
[www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/qc/infos\\_gen/publications/tabac/table\\_e.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/qc/infos_gen/publications/tabac/table_e.htm)

Statistics Canada  
[www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/85-563-XIE/85-563-XIE2004001.htm](http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/85-563-XIE/85-563-XIE2004001.htm)

Winnipeg Police  
[www.winnipeg.ca/police/TakeAction/auto\\_theft.stm](http://www.winnipeg.ca/police/TakeAction/auto_theft.stm)

Yahoo! Anti-Spam Resource Center  
<http://antispam.yahoo.com/faqs>



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