



RCMP Fact Sheets 2000-2001

RCMP Internet Address

<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca>

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HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

A. Origins:

- conception: Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister and Minister of Justice
- inspiration: the Royal Irish Constabulary and the mounted rifle units of the United States Army
- objective: to bring law, order and Canadian authority to the North-West Territories (present-day Alberta and Saskatchewan)
- legal authority: Act of Parliament (36 Vic, ch 35), May 23, 1873; Order in Council 1134, August 30, 1873
- organization: appointment of officers and recruitment for the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) commenced September 25, 1873 and concluded in the spring of 1874
- deployment: the great "March West", approximately 275 officers and men, with horses and equipment departed Dufferin, Manitoba on July 8, 1874 and arrived in present-day southern Alberta in October



B. Early Role, 1874-1905

- general law enforcement, detachments were established throughout the prairies, and a patrol system instituted in order to police effectively the entire region
- established friendly relations with the First Nations, contained the whisky trade and enforced prohibition, supervised treaties between First Nations and the federal government
- assisted the settlement process by ensuring the welfare of immigrants, fighting prairie fires, disease and destitution



C. Expansion and Reorganization, 1895-1920

- Mounted Police jurisdiction extended to the Yukon in 1895 and to the Arctic coast in 1903
- prefix "Royal" conferred on the NWMP by King Edward VII in June 1904
- Royal Northwest Mounted Police (RNWMP) contracted to police the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905
- Mounted Police responsibilities extended to northern Manitoba in 1912
- First World War: border patrols, surveillance of enemy aliens, enforcement of national security regulations
- provincial policing contracts terminated in 1917, RNWMP was now responsible for federal law enforcement only in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the territories; in 1918, however, this was extended to all four western provinces
- in 1920, federal policing is reorganized, the RNWMP absorb the Dominion Police and become the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); responsibility for federal law enforcement extended to all provinces and territories





D. Development of the RCMP, 1920-1999

- the RCMP return to provincial policing in 1928 under contract to Saskatchewan
- detachments established in the eastern and high Arctic in the 1920s to protect Canadian sovereignty in the region
- provincial policing responsibilities assumed in Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 1932
- men and vessels of the Preventive Service, National Revenue, are absorbed in 1932, thus creating the RCMP Marine Section
- development of “national police services” in the 1930s, including fingerprints, crime index, firearms registration, photo section, forensic laboratory
- transportation and communication improvements: cars, trucks, motorcycles, ships, aircraft, telephones, radio
- the RCMP supply vessel, ST. ROCH, makes her historic voyage through the North-West Passage, 1940-1942
- protection of national security during the Second World War, 1939-1945
- provincial policing contracts extended to include British Columbia and Newfoundland in 1950
- expansion and evolution of RCMP security operations: Special Branch, 1950, Directorate of Security and Intelligence, 1962, Security Service, 1970; creation of a separate agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), 1984



- the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) established in 1972
- expansion of duties and responsibilities in the 1970s: airport policing, VIP security, drug enforcement, economic crime
- first women recruited a uniformed regular members, September 1974
- expansion of international police duties, 1990s: Namibia, Yugoslavia, Haiti, Kosovo, Bosnia/Herzegovina, East Timor, Guatemala, Croatia, Western Sahara

E. Military Record

- Northwest Rebellion, 1885: Duck lake, Fort Pitt, Cut Knife Hill, pursuit of Big Bear
- South African War, 1899-1902: members represented in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and Lord Strathcona’s Horse; in all, over 250 members served in the Canadian contingents and in the South African Constabulary
- First World War, 1914-1918: cavalry squadrons provided for overseas service, “A” Squadron (England, France and Belgium), “B” Squadron (Siberia)
- Second World War, 1939-1945: RCMP Marine and Air Section personnel transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force, 1939; creation of No. 1 Provost Company for military police duties overseas



MISSION, VISION AND VALUES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The RCMP Shared Leadership process involved the participation of over 4,000 employees over a five month period in 1996. It culminated in a seven-day workshop in Charlottetown, PEI, in June of that year which produced the following national mission, vision and values statements presented to the Commissioner and the Senior Executive.

Mission-

The RCMP is Canada's national police service. Proud of our traditions and confident in meeting future challenges, we commit to preserve the peace, uphold the law and provide quality service in partnership with our communities.

Vision-

We will:

- Be a progressive, proactive and innovative organization
- Provide the highest quality service through dynamic leadership, education and technology in partnership with the diverse communities we serve
- Be accountable and efficient through shared decision-making
- Ensure a healthy work environment that encourages team building, open communication and mutual respect
- Promote safe communities
- Demonstrate leadership in the pursuit of excellence

Core Values of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police-

Recognizing the dedication of all employees, we will create and maintain an environment of individual safety, well-being and development. We are guided by:

Accountability:

There are two components of accountability. The first is the process of *rendering an account* to those from whom we derive our authority of what we did, why we did it, how we did it and what we are doing to improve performance or results. An important element of this component is accepting the personal consequences of our actions. The second component of accountability is one of answerability-the obligation to provide information to others in our communities of interest with respect to our decisions, actions and results in light of clear, previously agreed upon understandings and expectations. For example, we inform our communities about our actions, but we must render account of our actions to our direct supervisors. In this organization authorities can be delegated, but accountability cannot.

Respect:

Is the objective, unbiased consideration and regard for the rights, values, beliefs and property of all people.

Professionalism:

Is having a conscientious awareness of our role, image, skills and knowledge in our commitment to quality client oriented service.

Honesty:

Is being truthful in character and behaviour.

Compassion:

Is demonstrating care and sensitivity in word and action.

Integrity:

Is acting consistently with our other core values

Supporting Definition

Empowerment:

Is a state that emerges from conditions that allow us to confidently accept our responsibilities and to be accountable. The conditions that create a state of empowerment include: authority, resources, information, accountability, trust, acceptance, knowledge and experience.

Commitment to our communities-

The employees of the Royal Canadian Mounted police are committed to our communities through:

- ✓ Unbiased and respectful treatment of all people
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Mutual problem solving
- ✓ Cultural sensitivity
- ✓ Enhancement of public safety
- ✓ Partnerships and consultation
- ✓ Open and honest communication
- ✓ Effective and efficient use of resources
- ✓ Quality and timely service

Commitment to the employees of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police-

In the spirit of shared leadership and recognizing all employees as our greatest asset, we commit to:

- Open, honest and bi-lateral communication
- Demonstrating leadership through accountability and responsibility at all levels
- Treating all employees with equal respect and consideration
- Ensuring the safety of our employees by developing and enforcing minimum resourcing standards
- Training that is timely, specific to the needs and relevant to the job requirements
- Effective and efficient management of human resources through consultation, teamwork and empowerment at all levels
- Ensuring a safe and harassment-free work environment
- Encouraging and recognizing innovation and creativity
- Fair and equitable systems to deal with
 - * Recognition for good performers
 - * Compensation and entitlements
 - * Financial hardship caused by employees' worksite
 - * Consistently poor performers
 - * Discipline and discharge
- Promoting health, safety and well-being
- Ensuring adequate human, financial and material resources
- Enhancing job security through aggressive marketing of our services

ORGANIZATION OF THE RCMP

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is organized under the authority of the RCMP Act. In accordance with the Act, it is headed by the Commissioner, who, under the direction of the Solicitor General of Canada, has the control and management of the Force and all matters connected therewith.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforces throughout Canada laws made by, or under, the authority of the Canadian Parliament. Administration of justice within the provinces, including enforcement of the Criminal Code, is part of the power and duty delegated to the provincial governments. The RCMP provides police services under the terms of policing agreements to all provinces (except Ontario and Quebec), Yukon and Northwest Territories, and under separate municipal policing agreements to 199 municipalities.

In 1996, the RCMP began moving towards a more regional management system under the direction of deputy commissioners. Four regions were developed: Pacific, Northwestern, Central and Atlantic. This change ensures there is greater grass-roots involvement in decision-making and also allows the RCMP to invest more resources into frontline services.

Under the Commissioner, operational direction is provided by a Deputy Commissioner in charge of Atlantic Region; a Deputy Commissioner in charge of Central Region; a Deputy Commissioner in charge of Northwestern Region; a Deputy Commissioner in charge of Pacific Region; a Deputy Commissioner, Organized Crime; a Deputy Commissioner, National Police Services and Infrastructure; a Deputy Commissioner, Corporate Management and Comptrollership; and a Deputy Commissioner, Strategic Direction. The first four Deputies are located in Halifax, Ottawa, Regina and Vancouver.

The Force is divided into 15 Divisions, plus Headquarters, Ottawa. Each division is managed by a Commanding Officer and is alphabetically designated. Divisions roughly approximate provincial boundaries with their headquarters located in respective provincial or territorial capitals (except "A", Ottawa; "C", Montreal; and "E", Vancouver). Air and Marine Services supply support to the divisions. RCMP Depot Division (Training Academy) is located in Regina, Saskatchewan, and the Canadian Police College is located in Ottawa, Ontario.

The on-strength establishment of the Force as of January 1, 2000, was 19,989. A breakdown of these positions by rank and category is shown below.

POSITION ESTABLISHMENT

Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioners	8
Assistant Commissioners	21
Chief Superintendents	37
Superintendents	105
Inspectors	288
Corps Sergeant Major	1
Sergeant Major	3
Staff Sergeant Major	0
Staff Sergeants	663
Sergeants	1,491
Corporals	2,749
Constables	9,026
Special Constables	90
Civilian Members	2,040
Public Servants	3,472
Total	19,989

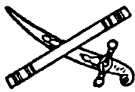
For January 1, 2000 the position strength was 17,872.

INSIGNIA OF THE RCMP

Commissioned Ranks

The three badges of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that indicate the commissioned ranks are: A crown, a star and a crossed sword and baton. Depending on the dress, the badges are worn on slip-ons, shoulder boards, or directly on the epaulettes.

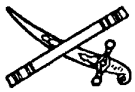
The commissioned ranks of the RCMP are as follows:



Commissioner



Chief Superintendent



Deputy Commissioner



Superintendent



Assistant Commissioner



Inspector

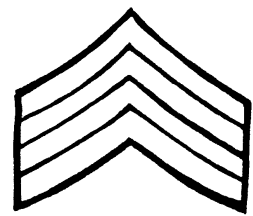
Non-commissioned officers

Since 1990, the non-commissioned officers' rank insignia has been embroidered on the epaulette slip-ons and continue to be based on British army patterns. Non-commissioned rank badges are worn on the right sleeve of the scarlet/blue tunic and blue jacket.

The non-commissioned ranks of the RCMP are as follows :



Corps Sergeant Major



Staff Sergeant



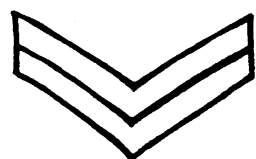
Sergeant Major



Sergeant



Staff Sergeant Major



Corporal

CADET TRAINING

CADETS

The Cadet is part of a 24-member troop which is diverse in composition. Cadets undergo an extensive 22-week basic training course, offered in both official languages. Upon successfully completing the Cadet Training Program, cadets are hired as members of the RCMP and given peace officer status. They must then complete a six-month Field Coaching Program at selected training detachments where they are involved in everyday police duties under the supervision of a detachment coach.

CADETS PER YEAR

This can vary greatly depending upon anticipated human resource requirements and hiring restraints. The RCMP "Depot" Division training centre will be training on average about 1000 cadets per year for the next 5 - 7 years.

ACCOMMODATION

While at "Depot" Division, cadets live in modern barracks. Sports and recreation facilities are also available.

ALLOWANCE

An allowance is given to all individuals participating in the Aboriginal Constable Development Program (ACDP) and Cadet Training Program to assist in covering expenses during training. The allowance cover costs for food, accommodation, insurance and travel to and from the Academy. Upon successful completion of training at the academy, cadets become Level 3 Constables and receive the medical and dental coverage benefits of the RCMP. Pension contributions commence and a life insurance plan is available at a reasonable cost. Upon successful completion of the Field Training Program, members are promoted to Level 2 Constables and receive a salary raise. With a successful assessment at the end of the probationary period, a promotion to

Level 1 and another increase in salary is received. Annual vacation leave is based on length of service: 0-5 years, 15 days; 5-10 years, 20 days; and 10 years and over, 25 days. Annual vacation leave is not granted until individuals are hired as regular members of the RCMP, on successful completion of the Cadet Training Program.

POSTINGS

Upon completion of basic training, members are posted to designated training detachments. The actual province or detachment to which a member will be posted is dictated by personnel needs of the RCMP. Members can identify their preferences and when possible, they will be accommodated.

CADET TRAINING PROGRAM

The objective of the Cadet Training Program is to provide cadets with a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities in Canadian society, and to enable cadets to realize and further the objectives of Community Policing.

The program was developed based on principles of community policing and adult learning. Cadets are responsible for achieving performance standards and requesting assistance as required. Delivery methods are varied and include scenario training, role plays, performance demonstration, lectures, panel discussions, research, debates, discussions, presentations and community interaction. Work will be done individually and in groups.



Consistent with the requirements of operational policing, the approach is problem based, integrating all relevant content and skills areas, requiring cadets to seek out appropriate information to resolve problems in consultation with partners in order to deliver quality service to clients and requiring continuous assessment and improvement of work practices.

EQUITATION AND MUSICAL RIDE

Horses have always been an important part of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the early years they were used for transportation, but now they create a world-renowned spectacle that is a living symbol of Canada — the Musical Ride.

History

The Musical Ride developed from a desire by early members to not only have some fun but to display their riding ability and entertain the local community. As most of the original North West Mounted Police members had a British military background, it was inevitable that the series of figures they performed, and which form the basis of the Musical Ride, were traditional cavalry drill movements. In 1966, recruit equitation was discontinued in the training of new members. Now the horse, the scarlet tunic and the lance of the Musical Ride are among the last links with the Force's early history.

The first known riding display was given in 1876 and the first Musical Ride performance was held at the Regina barracks in 1887. Regular public performances of the Ride started in 1904 when a troop trained by Inspector Frank Church performed at the Winnipeg, Brandon, Qu'Appelle and Regina fairs. During the 1920s and 30s there were two Musical Rides; one at Regina and one in Ottawa.

The Musical Ride

The Musical Ride is based at the RCMP Rockcliffe, Ontario facility and is performed by a full troop of 32 riders and horses. Members of the Ride are first and foremost police officers who, after at least two years of active police work, attend a 5-week basic and a 6-month intermediate riding course. Members only stay with the Ride for three years and this ensures an annual rotation of about 33 per cent of the riders. Thirty-six horses, 35 riders, a farrier, a sound technician, 3 NCOs and an officer in charge, travel with the Musical Ride.

Community Support

The Musical Ride is an important tool used to assist RCMP detachments in delivering their community

policing messages. Detachments are always involved with any visit of the Musical Ride. Along with their organizing committee, local officers attend pre-tour meetings with the Ride to act as hosts and to coordinate the enormous task of on-site logistics. The hosts are also required to pay a nominal performance fee and may sell tickets to the event to recover their costs. The profits are usually donated to a local charity or given to a community service organization to fund a local project. Annually, the Musical Ride helps over 40 communities raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for a number of causes.

Equitation

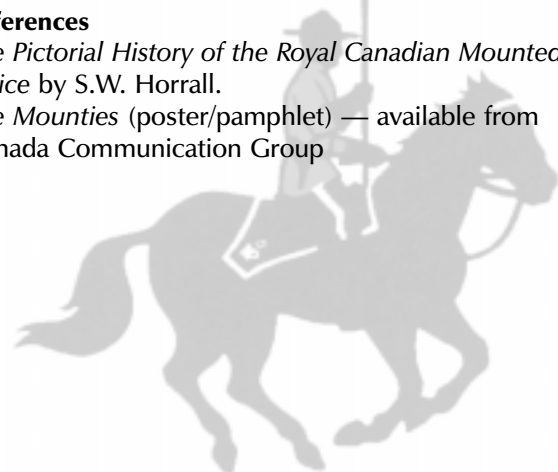
Besides the riders, 28 regular members, civilian members and public service employees make up the equitation staff which is responsible for the horse breeding program, remount training, equitation courses, ceremonial escorts, parades, displays and of course, the Musical Ride.

The Horses

The RCMP breeds its horses at Remount Detachment near Pakenham, Ontario. They are 16 to 17 hands high; weigh between 523 kg (1150 lbs.) to 635 kg (1400 lbs.) and up until recently were 3/4 to 7/8 Thoroughbred, the stallions being registered Thoroughbred while the broodmares were part Thoroughbred. In March 1989, Black Hannoverian broodmares and stallions were purchased to improve the horses' bloodlines. Young horses, called remounts, begin their training at three years of age. When they turn six, they start Musical Ride training and take their first trip. The horses' saddle blankets bear the fused letters MP (RCMP's registered brand) in the Force's regimental colours of royal blue and yellow. The maple leaf pattern adorning the horses' rumps is created by using a metal stencil and brushing across the lie of the hair with a damp brush.

References

The Pictorial History of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by S.W. Horrall.
The Mounties (poster/pamphlet) — available from Canada Communication Group



THE DIVISION STAFF RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE (DSSR) PROGRAM

The Mission Statement of the Division Staff Relations Representative Program states that: "The principal goal of the DSRR Program is to improve operational and administrative functions while balancing responsibility and authority of management with the rights of RCMP members, particularly the right to good conditions of employment." This program, commonly referred to as the DSRR Program, is now in its 25th year of operation. The program has 29 full-time, democratically-elected representatives and a 30th serves as a permanent member of the recently formed RCMP Pay Council.

The legal foundation for the RCMP DSRR Program is contained in the *Regulations of the RCMP Act*, Regulation 96, paragraphs (1) and (2). The Program was established in May 1974, as a result of forcewide membership consultation. It is designed to provide members of the RCMP with a formal system of elected representation which ensures their participation in the decision-making process and a voice in matters that affect members' welfare, dignity and operational effectiveness.

Representatives are democratically elected by their colleagues from each of the 14 geographic Divisions across the Force. Their primary duties involve representation of members at the local level within their respective divisions. DSRRs also deal collectively with issues of national concern.

National Committees In order to help coordinate the efforts of the representatives and various policy centres, there are five (5) national DSRR standing committees (Pay and Benefits, Health and Safety, Internal Affairs, Human Resources, and National Executive) that work with the various RCMP policy centres on a continual basis. DSRRs on committees are elected by their Caucus colleagues. The committees participate with management representatives in the development of policies/procedures and resolution of problems. Most recommendations for approval by the commissioner and Senior Executive Committee include acknowledgement of consultation with the appropriate DSRR Committee. A number of sub-committees have also been put in place to deal with specific projects.

CO/DSRR Conferences are held every six months for a one week duration with all DSRRs, Commanding Officers, Directors, Senior Executive of the Force and the Solicitor General of Canada. They provide a forum for elected representatives and RCMP senior management to collectively address issues of concern and seek solutions in the best interests of the members, the Force and the public. DSRRs from across Canada also meet twice per year in a national Caucus which includes meetings with the national policy centres to resolve issues.

The DSRR Program is based on a non-adversarial system that provides a forum for open and honest discussion of labour-related issues. DSRRs have unlimited access to all levels of the RCMP, both in terms of access to information and senior management. In addition, all DSRRs are kept 'in the loop' on all major initiatives in the RCMP. The committees participate with management representatives in the development of policies/procedures and the resolution of related problems. The DSRRs have been instrumental in the implementation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution project which the Force is now utilizing on a regular basis across Canada. In spite of occasional frustrations and disappointments similar to those experienced by other organizations dealing with labour relations, this type of involvement and open access enables the DSRRs to work with management consistently to resolve issues and find acceptable solutions for all stakeholders.

DSRRs believe that their program may well be the way of the future in labour relations. DSRRs have a mandate to negotiate for members on economic, social and labour issues. If a problem needs immediate attention, DSRRs are not bound by long-term contracts for resolution. This gives the program flexibility to adapt quickly to a rapidly changing environment and find new and innovative ways of dealing with problems. The rapidly changing socio-economic environment, includes government downsizing, restructuring, wage freezes and job losses. These are all examples of major issues that need to be addressed in a timely fashion. The DSRR Program has developed a dynamic, proactive communication plan to ensure that members are aware of the support available to them as well as program developments and activities.

RECOGNITION PROGRAMS

Honours and Recognition Branch at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, fosters and encourages the use of Recognition Programs to RCMP employees and the general public. Recognition Programs are a tangible way for the RCMP to acknowledge achievements and extend formal and informal appreciation to deserving people.

While it is impossible to cite all of the different types of accomplishments that RCMP employees or the general public have contributed to the RCMP, honours and awards have been granted in recognition of extraordinarily brave deeds, meritorious contributions, assistance to the RCMP, innovative ideas, individual or group accomplishments, long service to the RCMP or Federal Government, specific service to the community or to Canada. Formal honours and awards are presented publicly by the Commissioner or by a Commanding Officer, throughout the year across Canada.

The highest honour that one may receive from the RCMP is the Commissioner's Commendation. The Commissioner's Commendation for Bravery is awarded to members and civilians who defy the instinct of self-preservation and risk their own lives to save or protect others. The Commissioner's Commendation for Outstanding Service is granted to RCMP employees who have displayed an ability of an exceptional nature.

While the RCMP has developed its own recognition programs, there are many other awards that are granted to employees of the RCMP,

such as National Honours which are approved by the Governor General. National Honours include Orders of Canada, Bravery Decorations, Meritorious Service Medals and the RCMP Long Service Medal.

Awards are also presented to RCMP employees under the Treasury Board of Canada's Incentive Award Plan which recognizes: Suggestion Awards, Merit Awards, Awards of Excellence and the Public Service Long Service Awards.



Outside organizations bestow prestigious honours on RCMP members such as the National Police Community Relations Award

which is presented annually by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

The St. John Ambulance Association awards Orders to members of the RCMP for their service and dedication to the organization. Both the St. John Ambulance Association and the Royal Life Saving Society Canada grant special awards in recognition of brave deeds by members of the RCMP.

Many Canadian communities and cities recognize specific efforts and contributions of RCMP employees.

Should you witness a brave deed or know of an RCMP employee who is making an outstanding contribution to his/her community, we encourage you to forward a recommendation to your Division Administration. They will ensure that your recommendation is reviewed by the appropriate authority level.

ORGANIZED CRIME

What is Organized Crime?

According to the *Criminal Code*, organized crime refers to any group of five or more people engaged in a continuing pattern of serious criminal activity where the primary motive is profit.

While it is relatively simple to define organized crime within certain limited parameters, it is much more difficult to measure its more intangible attributes or to gauge its effect upon society. There is no doubt, however, that it is driven primarily by greed and that it is highly adaptable, constantly seeking out and exploiting new and more profitable opportunities. Organized crime has vast resources at its disposal and its ability to penetrate legitimate social and economic structures gives it the potential to wreak enormous damage upon the fabric of Canadian life.

Groups and Activities

Most of the major international organized crime groups are represented in Canada, including Asian, Eastern European, Italian and Latin American organizations and Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs. A number of domestic groups are active as well and, in some cases, the threat they pose equals, and even surpasses, that of their better known international counterparts.

Organized crime activity in Canada includes drug trafficking, fraud, counterfeiting, money laundering, migrant and contraband smuggling and illegal gaming. And while many of these have no direct bearing upon the lives of ordinary Canadians, their consequences are far reaching and insidious: streets that have been turned into no go zones by drug-related violence; automobile insurance premiums that are forced up by organized vehicle theft; massive tax revenue losses from contraband alcohol and tobacco; compromise of our immigration and refugee system because of migrant smuggling; motorcycle gang wars that kill innocent bystanders; massive credit card fraud; fourteen and fifteen year olds selling their bodies on the "strolls" of our largest cities; all can be traced back to both international and domestic organized crime groups.

The Role of the RCMP

The RCMP's responsibilities for organized crime-related policing are determined by — among others — the *Criminal Code*, the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Immigration Act* and a host of other related statutes and legislation.

There is no single unit or directorate of the RCMP with the sole mandate to investigate organized crime related offences. Instead, the Force has adopted a combined approach to the problem, and any organized crime-related strategy or operation will include seasoned investigators, intelligence officers and analysts, drug and financial investigators and a variety of technical and subject specialists.

Beyond this, organized crime is one of six strategic priorities for the RCMP, along with violent and youth crime, peacekeeping, investigative tools and information technology, alternative justice, and services to support safe homes and communities. These priorities are by no means mutually exclusive and in an effort to promote a seamless response to both national and global problems, the organized crime priority is closely linked to the others.

Partnerships

Organized crime is, by its very nature, fluid, ever-changing and transnational. No single police or law enforcement agency can cope alone or work in isolation. For this reason, the RCMP actively pursues partnerships with its federal, provincial and municipal police and law enforcement counterparts, as well as with various regulatory agencies and the private sector.

To enhance the RCMP's ability to seek effective partnerships, the position of Deputy Commissioner, Organized Crime was recently created. The Deputy is responsible to coordinate integrated efforts at addressing organized crime not only across the Force, but with other police services and key partners.

The transnational nature of organized crime represents one of its greatest challenges. Canada is a signatory to a number of international agreements and *Memoranda of Understanding* related to organized crime and is an active partner in various multilateral responses to the problem, including the United Nations and the G8. The RCMP is often Canada's lead agency in this regard and it is constantly reaching out to its counterparts in other countries in order to establish investigative and intelligence links aimed at controlling organized crime.



FEDERAL SERVICES' ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

In concert with partners, clients and communities, the 354 full-time employees of the Federal Enforcement Program promote safe homes and safe communities while combatting organized crime. This enforcement area consists of four programs which encompass 268 federal statutes and 17 sets of federal regulations. Enforcement is achieved through a proactive/reactive strategy, within community-based policing principles. A well-balanced program of prevention, education and enforcement measures are in complete partnership with affected client communities.

The four primary Federal Enforcement program areas are: Public Safety, Environmental, Financial Loss to the Federal Government, and Consumer Protection.

Public Safety enforcement proactively focuses on legislation pertaining to: safe boating on Canadian waters; safe transportation of dangerous goods; safe transportation in air, rail, water and pipeline; safe storage and handling of explosives in temporary magazines; effective corrections; security of detainees relevant to the Quarantine Act; and tobacco deliveries and sales to minors.

Environmental enforcement deals with legislation regarding environmental protection (including coastal fisheries), as well as waste disposal and the dumping of pollutants into the ecosystem. This service also enforces statutes relating to wildlife/endangered species.

The Financial Loss to the Federal Government service combats the financial loss to federal government revenues and funds through criminal conspiracies, frauds, forgeries and/or misappropriation of funds.

Consumer Protection policing focuses on commercial criminal infringement of copyright and trademarks; commercial criminal frauds pertaining to motor vehicle odometer tampering; commercial illegal sale of equipment capable of decoding of

television signals; retaliatory actions by employers where the employee is the victim (relative to Canadian human rights violations); criminal frauds, forgeries, and conspiracies pertaining to animal pedigrees; and seizure of passports related to the Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Federal enforcement areas work in collaboration with a number of national and international partner agencies, including: Interpol, Justice Canada, Environment Canada, Revenue Canada, Parks Canada, Industry Canada, Transport Canada and the Solicitor General of Canada.

AN OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT IN CANADA

Opportunities are increasing for crimes in the areas of public safety, consumer protection, financial loss to the government, and environmental crime. The monetary and social costs incurred due to crimes under certain federal statutes are substantial, for example, due to environmental crime there is the loss of \$3 billion per year in associated health costs. Costs to industries and government on crimes associated with the pirating of sound recordings alone total \$30 million.

THE FEDERAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE'S IMMIGRATION AND FEDERAL BRANCH, OTTAWA

The RCMP Immigration and Federal Branch, in concert with our internal and external partners and clients, is committed to facilitating, promoting and coordinating the quality delivery of the Immigration and Federal Programs for the benefit of Canada and the international community. The branch is responsible for overseeing policy development, program administration and evaluation, and, in cooperation with internal partners, helps to develop and oversee the training of federal enforcement members.

Website: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/othfed.htm>

THE FEDERAL SERVICES DRUG ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

While all RCMP members are responsible for enforcing Canadian drug laws, approximately 1,000 of them are assigned exclusively to drug enforcement. The RCMP Drug Enforcement Program relies on the community and partners to prevent drug-related social and economic harm through supply and demand reduction initiatives. In accordance with the law, the RCMP respects the privacy and confidentiality of persons who provide drug-related information.

Federal drug enforcement focuses on inter-provincial, international and organized crime-related investigations and their associated proceeds of crime offences; laws enforced include the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and associated portions of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. This is accomplished in part through community-based programs such as Coastal and Airport Watch, specialized projects such as Operation Pipeline/Convoy and Jetway, and in co-operation with foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies. Drug investigations of a local nature are the responsibility of RCMP municipal and provincial contract personnel.

The Drug Enforcement Program's Drug Awareness Service leads demand reduction initiatives across Canada, with a focus on prevention by advancing life skills and drug education for children, particularly at ages prior to first-time illicit drug use. Other groups targeted by this service include parents, community and social groups, and workplaces.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Liaisons are maintained with Interpol, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, provincial and municipal police departments, Revenue Canada Customs, National Defence, Fisheries and Oceans, Correctional Services Canada, Health Canada, the Canadian Coast Guard, customs authorities and drug enforcement agencies worldwide, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, FBI and US Customs. From a demand reduction perspective, a liaison is maintained with the Canadian Centre on Substance

Abuse, the Canadian Centre for Drug-Free Sport, provincial addictions agencies, and other federal departments.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE DRUG SCENE IN CANADA

All of the commonly abused drugs remain available and the prices have not changed appreciably since 1998, indicating a steady drug supply. There are indications that the rate of abuse is increasing, especially among young people. The drugs abused are imported into Canada or, in the case of chemical drugs, are produced in local clandestine laboratories. Cannabis is grown locally, and the most widely available and extensively used illicit drugs in Canada are cannabis derivatives, i.e. marijuana, hashish and liquid hashish.



Investigations and intelligence indicate organized crime groups are controlling most of the drug importation, production and distribution in Canada, taking advantage of the high volume of legitimate trade, travel and financial transactions between Canada and the US to avoid the detection of drug transactions.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT BRANCH (DEB) OF THE FEDERAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE, OTTAWA

In cooperation with other government partners, such as Health Canada, the DEB coordinates efforts to implement Canada's Drug Strategy via the activities of the RCMP. To this end, direct, rapid communication between divisional drug enforcement units and the members of the international drug enforcement community are maintained. The DEB also oversees, coordinates and provides training for investigators of drug and other offences using undercover methods, as well as providing training for the development and handling of human sources. As such, DEB coordinates the protection of witnesses, sources, agents and police personnel who may be exposed to threats in assisting investigations conducted by the RCMP and other law enforcement agencies. Internally, DEB provides a drug issues research service, a policy and procedure research service, and a program evaluation function.

Website: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/drugs.htm>

Website: <http://www.deal.org>

THE FEDERAL SERVICES ECONOMIC CRIME PROGRAM

The Economic Crime Program is made up of 34 field units across Canada, with a total complement of over 450 members. Sections are staffed by investigators having specialized knowledge and backgrounds in such fields as accounting, law, finance, economics, computer science and business administration.

The program's objective is to reduce and prevent white-collar crime. This includes fraud, false pretences, misappropriation of funds, theft, breach of trust, secret commissions, offences victimizing the government of Canada, corruption of public officials, offences relating to property rights, tax fraud, computer crime, the insolvency process, securities fraud, and counterfeiting on an interprovincial, national and international scale.

Economic Crime investigators are responsible for the gathering of evidence, examination of witnesses and suspects pursuant to the law bestowed upon police officers, compiling of court briefs and reports, recommending necessary courses of action, and in the assisting in the presentation of evidence and prosecution of white-collar crime offenders before the courts.

Specialized duties include:

Bankruptcy

Assisting the Superintendent of Bankruptcy by investigating and prosecuting offences relating to the insolvency process. Approximately 1% of all bankruptcies are referred for investigation.

Commercial Crime

Detecting and deterring criminal activity within the business and securities community at the local/international level.

Computer & Telecommunications Crime

Investigating crimes where computer systems and/or their contents are the object of a crime. The computer crime program is also involved in investigating abuses of telecommunications systems, particularly in an interprovincial and international context.

Counterfeiting

Suppressing the manufacture and distribution, within Canada, of counterfeit money, tokens of value, federally issued negotiable instruments, and payment cards.

Securities Fraud Information Centre

Provides a criminal record vetting service to the federal regulators of financial institutions and provincial securities commissions in order to assist them in controlling white-collar crimes within their industries.

Federal Statute Enforcement

On behalf of various federal government departments, the Economic Crime Sections have accepted primary responsibility for the enforcement provisions of some 11 federal statutes and 23 federal programs. Major investigative work is done within the federal government on fraud, breach of trust and corruption.

Neps

The National Economic Profiling Service (NEPS) prepares economic profiles on individuals and public and private companies. The information in each profile is derived from publicly available information which includes Lexis Nexis, Canada Stock Watch, the Internet and Consumer Sentinel.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Economic Crime Program has developed strategic partnerships with the financial and banking communities, computer professionals, credit card manufacturers, government agencies and departments, and law enforcement agencies, both nationally and internationally. Key partners include the Department of Justice, the Solicitor General of Canada, Human Resources Development Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and Development, Veteran Affairs Canada, the Bank of Canada, Revenue Canada Customs, Industry Canada, provincial and municipal police forces, the Canadian Association of Internet Providers, the Deceptive Telemarketing Crime Prevention Forum, the US Secret Service, the Federal Trade Commission, the FBI, Interpol, and many others.

THE ECONOMIC CRIME BRANCH (OTTAWA)

The Economic Crime Branch is the policy centre responsible for coordinating and evaluating the activities of the Economic Crime Program. The branch also provides specialized services, such as pursuing legislative amendments, monitoring high-risk investigations, developing and delivering in-service training, initiating special analytical projects, as well as participating in Interpol, G-8, and other ad hoc conferences and working groups. Moreover, in cooperation with the RCMP's Learning and Development Branch, the branch administers and offers the Commercial Crime Investigator's course, and the Counterfeit Investigative Techniques course. In cooperation with the Canadian Police College, several Computer Crimes Investigative Techniques courses are provided.

Website: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/commerc.htm>

COUNTERFEITING

Counterfeiting in Canada includes not only false currency, but anything from credit cards, forged passports, birth certificates, S.I.N. cards, traveller's cheques, marriage and driver's licences to bus and airline tickets and money orders. Phoney identification has been used to obtain government assistance, personal loans, unemployment insurance benefits and other schemes victimizing governments, individuals and corporate bodies. All financial loss, however, is traced back to the consumer who must pay higher prices as a result of counterfeiting. Technological advances (i.e. laser photography, etc.) in the printing process allow counterfeiters to improve their product and make law enforcement tasks more demanding.

Historical Outline

Counterfeiting is a crime as old as currency itself. Throughout the ages, counterfeiting penalties have ranged from hand amputations to death sentences, and in Constantine's Holy Roman Empire, offenders were burned at the stake. Historically counterfeiting of currency has not been a major law enforcement problem in Canada, however developments in the field of Graphic Arts attracted the attention of the criminal element in the early 1960s. As a result, counterfeit currency problems increased substantially in 1962 and this trend has continued ever since. More foreign counterfeit currency is being detected in Canada as well.

Counterfeit Detection

Each citizen, as well as the police, should be aware of the possibilities of counterfeiting. Genuine Canadian currency has small green discs or planchettes which will lift off the paper. Counterfeit planchettes are usually printed on, and attempts to pick them off will damage the note. Genuine Canadian and American currency will have raised printing in the words "CANADA" and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA". In both Canadian and American currency, portraits have fine detail while counterfeit notes generally lack this feature (i.e., eyes are dull, lifeless). Serial numbers are never repeated on genuine currency. It is illegal to reproduce likenesses of paper currency by any means, i.e. photographic, video equipment, photocopiers, even for "legitimate" purposes.

Force Responsibilities

Counterfeit offences fall under Part XII of the Criminal Code of Canada. The RCMP investigates counterfeit offences mainly in areas where it has primary jurisdiction. On occasion, the RCMP will assume responsibility for investigations that transcend national boundaries. The RCMP maintains liaison with U.S. Secret Service in the United States and with Interpol on international counterfeit investigations. The RCMP has worked to increase the expertise of municipal and provincial police active in counterfeit enforcement by:

- i) initiating training in all areas of counterfeit enforcement,
- ii) promoting the exchange of criminal intelligence, and
- iii) distributing counterfeit-detection manuals to police forces, banks and businesses.

Counterfeit investigation courses are conducted by the RCMP in Ottawa. Serial numbers of counterfeit notes detected in Canada are placed on a special computer database maintained by the Central Bureau for Counterfeits, and all accredited police forces in Canada have access to this information.

The Central Bureau for Counterfeits, located at the RCMP Forensic Laboratory in Ottawa provides the following services:

- 1) Expert examination of counterfeit paper money, counterfeit and altered credit cards, negotiable instruments and other identification documents.
- 2) Expert examination of Canadian and American coinage.
- 3) Classification, statistical compilation and publication of descriptions of counterfeits recovered or in circulation in Canada.
- 4) Laboratory reports and Certificates of Examination findings, together with court testimony.
- 5) Central repository (as designated by the Minister of Finance) for the retention of counterfeit currency and materials used in its production recovered in Canada.
- 6) Technical liaison with the United States Secret Service (Counterfeit Division) and Interpol.

Counterfeiting goes hand-in-hand with changes in technology. Printing presses are now less likely to be used to manufacture counterfeit currency. The vast majority of counterfeit Canadian currency is produced on highly sophisticated colour copier equipment and this trend is expected to continue.

Notwithstanding, there have been several substantial seizures of counterfeit American currency in Canada during 1995 and much of this was produced by the more traditional off-set printing equipment. The value of these seizures is estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

In addition, the counterfeiting of credit cards is predominant in larger Canadian cities such as Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. In Canada, approximately thirty per cent of all credit card fraud activity can be attributed to counterfeiting.

The RCMP has developed strategic partnerships with the financial and banking communities, computer professionals, credit card manufacturers, government agencies and departments, and law enforcement agencies, both nationally and internationally, in an effort to reduce the threat posed by technological crime and, in particular, the counterfeiting of currency and credit cards.

**Seizure Statistics
Notes passed and seized**

	CANADIAN	AMERICAN	TOTAL
1987	54,696	935,060	989,756
1988	76,836	2,682,856	2,759,692
1989	59,800	4,902,372	4,962,172
1990	554,689	1,346,240	1,901,309
1991	531,267	4,730,812	5,262,079
1992	995,747	6,501,325	7,497,044
1993	2,432,222	4,299,788	6,732,010
1994	2,962,238	3,443,917	6,406,155
1995	1,096,236	118,469,883	119,566,119*
1996	1,419,988	324,345	1,744,333
1997	4,749,333	1,237,033	5,986,366
1998	5,942,722	6,601,948	12,544,670

* Note that the 1995 seizure statistics were uncharacteristically high. This was largely the result of two significant seizures of counterfeit American currency in the Montreal area.

COMPUTER CRIME & THEFT OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE

Computer crime is any criminal act where a computer and/or its contents are the object of the crime. Computer crimes involve the Criminal Code offences relating to the unauthorized use of computers or mischief in relation to data. The term computer "hacker" refers to an individual who circumvents computer security and breaks into a computer system via the Internet, a modem or some other means. Hackers access a computer system to modify or steal data, sabotage information, or do nothing but browse.

Computer assisted crime is distinct from computer crime. Computer assisted crime involves traditional criminal offences which are facilitated by the computer (i.e. drug trafficking, fraud, the distribution of child pornography, etc.). In computer assisted crimes the computer is used as a tool that aids in the commission of the offence. Much of the high profile crime on the Internet is computer assisted crime, as the computer is used to facilitate more traditional criminal activity. However, hackers also use the Internet to gain unauthorized access to computer systems and/or tamper with data. These Internet based hacking scenarios are computer crimes.

Theft of Telecommunication Service pertains to abuses of telecommunication systems and includes the fraudulent use of any telephone, microwave, satellite or other telecommunication system. When the telecommunication system that is the target of a criminal act involves computer technology, the offence may also be considered a computer crime.

The RCMP is responsible for the investigation of computer crime offences within its jurisdiction. It also investigates such crimes where the Government of Canada is the victim, regardless of primary jurisdiction. The RCMP may also investigate computer crime offences involving organized crime or offences related to the national interests of Canada.

RCMP Commercial Crime Sections in every major city in Canada have one or more investigators with specialized training in computer crime and/or the theft of telecommunication service. These investigators are supported by the RCMP High

Technology Crime Forensics in Technical Operations Directorate. The High Technology Crime Forensics provide technical guidance and expertise to all Canadian police departments and federal government agencies in relation to computer crime, computer assisted crime and theft of telecommunication service.



Due to the technical nature of computer and telecommunication crime, law enforcement personnel must be properly trained to conduct such investigations. The Canadian Police College offers specialized computer crime training including the search and seizure of computer systems and networks, the examination of computers for evidence and theft of telecommunications. These courses are available to any police agency in Canada as well as to some foreign investigative agencies.

Computer and telecommunication crime is a global problem and offences often transcend national borders. Some computer criminals operate on an international scale and in an organized fashion. These criminals can route their activities through countries where jurisdictional processes and legal problems can make investigation difficult. Meaningful statistics on computer crime and telecommunication crime are difficult to accumulate primarily due to a reluctance on the part of victims to report such crime and the many different jurisdictions in Canada. However, with growing economic losses to victims, an increasing number of these crimes are being reported to police.

FEDERAL SERVICES PROCEEDS OF CRIME PROGRAM

The RCMP has enjoyed considerable success since Proceeds of Crime legislation was first passed in 1989, and has seized/restrained approximately \$221 million dollars worth of assets. The Proceeds of Crime (POC) program is directed at identifying, assessing, seizing, restraining and forfeiting illicit and/or unreported wealth accumulated through criminal activities. To this end, the RCMP relies on various provisions of the *Criminal Code*, *Controlled Drugs & Substances Act*, *Customs Act*, *Excise Act* and *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act*.

The POC program is concerned with investigations related to the laundering of proceeds derived from drug offences, customs and excise offences and enterprise crime offences, as well as targeting and accumulating financial intelligence on selected organized crime figures in order to seize unreported wealth through provisions of the Income Tax Act. Responding to requests for investigative assistance from foreign and domestic police agencies is also a major priority, as is fostering international cooperation in the area of money-laundering investigations. Within Canada, program personnel in the policy centre at National Headquarters also seek to identify areas of legislative weakness in order to recommend statute amendments through the Department of Justice.



The prevention of organized crime, and of money laundering in particular, is also a priority activity. Members in the field and at the policy centre in Ottawa are tasked with educating community, national and international partners and clients in order to identify and prevent money laundering practices. In July of 1998, a conference organized by the POC section in Montreal, the International Conference on Money Laundering, provided a forum for international business, banking

and law-enforcement agencies to share information on key strategies to prevent money-laundering on a global scale.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

As of April 1, 1997, 13 of the 22 POC sections across Canada became Integrated Proceeds of Crime units (IPOC), expanding to include on-site forensic accountants, Revenue Canada Customs personnel and Department of Justice lawyers. These sections vigorously pursue criminal organizations by virtue of national and international partnerships in government and in the private sector, by detecting, seizing and restraining illegally gained assets.

AN OVERVIEW OF MONEY LAUNDERING IN CANADA

Money laundering is a serious criminal offence entailing the illegal movement of funds estimated at between \$5 billion and \$17 billion in and through Canada each year. A significant proportion is linked to profits from Canada's illicit drug trade, but proceeds from other crimes, including burglaries and cigarette smuggling, are also involved. Laundering the proceeds of crime undermines the social and economic well-being of Canadians, and increases the power and influence of organized criminals and illegal enterprises. The federal government views as essential the creation of an effective anti-money laundering framework to help Canada fight organized crime, protect the integrity of its financial institutions and its financial system, and build safer communities. Presently, Canada is set to introduce tougher legislation to combat money laundering. Because money laundering is global in scope, international cooperation and coordination is essential to its deterrence and detection. Furthermore, because these activities gravitate to jurisdictions where they are less likely to be detected, the Canadian government has framed proposed legislation with a view to enhancing Canada's contribution to international efforts to deter and detect money laundering.

THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE, OTTAWA

The Proceeds of Crime Branch is responsible for policy development, program planning, program monitoring and resource allocation. Policy development includes the identification of areas of legislative weakness, and the recommendation so statute amendments through the Department of Justice. The branch is also responsible for the development and publication of RCMP policy, as well as for evaluating the program.

THE FEDERAL SERVICES IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORT PROGRAM

The Immigration and Passport (I&P) program is primarily responsible for the investigation of violations against the *Immigration Act*, *Citizenship Act*, *Canadian Passport Order* and the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Today, the program is carried out by approximately 200 regular members posted to seventeen Immigration and Passport Sections across Canada. In areas where there are no Immigration and Passport Sections, their function is carried out as needs arise by Federal Enforcement Sections.

The strategic objective of the program is to combat and eradicate organized migrant smuggling, with a mandate to work in concert with domestic and foreign agencies, as well as the community at large, to protect and enhance the quality of life through education, prevention and enforcement. The program's top three priorities are: combatting criminal organizations involved in smuggling illegal migrants into Canada, investigating unscrupulous professional immigration facilitators who aid and abet the illegal entry of migrants into Canada, and the timely acquisition and sharing of information to enhance the national program strategy.

For the past several years the program has been refocusing its service delivery methods to encompass the federal community-based policing philosophies and practices. The majority of I&P members have been trained, and several sections are involved in Quality Federal Police Service pilot projects. Lessons learned from these initiatives are being applied throughout the program.



COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Within the mandate of the program, international law enforcement agencies are proactively partnered with Canadian enforcement initiatives to effectively combat this problem through education, prevention and enforcement. The program supports and promotes the establishment of greater levels of cooperation and communication within the law enforcement community, and its partners include: Interpol, international airlines, American immigration agencies, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Revenue Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and the Department of National Defence .

AN OVERVIEW OF SMUGGLING IN CANADA

Over 15,000 people enter Canada each year without travel documents, some are smuggled in by professional migrant-smugglers, charging as much as \$ 70,000 per person, with absurdly high interest rates. The I&P program faces increased challenges posed by expanding global migration by land, sea and air, as the huge profits associated with migrant-smuggling create an increasingly sophisticated criminal infrastructure. In keeping with the priorities established by the Canadian Government, the RCMP Immigration and Passport program has established a broad range of prevention and enforcement initiatives to dismantle criminal organizations involved in the smuggling and exploitation of illegal migrants to Canada.

THE IMMIGRATION AND FEDERAL BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE, OTTAWA

The Immigration and Federal Enforcement Branch is responsible for overseeing policy development, program administration and evaluation, and, in cooperation with other internal RCMP partners, the branch helps develop and oversee the training of Immigration and Passport members. The goal of the branch is to provide a high quality, proactive service, directed toward the detection and deterrence of criminal enterprise in global migration affecting or involving Canada.

Website: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/imm.htm>

THE FEDERAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE PROGRAM

The Customs and Excise Program is delivered on a national basis by 569 Regular Members and 54 Public Service Employees. The Program has an established Mandate as follows:

In partnership with clients, partners and the community enforce laws within Canada and along the uncontrolled border governing:

- the international movement of goods;
- the illicit manufacture, distribution or possession of contraband products (including tobacco and spirits);
- the illicit traffic of critical high technology and strategic goods and
- regulations that impose non-tariff (permit) controls on the international movement of commodities.

The Customs and Excise Program seeks to build partnerships nationally and internationally, in order to provide the best response to an identified policing concerns. This is accomplished by; investigating criminal offences under the *Customs Act*, *Excise Act*, *Export and Import Permits Act*, *Cultural Property Export and Import Permits Act*, *Excise Tax Act* (excluding GST related offences), the *National Energy Board Act*, *Energy Administration Act*, *United Nations Act*, *Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act*, *Special Economic Measures Act* and any other related Statutes; assisting other federal and international departments and agencies; and informing and seeking input from communities to implement problem-oriented policing. As such, prevention initiatives aimed at reducing the supply and demand for smuggled goods are a key strategy, including efforts to educate and mobilize communities in order to help them protect themselves against the criminal activities of smugglers.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

A quality federal policing service is offered via partnerships with other government agencies including Revenue Canada Customs, The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Department of Communications and the National Energy Board. A strong international partnership is maintained with U.S. agencies including the United States Customs Service, Bureau of Tobacco, Alcohol and Firearms, U.S. Border Patrol and other agencies as required.

AN OVERVIEW OF SMUGGLING IN CANADA

Canada's long, porous borders, with high volumes of people and goods passing across them, provide ample opportunities for the smuggling of contraband and prohibited goods. Organized Crime groups involved in smuggling or the illegal distribution and/or manufacturing of controlled or prohibited goods continue to put the Canadian population at risk and threaten the Government's revenue base. It is for this reason that investigations into organized crime has been identified as priority investigations for the Program. The most common contraband or prohibited goods smuggled into Canada include tobacco, liquor, jewellery, computer components, pornography and firearms.



THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (C&E) BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE, OTTAWA

The Branch is responsible for policy development and implementation, developing and delivering training, conducting program evaluations and fostering collaborative partnerships with clients, stakeholders and partners.

Website: <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/customs.htm>

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

On April 15, 1991, the Senior Executive Committee (SEC), RCMP Headquarters Ottawa, approved a Force-wide reorganization within the overall criminal operations mandate that would create a national Criminal Intelligence Program. The objective of this reorganization was to centralize all RCMP criminal intelligence functions to more efficiently and effectively manage the flow of criminal information/intelligence into and within the Force.

Intelligence is defined as the end product of information that has been subject to the intelligence process, which involves planning, direction, collection, evaluation, collation, analysis, reporting, and dissemination.

Tactical intelligence is principally an investigative tool. It is the support given to operational sections by the analytical unit during the course of an investigation.

Strategic intelligence is largely a management tool. It attempts to provide an overview of the scope and dimension of criminal activity to assist in policy development aimed at providing effective strategies to deal with the overall costs and effects of criminal behaviour on society.

The mission of the Criminal Intelligence Program is to provide a national program for the management of criminal information and intelligence which will permit the RCMP to detect and prevent crime having an organized, serious or national security dimension in Canada, or internationally as it affects Canada. The program consists of four components as follows:

CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS COMPONENT is responsible for assessing and coordinating tactical information and intelligence related to organized crime groups involved in domestic, transborder and international criminal investigations. Some 30 field units make up dedicated Criminal Intelligence Sections located in major centres across Canada. These sections often form the nucleus of a Joint Forces Operation (JFO) or an Integrated Intelligence Unit (IIU) with provincial and municipal police forces. Within this branch, a systems services component is responsible for research, analysis, and formulation of policy as it related to the operation and maintenance of the National Criminal Data Bank (NCDB).

SECURITY OFFENCES COMPONENT carries out the security related responsibilities assigned to the RCMP in Section 6(1) of the *Security Offences Act*. These responsibilities include the field level prevention and investigation of criminal offences relating to the security of Canada, the maintenance of a threat assessment program in support of the RCMP's Protective Policing program, and the exchange of liaison officers with the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). National Security Investigations Sections are located in most divisional headquarters and ten (10) major international airports across Canada. Within this Branch, a

systems services component is responsible for research, analysis, and formulation of policy as it relates to the operation and maintenance of the Secure Criminal Information System (SCIS).

CRIMINAL ANALYSIS COMPONENT employs the intelligence process to provide: (1) strategic intelligence assessments to senior RCMP management. These assessments provide an overview of the scope and dimension of criminal activity, which assists in developing long-term enforcement strategies based on emerging trends; and (2) tactical intelligence in support of a particular investigation or project. Division Criminal Analysis Sections are located at 12 division headquarters across Canada; additionally, the Criminal Analysis Branch at HQ conducts strategic and tactical analysis on investigations which span more than one division.

CENTRAL PROGRAM SERVICES COMPONENT is responsible for research and development as it relates to the Intelligence Program. This component is only located at HQ.

CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE COMPONENT

The RCMP Major Case Management Task Force identified the need for the establishment of a National Coordinator position within the Criminal Intelligence Directorate to enhance and maintain the commander and negotiator programs within the RCMP. The National Coordinator is responsible for the development of policies and procedures to improve the management and coordination of programs which are instrumental to the RCMP's ability to respond to critical incidents. In the event of such an incident, the coordinator will work in close partnership with divisional personnel and other agencies in coordinating the Force's critical incident response.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT STEERING

COMMITTEES. Priorities for strategic intelligence and the overall direction of the Criminal Intelligence Program are determined by the Headquarters Criminal Intelligence Management Steering Committee. The Committee is chaired by the Director, Criminal Intelligence Directorate, with all operational directors as members of the Committee. Division Criminal Intelligence Management Steering Committees in each division parallel the Headquarters committee, and perform a similar function at the division level. In November of each year, an overview of crime trends and priorities for potential action are submitted to HQ by each division steering committee. This information is used to compile a national overview and a list of division priorities for the Headquarters Criminal Intelligence Management Steering Committee to consider at its planning meeting in January. These priorities are disseminated through channels to all units within the Criminal Intelligence Program. Divisions then direct resources according to the priorities set by both the HQ and Division Steering Committees.

CONTRACT POLICING BRANCH

Objective

The overall objective of Contract Policing is to provide community policing services to provinces, territories and municipalities under contract to the Federal Government of Canada (Solicitor General of Canada), including: the investigation; the detection and prevention of crime; the enforcement of laws; the maintenance of peace and order; and, the protection of life and property.

Description

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police engages in the delivery of Community Policing Services under contract in all provinces and territories of Canada with the exception of Ontario and Quebec. New agreements were signed on April 1, 1992, effective for a twenty-year period. Individual municipal policing agreements have also been negotiated between a number of municipalities and the Government of Canada in the contract provinces and territories. The exception to this arrangement is in the Province of British Columbia, where a general municipal policing agreement exists between the provincial government and Canada, for the provision of municipal police service to specific municipalities.

The manner in which such services are delivered is based on the community policing philosophy. This is a comprehensive organizational and operational approach which aids in preventing crime and helps identify the social needs of the communities policed pursuant to contractual agreements. The communities served under contract play an integral role in the recognition, development and determination of community policing needs, and are active partners in many of the principal police tasks, such as crime prevention services, operational support and enforcement.

One of the important elements upon which the cost-sharing of police services is based is that members of the RCMP employed under these agreements also conduct federal enforcement investigations. The agreements also provide a source of experienced personnel to assist in major investigations, emergencies and special events where increased resources are required.

The RCMP provides general policing services to First Nation communities located in the contract provinces and territories. To enhance policing service to First Nation communities, satellite offices have been established in some reserves. This initiative has proven so successful that the establishment of additional satellite offices is now planned. Special emphasis is being placed on the need to provide policing for Aboriginal people that is impartial and sensitive to their needs.

Organization for Delivery

Contract resources are deployed across Canada by Divisions which coincide with provincial/territorial jurisdiction. Divisions are further defined organizationally into "sub-divisions" or districts, which comprise groups of detachments.

The detachment is the organizational component assigned the prime responsibility for law enforcement and the prevention

of crime within prescribed boundaries. The majority of police services are delivered by the detachment. Each detachment, regardless of size, operates independently with its own dedicated resources and is responsible for meeting the policing needs within its defined jurisdiction. Detachment members consult and collaborate with community leaders and citizens in setting policing strategies and developing plans of action that will meet the needs of the community within the geographic boundaries of the detachment. The detachment represents the most visible uniformed police resources observed by the public.

In support of detachments, specialized units and operational support groups are maintained at division headquarters, as well as the sub-division and detachment level, depending upon the population base and the number of members deployed (e.g. general investigation, traffic and crime analysts and police service dogs, etc.). Specialized services support and enhance the ability of the uniformed member to perform his or her duties.

Program Management

The management of the delivery of RCMP Community Policing is governed in part by the terms of the policing agreements. In general, the internal management including administration and application of professional police procedures, remain under the control of the federal government. The control and accountability limits of the Force are determined by the RCMP Act which assigns the control and management of the Force to the Commissioner under the direction of the Solicitor General of Canada. Those internal management prerogatives provided to provincial/territorial ministers are specifically identified in the agreements and recognize the right of provincial/territorial attorney/solicitor general to direct the provincial/territorial police service in its enforcement provisions of the Criminal Code and relevant provincial statutes, municipal by-laws and territorial ordinances. Commensurate with a provincial/territorial attorney/solicitor general's authority to direct is also the responsibility for the determination of the overall policing priorities, objectives and goals, including to the extent practical the allocation of personnel and equipment of the provincial/territorial police service.

Division commanding officers are directly and at all times accountable to the Commissioner of the RCMP for the delivery of Community Policing services. Commanding officers, however, act generally under the direction of provincial/territorial attorneys/solicitors general in the administration of justice, including the implementation of provincial/territorial policing objectives, priorities and goals. Commanding officers are operationally responsible for police service delivery which is delegated within each division to the detachment or unit. At this level, it is the community policing officer who, in concert with the community/neighbourhood consultative committee, is responsible for the determination and implementation of community policing strategies that meet the individual policing needs of each community.



ABORIGINAL POLICING

Aboriginal Policing Branch is responsible for the initiation, development and evaluation of practical and culturally sensitive policing services which are acceptable to Aboriginal peoples. Consultation is maintained with the national Aboriginal organizations in order that policies and programs reflect the needs of Aboriginal communities. The Branch also promotes and encourages the recruitment of Aboriginal people into the RCMP and is actively involved in the development and sponsorship of proactive and preventive programs specific to Aboriginal communities. Aboriginal Policing Branch is involved with a number of initiatives including the following:

Aboriginal Cadet Development Program (ACDP)

Funding for this program ended in March 1999 and proposals aimed at continuing with this worthwhile initiative have been submitted to key federal departments. Based on the successes of the program in the past, several divisions of the RCMP are now working with Aboriginal Policing Branch to secure provincial/territorial partners in their attempts to offer a smaller version of the program aimed at their particular needs. This ACDP was implemented in 1990 by the RCMP and since 1995 the program had been made possible through a funding partnership with Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). Aboriginal people interested in a career with the RCMP who did not meet the basic entrance requirements, but otherwise would be suitable candidates were enrolled as cadets on the ACDP. Following a three week assessment period at Depot Division in Regina, Saskatchewan, the cadets returned to a detachment in their home area (usually) with a program designed to help them overcome identified shortcomings. The cadets received an allowance, and had up to two years to attain the basic entrance requirements; once successful they proceeded to Regina to undergo basic cadet training. Since 1990, 337 Aboriginal applicants took advantage of the program and over 200 graduated from the academy.

RCMP Aboriginal Youth Training Program (AYTP)

This program provides Aboriginal young people with 17 weeks of summer employment, including three weeks training at Regina, Saskatchewan. Upon their return to a detachment near their home, students work under the direct supervision and guidance of a regular member of the RCMP for the remainder of their employment. The major funding partner has been the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The number of candidates each year is dependent on the amount of funding that can be raised; last summer (1999), 31 candidates from across Canada experienced police work while on the AYTP.

RCMP/Community Suicide Intervention Program

Funding for this program ended in March 1999. The RCMP is currently seeking alternative funding to continue the program that began in 1994. The training consists of a flexible 5-day program which includes: two days of suicide intervention training, a one day healing/talking circle, a component of Aboriginal spirituality, training in critical incident stress debriefing, and community development. This initiative takes a community-based approach to suicide intervention by linking existing national training resources to people and organizations at the community level. Community partnerships are essential to this process. More than 1240 people received training in 49 workshop sessions in locations such as: Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Iqaluit, Terrace, Puvirnituq, Haines Junction and Inuvik. In 1996, the Canadian Mental Health Association awarded the RCMP the C.M. Hincks Award for outstanding achievement in the field of mental health. Building upon the knowledge and successes achieved through the

original initiative, Aboriginal Policing Branch is spearheading a project to adapt the program into a peer suicide approach and Youth involvement in a process to confront the high incidence of youth suicides in Aboriginal communities. Upon development of the program curriculum, this initiative will include youth training and peer support and a pilot for evaluation purposes in six (6) schools across the country. The five-year funding agreement for this new phase is being provided by the National Crime Prevention Centre.

The Commissioner's National Aboriginal Advisory Committee (CNAAC)

The CNAAC first met in May 1990 in Edmonton. Since then, it has met twice yearly. The advisory committee is comprised of 13 Aboriginal people who meet in various communities across the country, as decided by the committee. The mandate of the committee is to *provide a forum for the continuing discussion of recruiting, training and community relations with respect to Aboriginal people, intercultural relations and other related matters that may emerge from time to time.*

Community Justice Forums (CJF)

Community Justice Forums is a community-based approach, usually pre-charge, that brings together all people touched by a crime, including family and friends of both victim and disputant. In the safety of the forum, they discuss the incident and negotiate a resolution aimed at "making things right". As gatekeepers for the criminal justice system, law enforcement agencies play an important role in the process through the judicious use of police discretion. The RCMP has become an active partner with Justice Canada, through a commitment to the Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS) of which Community Justice Forums is one component. The RCMP has trained a core group of members and community people from across Canada to facilitate Community Justice Forums and set in motion the restorative justice process in the police community. CJF training is now a component of the Cadet Training Program. A multi-dimensional package is being developed by the Canadian Police College and the RCMP to make Community Justice Forums accessible to all police organizations.

RCMP First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS)

The First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was introduced in June 1991 by the federal government, to provide First Nations (including Inuit communities) access to police services that are professional, effective, culturally appropriate, and accountable to the communities. The Department of the Solicitor General has administered the FNPP since April 1992. Under the policy, the federal, provincial/territorial governments, and the communities work together to negotiate community tripartite agreements for police services that meet the particular needs of each community. The RCMP-FNCPS model, based on a community policing approach, incorporates the principles and objectives of the FNPP. These include: service levels equivalent to those of non-First Nations communities; compatibility and sensitivity to First Nations culture and beliefs; flexibility to accommodate local variations in policing needs and, a framework which allows for transition to an independent First Nations-administered police service where this is desired by the community. The RCMP will ensure that communities are involved from the start in the design, implementation and on-going delivery of their police services.

AUXILIARY CONSTABLE PROGRAM

History

- RCMP first introduced the program to the provinces in 1963.
- Restricted to provinces/territories which have policing contracts with the RCMP and have provincial legislation providing for the appointment of auxiliaries.
- Active auxiliary programs are currently in place in the provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan.
- Approximately 2,400 auxiliary members are currently in the program.
- General policy guidelines are issued from Headquarters. Divisions, in co-operation with the provincial governments, are responsible for organising and administering the program within these guidelines.
- All costs associated with the program are the responsibility of the provincial government.
- Uniforms are supplied by the RCMP and costs charged back to the provinces.
- Applicants for the RCMP auxiliary constable program are identified in the communities through personal contact with regular members.
- Applicants who volunteer must meet some basic requirements.
- Auxiliary members wear the uniform of the Force with shoulder badges showing the word "Auxiliary".
- Auxiliaries are authorized to accompany regular members on patrol and perform other police functions under supervision, such as office duties, special events, property checks and traffic and crowd control. Additionally, they often assist regular members during peacetime emergencies and searches for lost persons.
- Auxiliaries can be authorised to drive police vehicles and carry firearms. Unless prohibited by provincial legislation, an auxiliary constable may carry the standard Force firearm, provided:
 - (1) firearm qualification has been obtained through the Force;
 - (2) protection is warranted by the duty performed; and
 - (3) authorization has been given by the Commanding Officer.

Current Status

- Auxiliary members are unpaid volunteers and since they are not employees of the RCMP, they are not entitled to the normal benefits and privileges of regular members.
- Participants will be covered by insurance by the province against injury and civil liability and will have completed the approved RCMP training program for auxiliary constables.

TRAFFIC SERVICES

The importance of proactive and effective traffic services cannot be overemphasized. Every year on Canadian highways, 3 000 people are killed and an additional 19 000 are seriously injured. Eighty percent (80%) of this carnage (outside Quebec and Ontario) is occurring in rural areas patrolled by the RCMP.

The RCMP has the responsibility for traffic services in eight provinces and three territories - including a traffic section based in Ottawa which is responsible for the federal roadways of the National Capital Region (NCR). Each one of these provinces/territories (including the NCR) has a Divisional Traffic Coordinator. He/she is responsible for the division's traffic services program and ensures that each responsibility centre is working to reduce motor vehicle accidents and that they are engaging citizens of the community to voluntarily comply with traffic regulations. It should be noted that there are approximately 1 000 RCMP regular members performing traffic services on a permanent basis (this number represents roughly ten percent of the total strength of RCMP contract divisions). Highway patrol units, ranging in size from two to twenty-five officers, are stationed at various strategic locations throughout RCMP areas of jurisdiction. The location and placement of the traffic officers is based on strategic needs illustrated by: traffic flow, traffic density, collision frequency and vehicle populations.

The mission statement of traffic services states: "We are dedicated to improving public safety on our highways." This mission is accomplished by applying a problem solving model to determine the proper strategies to deal with road safety concerns and problems. It is paramount that motorists are encouraged to use safe driving practices which will hopefully lead to reduced personal and economic loss. All of the RCMP efforts are being done in concert with the goal of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators - to have the safest roads in the world by 2001. The single most effective way to save a life or prevent serious injuries is to ensure that all vehicle occupants are belted. In Canada, the compliance rate for wearing seat belts is ninety percent (90%). The ten percent (10%) of non compliant vehicle occupants (i.e., individuals who do not wear seat belts) account for forty (40%) of all traffic fatalities.

The most devastating problem on our highways today is the impaired driver. In a national survey conducted by Transport Canada, it was determined that three (3%) of nighttime drivers were impaired (the survey was carried out between late night and early morning hours, Thursday through Sunday). These offenders account for thirty three (33%) of traffic fatalities every year according to Coroner's reports.

Motor vehicle collisions that result in property damage, personal injuries and fatalities are often the tragic result of traffic violations. To ensure that motor vehicle collisions are thoroughly investigated, the RCMP employs specially trained collision investigators, analysts and reconstructionists. These Canadian Police College or university-trained officers provide an in-depth analysis and reconstruction of major traffic collisions. Their reports are an integral part of our analysis of the causation of crashes.



POLICE DOG SERVICES

HISTORY: From 1908 to 1935 members occasionally used privately owned dogs to assist them in their investigations. The RCMP dog section was formed in 1935 with the acquisition of three German shepherds: Black Lux, Dale of Cawsalta and Sultan. In 1937, Commissioner MacBrien, satisfied with the value of police dogs, ordered an RCMP training school for dogs and handlers to be established at Calgary. In 1940, the RCMP won its first case involving dog search evidence. In 1947 the Superior Court of New Brunswick (Appellate Division) upheld a conviction in REGINA vs STOKES for arson. The tracking evidence that was admitted at the Provincial Court level was accepted by the higher court.

The RCMP Police Dog Service Training Centre was established at Innisfail, Alberta in 1965. The training staff comprises one officer in charge, one staff sergeant program manager, one sergeant senior trainer, five sergeant trainers, one acquisition sergeant, two corporal pretrainers and a support staff of four public service employees.

DOGS: The RCMP uses purebred German shepherds as well as Belgian shepherds (Malinois) in perfect physical condition; male dogs are usually chosen. The Force considers these breeds to be the best choice for police work as they are adaptable, versatile, strong, courageous and able to work under extreme climatic conditions. A dog entering the RCMP training program has a 17 per cent chance of succeeding due to the high standards required.

The dog starts its police training when it is from 12 to 18 months old. Basic training is approximately 17 weeks, but training never really ceases as daily practice is required to maintain a high level of physical and mental fitness. Dogs and handlers are validated to the Doghandler Course Training Standard Field Level capability every year.

DOG HANDLERS: Dog handlers are regular members who volunteer for this particular duty. Candidates must go through a staffing selection process which involves meeting criteria as laid out in the Career Management Manual. Although expertise is acquired through training and experience, a dog handler should have a tolerance towards animals and be capable of appreciating the known dog instincts. There are currently over 400 names on the waiting list for PSD training.

DUTIES:

- ◆ locating lost persons, tracking criminals;
- ◆ searching for narcotics, explosives, illicit alcohol and stills, crime scene evidence and lost property;

- ◆ VIP protection;
- ◆ crowd control, in conjunction with tactical troop;
- ◆ hostage situations;
- ◆ avalanche search and rescue; and
- ◆ police/community relations.

QUICK FACTS

- ◆ a dog can search a car in approximately three minutes;
- ◆ can work up to four hours with rest intervals;
- ◆ 108 teams across Canada in 1999;
- ◆ estimated cost to train a member and dog team is \$60,000;
- ◆ healthy PS dogs cost less than \$1,000 annually to maintain; and
- ◆ on average a PS dog retires at the age of seven.

BRAVERY AWARD: On the morning of August 31, 1989, a devastating gas explosion rocked a building at 154 Waverley Street, Ottawa, creating considerable structural damage. Much of the building still standing was unusable and in danger of collapsing. Although most of the tenants who were in the building at the time of the explosion had already been safely evacuated, there were still some trapped inside beneath the debris. Rescuers worked quickly and carefully searching for trapped victims. All the while, the smell of natural gas hung heavily in the air, signalling the danger of a second explosion.



Cst. Joseph Guy Denis Amyot, a Dog Handler at "A" Division, Ottawa Airport Detachment, was off duty when he heard the news reports of the explosion. Volunteering his services and those of Police Service Dog "Jocko", he entered the building accompanied by Capt. Gerard Patry of the Ottawa Fire Department to search the debris for victims trapped beneath the rubble. Despite the dangers, they searched the most heavily damaged portion of the building for a missing boy. The boy was later found in the rubble.

In recognition of his courage and professionalism, Cst. J.G.D. Amyot was awarded a Commissioner's Commendation for Bravery. Capt. G. Patry of the Ottawa Fire Department was awarded a Commissioner's Commendation to a Civilian for his courage and assistance to Cst. Amyot.

REFERENCES

For further information contact: OIC Police Dog Service Training Centre, Box 6120, Innisfail, Alberta, T4G 1S8; the OIC Training and Research Section, Training Directorate, Ottawa, K1A 0R2; or the local RCMP dog handler.

MARINE SERVICES

History

Water transport has been used since the late 1800s when a sailing vessel, *Keewatin*, was purchased in 1890 to patrol Lake Winnipeg. A few months later it capsized during a storm and two crew members were lost. Steam-operated boats were used on the Yukon River for patrol and supply transport. The *St. Roch*, built for the Force in 1928, was designed for arctic service as a supply vessel and floating detachment. It was the first ship to navigate the Northwest Passage from Pacific to Atlantic and to circumnavigate the North American continent.

In 1932, Marine Section was formed with the RCMP takeover of Department of National Revenue Preventive Services' duties and vessels. With 35 ships (11 seagoing craft), its primary duty was to curtail smuggling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the east and west coasts.

At the start of World War II, Marine Section personnel and ships were transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy. Marine Section was not re-established until 1945.

In 1947, Marine Section was made a Division with its headquarters in Halifax. Its responsibilities included enforcement of the *Customs and Excise Act*, the *Canada Shipping Act*, other federal statutes and rescue operations. Marine Division Headquarters was later transferred to Ottawa. Then in 1970, Marine Division as such was discontinued and various regional divisions took over the operational responsibility of providing marine services within their boundaries. Implementation and administration of policy was retained at Headquarters under a Marine Services Directorate. In 1974 the Directorate and its responsibilities were transferred to the newly organized Transport Management Branch, Services & Supply Directorate.

In 1994, Transport Management Branch was reorganized and incorporated with Materiel Management Branch. The procurement side of Transport has become a section of the Materiel Procurement function. The policy side of Transport is now known as Fleet Program Administration.

Present duties

The Force now operates five patrol vessels (PVs) over 9.2 m (30.19 ft.) in length, one on the east coast and

four on the west coast. All PVs are equipped with radar and the latest computer and electronic navigational aids. Under the control of divisional criminal operations officers, they provide marine transportation and regular patrol service to coastal areas that are inaccessible by land.

Vessels

The Patrol Vessel *Inkster*, a 19.75 metre fast patrol aluminum catamaran, was accepted by the Force Feb. 8, 1996. The vessel, which was constructed by Allied Shipbuilders Ltd. of North Vancouver, was officially commissioned on June 27th, 1996, in Prince Rupert B.C., home base for the vessel. The *Inkster* is powered and equipped similar to the other existing catamaran patrol vessels and carries a complement of 4 crew persons.

Class I — *Nadon*, *Higgitt*, *Lindsay* and *Simmonds* are 17.7 m (58 ft) fast patrol catamarans powered by twin 820 horsepower D2840 LE401 V-10 Man diesel engines and are capable of reaching a maximum speed of 36 knots. *Simmonds* is stationed on the south coast of Newfoundland, the rest are located on the Pacific Coast.

Personnel

RCMP patrol vessels are staffed by regular members who have had the same training as regular personnel plus additional specific on-the-job training in navigation, seamanship or engine equipment operation. Navigators hold certificates of competency ranging from Watchkeeping Mate with a Command Endorsement to Master 350 Home-Trade. Crews range in size from three to four members depending upon the size of the vessel and the law enforcement workload. The vessels, depending upon their size, have either a sergeant or a corporal as captain.

Inland Water Transport (IWT)

In addition to patrol vessels, the Force owns and operates 377 smaller boats at various locations across Canada. Included in this number are all vessels less than 9.2 m (30.19 ft.) in length and range from canoes and car toppers to rigid-hulled inflatables and the very stable, commercially-built, inboard/outboard vessels. IWT are used for general investigations and for enforcement of the *Canada Shipping Act*, *Small Vessel Regulations*, *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, and various other federal or provincial statutes.

LAND TRANSPORT

History

In 1916, the Force purchased two McLaughlin Buicks for border patrol duties along the Manitoba-United States Border. The use of trucks and motorcycles in the Force commenced in 1920 with the purchase of 10 Reo trucks and 15 motorcycles. Snowmobiles were introduced in 1955 and gradually replaced the sled dogs in northern service, as motor vehicles had replaced the horse.

Through the years more and more vehicles were purchased by Land Transport Section to meet the ever-growing transportation needs of the Force. In 1968 Land Transport Section became part of Materiel Management Branch. On March 11, 1974 the Land Transport Section was absorbed by a new Transport Management Branch which had the responsibility of administering both motor vehicles and water transport.

In 1994, Transport Management Branch was reorganized and incorporated with Materiel Management Branch. The procurement side of Transport has become a section of the Materiel Procurement function. The policy side of Transport is now known as Fleet Program Administration.

Duties

The mandate of Transport Management Branch involves the planning, development, implementation and administration of transport management policies and programs for the Force. This mandate is achieved by carrying out centralized policy making, budget forecasting and managing, procurement, records keeping and maintenance of the Force’s total fleet of land transportation vehicles and equipment. The branch has a staff of ten — four regular members and six public servants.

Present Transport Fleet

The diversity of duties performed throughout the Force demands a wide variety of vehicles. These specialized requirements are met under contract with the manufacturers using a mix of RCMP or government motor vehicle specifications. The RCMP specification is a refinement of the broader government specification and defines vehicle features unique to a policing role. This specification is reviewed with all vehicle manufacturers and updated annually.

Patrol vehicles are full-size, rear-wheel drive units with V-8 engines. They are equipped with a “police package” that provides an upgraded suspension system, heavy-duty power train, speed-rated tires and other features for increased durability and safety. Air bags and anti-lock brakes are standard equipment in the 1990s. Approximately 35% of the fleet is made up of marked and unmarked patrol vehicles.

High performance Ford Mustangs and Chevrolet Camaros are in use on four-lane highways where traffic volume and higher speeds are encountered. The remainder of the fleet consists of various makes and models of cars and trucks. These are selected to meet a variety of operational and administrative vehicle requirements such as:

- mid-size, unmarked, specialty cars for surveillance duty;
- full-size large sedans for VIP escorts;
- station wagons and vans for cargo carrying, police service dogs, Ident. or Telecoms requirements;
- light trucks for trailer towing, and off-road operation; and
- specialty trucks with special-purpose-built boxes for Emergency Response Teams, Underwater Recovery Teams, and Explosive Disposal Units.

RCMP Land Transport Fleet Inventory includes:

Cars	5,600
Trucks	2,350
Motorcycles	34
Small Snowmobiles	481
All Terrain Vehicles	181
Gas Railway Car	1
Tractors	27
Buses	3
Total	8,677



AIR SERVICES

History

Although the idea of a police air service was first espoused in 1919, the uproar surrounding the famous 1932 Mad Trapper case in the Yukon dramatically pointed out the need for police air support. When the RCMP took over Preventive Service responsibilities in 1932 the services of several RCAF planes were obtained to assist in anti-rumrunning duties. This arrangement was dissolved by mutual agreement in 1936 and the next year the RCMP Air Section was established with the purchase of four DeHavilland Dragonflies. In 1939 the Dragonflies and their pilots were transferred to the RCAF for the duration of WWII, which left the Force with only one aircraft, a Norseman. The Norseman spent part of the war flying along the Arctic coast and the shores of Hudson Bay destroying fuel caches to prevent the possible use by German U-Boats or aircraft. In 1946, more planes were acquired by the RCMP including an ex-RCAF Grumman Goose which was retired to the National Aviation Museum of Canada in 1995 after completing 49 years of continuous service - a record for government owned aircraft. In 1971 the first helicopter a Bell 212 was added to our fleet. Today Air Services has branch status with personnel in eleven divisions providing operational air support services from coast to coast.

Duties

The first priority of Air Services is to provide air support and assistance to operational personnel. This includes northern and regional patrols; transporting personnel, prisoners and supplies; and carrying out searches. Air Services personnel fly over 3,600,000 miles a year, logging more than 25,000 flying hours.

Organization

An Officer oversees the entire Air Services operation from HQ Ottawa. The Branch has a Chief Pilot and two Air Services Officers at the Inspector rank: one responsible for helicopters, and one responsible for fixed wing/training & Safety. The Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer is located in Ottawa and is in charge of all aircraft maintenance in Air Services. He is assisted in his duties by a Quality Assurance manager, Regional managers East/West and a Helicopter manager all based in Ottawa

Personnel

Air Services has 79 pilots of various ranks from constable to superintendent. There are 43 aircraft maintenance engineers, all of whom are special constables. There are 3 avionics technicians who are civilian members of the Force.

Basic Requirements

- For fixed wing pilots - a commercial pilots licence with a valid instrument rating and a minimum of 300 hours flight experience.
- For rotary wing pilots - a commercial pilots licence and a minimum of 500 hours flight experience, with a Bell 206 endorsement.
- Aircraft maintenance Engineers and Avionics Engineers must meet the technical qualifications of the position applied for. Both fixed-wing and rotary-wing pilot applicants must hold at least a commercial pilot's licence and have 300 hours as pilot in command. All pilots are selected from qualified personnel serving in the Force although this is presently under review.

FLEET

Type	No.	Cruise Speed (Knots)	Passengers and crew	Locations
Cessna Caravan	4	175	10	Regina, SK Ottawa, ON, Vancouver, BC Prince Rupert, BC
Twin Otter	2	160	21	Thompson, Regina, SK
Super King Air	1	260	10	London, ON
Bell 206 Helicopter	5	110	5(B) 7 (L)	Kelowna, Comox, BC Edmonton, AB, Fredericton, NB, Montreal, QC
Eurocopter A350B3	2	120	6	Vancouver, BC Kamloops, BC
Pilatus PC XII	8	250	9	Yellowknife, NWT Iqaluit, N, Goose Bay, NFLD Prince George, BC, Montreal, QC, Edmon ton(2), AB, Winnipeg, MB

References: RCMP 'Air' Division 1937 - Canadian Government Publishing Centre
The Pictorial History of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police - S. Horrall



DETACHMENTS -- FRONTLINE POLICING

Contracts which stipulated that the RCMP take over the duties of provincial policing began with an agreement between the Force and the Saskatchewan government signed June 1, 1928. Similar agreements were later reached with the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and still later British Columbia and Newfoundland. The first municipal contract requiring consultation between three levels of government was signed with Flin Flon, Manitoba, on April 1, 1935. Municipal contracts are restricted to those provinces already policed by the RCMP, with the provinces of Ontario and Quebec maintaining their own provincial police forces.

The RCMP provides cost-shared policing services to all provinces and territories (except Ontario and Quebec) and to the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions. The detachment is the basic operational unit of the Force, and detachment personnel perform the full range of police duties. Many officers enforce statutes from three levels of government. The majority of new RCMP regular members go directly to detachment duties and serve three to five years in general policing before moving on to specialized fields.

A member on detachment is the public's most frequent and personal connection with the RCMP. Although detachment personnel function primarily as law-enforcement officers, they are encouraged to participate in police/community programs (i.e. community service clubs, sports activities, guiding/scouting, etc.).

An officer on detachment duty has to be versatile. Duties often involve demands and considerations other than enforcement and investigation.

Officers must know their environment. Along with having an expert knowledge of the Criminal Code they must be fully acquainted with the municipal by-laws, provincial acts and federal statutes governing their area of duty. They must also be aware

of the specific problems or features of the community that demand their attention.

In order to effectively police communities, officers must use all available resources. Along with specialized support units, officers may collaborate with social service organizations that can offer assistance in family or youth counselling, alcohol or drug abuse and community crime prevention programs.

In assessing infractions ranging from traffic violations to murder, officers use their knowledge of the law to determine which statute has been violated and the legal requirements which must be met to successfully prosecute the case.

When an investigation begins, the officer gathers evidence to identify a particular suspect(s). Once identified, it is the officer's responsibility to see that the suspect is charged and brought before a court of law. The officer must then provide and present evidence in a clear, concise and complete manner.

Contract policing detachment personnel perform virtually all the functions involved in delivering police services at approximately 700 locations across Canada. These detachments are further supplemented by a number of satellite and community service officers. Many of these Provincial detachments are combined with Municipal detachments resulting in significant fiscal savings, as well as increased efficiency and effectiveness in the overall operation. The contract police services in the eight provinces and three territories are organized into eleven divisions and represents approximately 50% of uniformed personnel.

Systems and procedures, an important feature of RCMP detachments, are for the most part standardized across the country. Members need only to familiarize themselves with situations and characteristics unique to their new location without having to adjust to new operating procedures.

CRIME PREVENTION AND VICTIM SERVICES

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Crime Prevention/Victim Services Branch acts as facilitators to disseminate information, provide education and raise public awareness.

Crime Prevention/Victim Services actively seeks partnerships to improve the overall quality of our service delivery. In the Federal Government we partner with: Solicitor General, Department of Justice, Human Resources Development, Health Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Status of Women, etc. Non-governmental partners include: Block Parent, Scouts Canada, National Youth In Care, Encounters With Canada, Aboriginal Nurses Association of Canada, YOUCAN, Carleton University, University of Ottawa, etc.

Through these partners we facilitate links to other Directorates within Headquarters, to divisions and ultimately to the detachments who are responsible for providing quality service to communities.

Crime Prevention and Victims Services also provides input into the overall strategic direction of the RCMP. Strategic thinking needs to take place to assess where the RCMP is going in the future with regard to proactive policing and problem solving. With the different social needs of our multicultural society, policing sometimes needs to be innovative to reflect each community's needs. We need to "think



outside the box". How do we do this? We look at changes in demographics, societal trends, environmental scans, government publications, consultative groups, federal inter-departmental working groups all the while being aware of current issues that will have implications on the RCMP and Canadian society as a whole.

Youth has been identified as a strategic priority of the organization and we see the strategic links between youth and other organizational priorities. With this in mind, we are looking at developing a continuum of care through Crime Prevention, a social development approach leading from early intervention models, through restorative justice to the criminal justice system. This approach looks at getting past the systemic problems such as family violence, drug/substance abuse, suicides and goes directly to the root cause. This holistic approach will allow for healthy and safe families and communities.

Visit the Community, Contract and Aboriginal Policing Services website located at www.rcmp-ccaps.com to view a brief synopsis of what the RCMP has to offer. There are over 200 community programs to assist in preventing crime or reducing the fear of crime. Program efforts include determining service objectives through community consultation, crime analysis and increasing awareness of all aspects of community violence.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA

Mandate and Organization

CISC is a service that unites Canadian police agencies in the fight against organized crime. The purpose of CISC is to provide the facilities for the sharing of intelligence among all Canadian law enforcement agencies and to promote inter-agency cooperation. It is the network through which the criminal intelligence units of most major police agencies come together for the common purpose of fighting the spread of organized crime in Canada. CISC's national intelligence priorities include Aboriginal-based, Asian-based, East European and Traditional (Italian-based) Organized Crime, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs and the Sexual Victimization of Children. Other significant organized crime issues targeted by CISC include Contraband, comprising the illegal movement of firearms, Aboriginal-based organized crime and Organized Crime in Marine Ports, as well as other criminal issues of concern to Canadians. Additionally, CISC monitors the use of Bill C-95 by police agencies in criminal investigations to provide reports to the Solicitor General of Canada. CISC membership includes provincial, regional and municipal police departments with full-time criminal intelligence personnel. In addition to regular members, CISC also has associate members consisting of law enforcement agencies with a part-time intelligence unit and affiliate members which have investigative and enforcement personnel from the private sector and government.

Historical Development

In 1966 the Canadian Government called a Federal/Provincial Conference of Attorneys General to determine national measures that could be taken to combat organized crime. Conference delegates proposed that police forces with organized crime problems establish their own criminal intelligence units and that each province create a repository that would collect, analyze and disseminate the information gathered by member police forces. In 1967 a committee of four senior Canadian police officers tabled a report regarding the nature, scope and feasibility of an information system and an approval in principle was obtained from all provincial attorneys general. By 1970 a formal constitution was adopted and CISC was established.

Operation

The Central Bureau of CISC takes its direction from an Executive Committee, comprised of 20 Chiefs of Police and RCMP Commanding Officers from across Canada and chaired by the Commissioner of the RCMP. The staff of the Central Bureau in Ottawa consists of a Director, RCMP regular members, public servants, and secondments from other police departments and government agencies such as Revenue Canada Customs, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service, Vancouver Police Department and the Canadian Security Intelligence

Service. The Central Bureau liaises and collects information from provincial bureaux in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, N.B., Halifax and St. John's, Nfld. Seconded police personnel also assist in the daily functions of many provincial bureaux.

Other Facts

The CISC Executive Committee meets annually to review operations, receive and consider recommendations from all member agencies, approve policy and regulations and to direct the Central Bureau to undertake special projects.

ACIIS II

The Central Bureau is host to an on-line computer data bank known as the Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System, or ACIIS II. This data bank is the national intelligence repository for all criminal intelligence members in Canada. Member agencies co-operate in the collection, collation, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence by contributing to the ACIIS II system. Participating Canadian law enforcement agencies provide information and in return are supplied with current information on the activities of outlaw motorcycle gangs and other organized criminals, as well as their members and associates and other links, to facilitate prosecution.

Subcommittees

Mandated by the CISC Executive, a number of subcommittees have been set up to handle issues that go beyond any one organized crime project. For example, the Subcommittee on Anti-Organized Crime Legislation continues the efforts of police leaders to encourage results from the application of existing legislation and lobbying for future changes. The Subcommittee on Access to Information, Disclosure and Information Management comprises a number of working groups that look at issues of privacy and access.

Training

CISC is mandated to sponsor Criminal Intelligence courses which are held four times a year in regions across Canada. These courses offer training to law enforcement personnel in various areas of organized crime. Special Project Coordinators in CISC also organize national workshops on major organized crime groups.

CISC Annual Report on Organized Crime in Canada

CISC produces an annual report which is released to the public in conjunction with the annual Executive Committee meeting. This report represents the collective views of the Canadian intelligence community and provides a comprehensive overview of major organized crime activity and other focuses of continuing criminal activity.



INTERPOL

History

- The basic foundations of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) can be traced to a meeting held in 1914 in Monaco.
- There, police officers and legal experts from 24 countries agreed to create an organization to serve as a centralized international criminal records office and to harmonize extradition procedures.
- Interpol now has a membership of 177 countries and 11 territories, with a permanent headquarters (General Secretariat) in Lyons, France.

Activities

- Interpol's activities are focused on law enforcement action having international ramifications in all sectors of criminal activity.
- Examples include:
 - * crimes against persons (murder, serious assault, sexual assault, kidnapping, extortion, hostage-taking, traffic in human beings, prostitution, sexual abuse and offences against children);
 - * crimes against property (traffic in stolen motor vehicles, theft of identity and travel documents, traffic in and criminal use of firearms and explosives);
 - * offences involving cultural property (theft, illicit traffic in works of art, illicit traffic in endangered species);
 - * economic and financial crime (currency, card and document counterfeiting, forgery, fraud, computer crime, product counterfeiting, transborder movements of waste products, radioactive and nuclear materials); and
 - * drug trafficking and money laundering.

Structure

- Apart from its headquarters staff in Lyons, France, Interpol operates through the National Central Bureaus (NCBs) in its member countries.
- NCBs serve as the focal point for communication abroad.
- Canada became a member of ICPO in 1949, and the RCMP was delegated the responsibility for administering and operating the National Central Bureau (Interpol Ottawa).
- Interpol Ottawa is located at RCMP National Headquarters and forms part of the International Liaison Program.
- All NCBs communicate directly among themselves but keep the General Secretariat informed so it can perform its task of centralizing information, monitoring the over-all picture, developing tactical and strategic intelligence and coordinating investigative action.

Interpol Ottawa

- Interpol Ottawa serves as the link between official Canadian and international law enforcement agencies.
- It is staffed by public servants and members of the RCMP, with seconded officers from the Ontario Provincial Police, Sureté du Québec, Montreal Urban Community Police and Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police.
- Its systems being monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week, Interpol Ottawa is in a position to provide assistance at any given time of the day or night.
- Interpol Ottawa:
 - * is the central coordination point for the Canadian law enforcement community in pursuing criminal investigations abroad, establishing rapid contact with foreign police agencies and liaison officers and transmitting requests for information required in investigations to NCBs in other countries;
 - * provides coordination and assistance to Canadian police investigators who travel abroad to further their investigations;
 - * ensures police action or operations requested by another country's NCB are carried out in Canada;
 - * provides up-to-date information on the rules and regulations applicable to member countries in allowing foreign police investigators to enter the country for the purpose of conducting a criminal investigation and on pre-extradition procedures required by countries;
 - * conducts checks on criminal records, indices, subscribers, passports, immigration, vehicle identification numbers, aircraft identification, firearms identification, and locates next of kin;
 - * provides instant identification to police through Interpol's databases of international criminal information containing names, aliases, occupation, place and date of birth, physical description, languages spoken, fingerprints, and photograph.
- Interpol Ottawa also represents the organization and its interests in Canada.
- Liaison Services:
 - * arranges for resolutions on policy and working methods adopted by Interpol to be applied at the national level to ensure Canada's participation in international cooperation;
 - * oversees and coordinates Interpol's annual program of activities in Canada; investigations, methods and techniques, specific types of crime and common problems which are of long term or topical interest to law enforcement; and
 - * circulates publications and information bulletins, international crime statistics and analytical studies on criminal activity to the Canadian law enforcement community.

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON AND PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE

ORGANIZATION

In September 1973, "P" Directorate was established, grouping together in one directorate all the components involved in providing protective services for government information, property and personnel.

In April 1988, the Protective Policing Directorate was created. It was reorganized in April 1994, under the name of Protective Operations, and again in February 1995, under the name of International Liaison and Protective Operations Directorate. In November 1995, "A" Division Prime Minister's Protection Detail was placed under the responsibility of the Director of International Liaison and Protective Operations. A year later, in November 1996, International Training and Peacekeeping were amalgamated and became part of the Directorate. The International Liaison and Protective Operations Directorate is now made up of the following branches: International Liaison, International Training and Peacekeeping, Prime Minister's Protection Detail, Protective Services; and Strategic Activities.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

INTERPOL (please see fact sheet No. 30 for more information)

International Liaison

Provides support and assistance, through the liaison officers, to Canadian law enforcement agencies in the prevention and detection of offences to Canadian federal laws, liaises with foreign criminal police agencies and related institutions, and coordinates the activities related to Interpol.

International Training and Peacekeeping

(Please see fact sheet no. 33 for more information.)

PEACEKEEPING (please see fact Sheet no. 32 for more information)

Prime Minister's Protection Detail

Provides personal security to the Prime Minister and his family, protects the official residences, and when the Prime Minister travels abroad, ensures that the security measures provided by the host country meet Canadian standards.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Directs the planning, implementation, administration and monitoring of the RCMP national Protective Security Program for the Governor General, his family and residences, the Prime Minister, his family and residences, federal Cabinet ministers and their residences, Supreme and Federal Court judges and their residences, members of Parliament, senators, visiting heads of state, foreign diplomats in Canada and their residences, internationally protected persons and persons designated by the Solicitor General of Canada as requiring security. Protective Services is also responsible for the provision of program support in the protective policing area, to RCMP Airport Policing Detachments situated at Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal and Halifax international airports.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

Provides expert strategic advice, information and executive assistance to the Director; aligns internal systems, structures, processes, and individual and collective behaviours in the provision of quality services and improved service delivery; directs the policy centre for Foreign Service Directives and Military Foreign Service Regulations; and provides centralized administrative, financial, communications and other operational support services to the Directorate.



PEACEKEEPING AND PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

On behalf of the Canadian Government, the RCMP International Training and Peacekeeping Branch (ITPB) manages the effective and timely participation of Canadian police officers in peacekeeping missions and other international peace support operations. Decisions to deploy Canadian police personnel are made by Cabinet Ministers responsible for departments involved in peacekeeping — the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Solicitor General of Canada — under the *Canadian Police Arrangement*. ITPB is responsible to select candidates, provide them with training, medical, emotional and logistical support, oversee operations and liaise with federal and international peacekeeping partners. With Canada's foreign policy emphasizing on human security around the world, Canadian police involvement in future peace support operations is likely to increase. Furthermore, peacekeeping was selected as one of RCMP's four priorities at the Commanding Officers and Directors Planning Conference held in Regina in September 1999.

10 years of peacekeeping

October 1999 marked the 10th anniversary of RCMP's participation on peacekeeping missions. In 1989, the RCMP deployed for the first time, 100 police officers to Namibia, South-West Africa, part of a United Nations mission. In the past decade, the RCMP has successfully completed more than 20 peacekeeping and peace support operations world-wide and sent over 1 400 officers from different Canadian police forces. The delivery of Canadian police services to international peace support operations is managed by the RCMP and provided to requesting agencies, such as the United Nations, in accordance with Canada's foreign policy objectives. All direct cost associated to the delivery of these services are recovered from CIDA.

Partnership with other police services

The number of Canadian police officers required for peacekeeping missions and other international peace support operations exceeds RCMP's present capacity to provide personnel. Originally, the RCMP was the only Canadian police force providing members to international missions. In 1995,

the Montreal Urban Community Police Service was the first Canadian police force to join the RCMP in the contribution of personnel to a peacekeeping mission. Over the last four years, ITPB has developed partnerships with 24 Canadian provincial and municipal police forces. Today, the RCMP provides about 45% of the police officers sent overseas. The remaining 55% comes from the following Canadian police services: the Montreal Urban Community Police Service, la Sûreté du Québec, le Service de police de la Ville de Québec, de Brossard, de Hull, de Mirabel, de Chateauguay, de Blainville, de Terrebonne, de Sainte-Adèle, de St-Jérôme, le Service de protection des citoyens de Laval, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service, Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Edmonton Police Service, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, Halifax Regional Police Service, Cape Breton Regional Police Service, Guelph Police Service, Vancouver Police Service and Waterloo Regional Police Service.

Role of Canadian police officers on international missions

Under the umbrella of the United Nations, Canadian police peacekeepers usually act as civilian police where they perform several functions such as restoring police forces, investigating human rights violations, monitoring local police forces and overseeing public security and, encouraging and supporting the rule of law. Under other mandates, Canadian police officers assist in war crime investigations, develop and train police forces, monitor human rights abuses and provide investigative resources to international tribunals.

Peacekeeping history

Missions where Canadian police personnel have participated since 1989 include: Namibia (1989-1990); former Yugoslavia (1992-1995); Haiti (1993-2000); South Africa (1994); Rwanda (1995-1996); Bosnia (1996-2000); Central African Republic (1998); Sierra Leone (1998); Guatemala (1996-2000); Western Sahara (1998, 2000); The Hague, the Netherlands (1998); Croatia (1997-1998), Kosovo (2000), East Timor (2000).

For more information about current peacekeeping missions and activities, please consult the RCMP website: www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca

INTERNATIONAL POLICE TRAINING

In 1991, the RCMP established the International Training and Peacekeeping Branch (ITPB) to respond to increasing requests for police training assistance from around the world. Since that time, ITBP has responded to requests from 140 countries.

Police Training Assistance Program

On behalf of the Canadian Government, ITPB administers the Police Training Assistance Program (PTAP) under the authority of the Solicitor General of Canada *Ministerial Directive D-81-1, Police Assistance to Foreign Countries* (December 1981). PTAP's objective is to provide learning opportunities to the international police community in order to increase the global productivity and effectiveness of police services. The training delivered to police personnel and police trainers from client countries is designed to develop skills, knowledge and attitudes in operational and administrative matters that will ultimately have long-term and sustaining effects. Training provided by the RCMP focuses on those areas of international law enforcement which have a direct impact on the safety and security of Canadians and Canadian interests.

RCMP International training philosophy

The RCMP's international training philosophy is based on the notion of *training the trainers*, to ensure that police trainers in the client country become competent, self sufficient and eventually capable of designing, delivering and evaluating their own training courses.

Requests for international training

All requests for police training assistance are processed through diplomatic channels from the Canadian Embassies or High Commissions to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). RCMP Liaison Officers stationed in different countries also facilitate the requests for training needs. Requests for police training assistance are then reviewed by ITPB in consultation with DFAIT and the Solicitor General of Canada. Requests are reviewed utilizing the following criteria topics: political and legal considerations,

international events and emerging crime trends, potential benefits of the training, financial considerations, on-site conditions and support from client country and RCMP capacity.

Funding for international police training

PTAP and other training activities are funded from a variety of sources such as other Canadian government agencies (DFAIT, the Canadian International Development Agency), the United Nations, client countries and private organizations.

International training projects for 1999-2000

ITPB is developing, implementing or analysing the need for the following training programs: human resources management, informatics, intelligence analysis, economic crime, advanced investigations, advanced vehicle theft investigative techniques, forensic interviewing, crime prevention cultural awareness, advanced collision analysis, institutional development, specialized investigations dealing with organized crime, human rights and democracy, witness protection, community policing, major crimes with emphasis on homicides, professional standards, critical incident, equestrian training, specialized training in drug enforcement and tactical incident.

Training programs are or will be delivered in the following countries:

Europe: Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Balkan countries (6), Russia.

South America: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Guatemala, Columbia.

Caribbean: Nineteen countries.

Africa: West African countries (5), Algeria.

Middle East: Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

Asia: Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, China, Japan.

ITPB also manages a training program for international police personnel at the Canadian Police College.

For more information on international training, please consult the RCMP web site: www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca

INFORMATION & IDENTIFICATION SERVICES DIRECTORATE

Information and Identification Services Directorate has the responsibility to maintain and provide information in support of the law enforcement community's initiatives in the prevention, detection and suppression of crime. Automated information systems are developed, maintained and available to accredited agencies on the National Police Services NET. Although the RCMP is a national police force, the majority of services provided by this Directorate (approx. 70%) are to non RCMP clients.

Information Technology Services provides technical planning, development, integration, testing and support for all information technology systems within Information & Identification Services including the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) and others. ITS has the responsibility to develop and incorporate standards to facilitate external agency access to information systems available via the National Police Services Network.

Canadian Criminal Record Information Services maintains a central national repository of fingerprint and criminal record information which is communicated and disseminated to authorized law enforcement agencies, government departments for security/reliability investigations and to individuals requiring police certificates for visas and travel documents. During non-core hours the Canadian Police Services Information Centre (CPSIC) provides criminal record and identification services to all systems users including INTERPOL. The Criminal Record Entry Maintenance & Monitoring Direct Entry System (CREMMDES) is operational in eight (8) law enforcement agencies across Canada and will be replaced within the RCMP in 1999. The conversion of criminal record holdings from microfilm to electronic image storage has been completed.

The Missing Children's Registry provides a common reference source and is available on CPIC to assist police and other agencies in investigating, locating and recovering missing children from within Canada and internationally. Subject to the rules of access, information may be available to private groups and organizations concerned with missing children issues. The Registry will publish national bulletins and coordinate the exchange of prevention information with Canadian police agencies and NPOs. The current priorities of this section are centred on providing investigational assistance to police forces within Canada and abroad; with the majority of the work concerned with parental and stranger abduction. Missing Children's Registry coordinates a Travel/Reunification Program which assists in the return of Canadian children abducted from Canada.

The Canadian Firearms Registry is established to administer and maintain Canada's Firearms Registry; to issue business authorizations to import and export firearms; to issue international and interprovincial firearm carrier licenses; to assist the law enforcement community in curtailing the illegal movement of firearms; to establish, administer and maintain a national network of firearms verifiers to accurately identify firearms; to work with the law enforcement community to prevent persons who pose a threat to the public from possessing or having access to firearms; to develop and maintain the Firearms Reference Table to enhance the accuracy of identifying firearms and other regulated items and to provide an Annual Report to the Solicitor General of Canada on the administration of the Firearms Act.

Forensic Identification Services is the policy centre for Forensic Identification related matters and provides specialized forensic services and criminal fingerprint information through the following services:

Fingerprint Services is mandated to maintain the central National Fingerprint repository in support of the criminal records information system. Additionally, criminal record and fingerprint identification services are available to all accredited agencies through the Canadian Police Services Information Centre (CPSIC) twenty four hours each day.

Regional Forensic Identification Support Section provides specialized technical support to Divisional Forensic Identification Sections. These services are strategically located in Halifax, Regina and Vancouver specializing in Blood Pattern Interpretation and expertise in other specialized areas such as chemical evidence detection techniques, laser examinations involving evidence and the recovery of buried remains.

Forensic Identification Research Services centrally located in Ottawa has the responsibility for conducting research relative to identification techniques and equipment; FIRS maintains a repository of forensic information which is available to all accredited agencies.

Forensic Imaging Services Section provides various imaging and photographic services in support of RCMP operations. Services include photographic processing and printing, electronic imaging, videotape reproduction, high resolution scanning, aerial photography and surveillance and equipment servicing and maintenance.

Canadian Police Information Centre for further information, please see Fact Sheet No. 36.

Management Services provides administrative, financial, staff development and planning support services to the Directorate.

FORENSIC LABORATORY SERVICES DIRECTORATE

The Forensic Laboratory Services are part of the RCMP's National Police Services program. These services are available to all Canadian police agencies, the Canadian justice system and to government agencies.

Laboratory analyses and examinations are conducted on physical evidence, reports are issued and expert court testimony is given on the results obtained and on the conclusions which might be formulated on the basis of these results. On request, interpretative evidence may sometimes be given relative to hypothetical scenarios of cases where laboratory examinations have not been requested.

The six laboratories of the Directorate are staffed by approximately 300 forensic scientists and technologists, both civilian and regular members.

The following areas of expertise exist in the laboratories:

Alcohol

Blood, urine and other body fluids are analyzed to detect and quantify any alcohol or other volatile substances present. Interpretative evidence is given pertaining to blood alcohol concentrations and the operation of breath-testing equipment. Liquor, mash and illicit spirits are also analyzed.

Biology

Biological materials such as blood, body fluids and hair are identified and compared using forensic DNA analysis, microscopic analysis and biochemical methods.

Central Bureau for Counterfeits

Suspect travel documents (passports, visas, etc.), currency and credit cards are examined to determine if they are genuine and whether or not they have been altered. Assistance is provided to investigators when searching printing plants suspected of being connected with counterfeiting activities.

Chemistry

Physical evidence routinely examined includes: paint, fire debris, clothing and footwear, glass, fibres and textiles, safe insulation, explosive debris and a wide range of commercial products. The examination of

exhibits may be classified into two categories: 1) the identification of an unknown substance, and 2) the comparison of "known" and "questioned" exhibits.

Documents

Documents are examined to compare handwriting and printing. Examinations are also made to identify and classify typewriters, photocopiers, printers, rubber stamp impressions, printing presses or other physical influences (i.e. alterations, erasures, staple holes, postage stamps, charring).

Firearms

Recovered cartridge components are examined to determine if they were fired or chambered in specific weapons and, in cases where no suspect weapons are available, to determine the probable type and make of weapon involved. Tool marks on a variety of materials are compared with suspect tools. Gunshot residue (GSR) is analyzed to determine whether a suspect fired a firearm and to estimate the distance between a gunshot victim and a firearm.

Photography

Specialized photographic and image enhancement services are made available to investigators and examiners in all forensic disciplines. Photographic assistance provided includes illustrative records and visual aids for use in courts, lectures and demonstrations.

Toxicology

Drugs and poisons are detected and quantified in cases involving sudden death, impaired driving and assault. Interpretations are made on the pharmacological effects of drugs/poisons found and, on request, may be made on given hypothetical situations where no analyses of body fluids/tissues have been made. On occasion, over-the-counter pharmaceuticals and prepared food products are examined for evidence of tampering.

References:

Forensic Laboratory Services Review 1994-6: bilingual, ISBN 0-662-62980-9; ISSN 0840-5514. Investigator's Guide to Forensic Evidence, RCMP: bilingual, ISBN 0-662-16513-6; <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/html/labs.htm>

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (CPIC)

The Canadian Police Information Centre is an integrated, automated system which provides tactical information on crimes and criminals. This computer-based police information system, operational since 1972, is located in the RCMP HQ complex at Ottawa, Ontario. Police departments across Canada can obtain immediate access to operational police information. Computer terminals, connected by telecommunication lines, access the central computer from strategically chosen points from coast to coast. The CPIC system

also has a narrative capability which allows messages to be sent from one terminal to another almost immediately.

In Canada, 2,500 access points comprising approximately 1,285 different police departments, federal and provincial agencies, and 1,180 RCMP detachments and specialized units within the RCMP, are linked to the CPIC system.

The CPIC system contains the following files:

FILE	FILE DATA
Vehicle	Vehicles stolen, abandoned or wanted in connection with crime; stolen licence plates, validation tags, Vehicle Identification Number plates, and parts.
Persons	Persons wanted by police; parolees, accused, prohibited persons (e.g., drinking, driving or possessing firearms); missing persons, including children; body marks or scars and descriptions of clothing; unidentified bodies, to which marks, scars, clothing and dental records can be cross-referenced (also includes body parts, amnesia, comatose or disaster victims).
Criminal Record Synopsis	Condensed version of criminal records supported by the submission of fingerprints. The maintenance of this file is the responsibility of Identification Services personnel within the National Police Services program, RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa.
Property	Guns, stolen articles (e.g., VCRs, computers) and securities (e.g., stocks and bonds).
Marine	Stolen and abandoned boats, stolen boat motors.
Criminal Records	Full criminal records can be obtained on a query. Maintenance of the file is the responsibility of Identification Services, RCMP HQ, Ottawa.
Dental Characteristics	Individual dental records are stored in this file, which is a sub-system of the Persons File. It is designed primarily to assist police officers in identifying human remains that may be unidentifiable by normal procedures and techniques, and also to identify amnesia and comatose victims.
Inmate File	Information stored on individuals under the control of Correctional Service Canada, incarcerated or on parole.
Wandering Persons Registry	Persons who are registered with the national office of the Alzheimer's Society of Canada. The records are provided to CPIC for entry online. It is designed to assist police officers in identifying and returning home those individuals suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

The CPIC system has access to motor vehicle information from each province in Canada. This is accomplished either through an interface with the applicable provincial Motor Vehicle Bureau or as a member of the Centralized Registered Owner System which duplicates and stores the information in the CPIC on-line system.

CPIC is connected with the U.S. National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and individual state databases through the ACUPIES interface (Automated Canadian United States Police Information Exchange System). This external system interface, which is fully automated, operates under ministerial directives and the guidance of the Interpol Charter with respect to the exchange and release of police information to a foreign country. The system provides the ability to send Person, Vehicle, Marine, Property and Criminal Record queries to the U.S. FBI/NCIC computer system, plus Registered Owner and Driver's Licence checks to each of the 50 states. In addition, narrative messages can be passed directly between Canadian and American police agencies through this interface.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE, ONT

The Canadian Police College (CPC) is a federally funded institution under the administration of the RCMP. Under the National Police Services' umbrella, the CPC offers advanced police training in matters of organization, administration, personnel management and specialized investigative techniques to police personnel at the federal, provincial, regional and municipal levels. Since January 1994, the CPC operates under partial cost recovery in response to cost recovery guidelines published in the 1992 Federal Budget.

PROGRAM COURSES: Approximately 40 courses form part of the curriculum however, the schedule may vary from year to year.

Advanced Bloodstain Analysis Techniques
Advanced Collision Analysis
Advanced Vehicle Theft Investigative Techniques
Automated Fingerprint Classification
Basic Bloodstain Pattern Recognition
Bloodstain Pattern Analyst - Understudy Program
Building your Leadership Skills
Clandestine Laboratories Investigations
Collision Reconstruction
Criminal Intelligence Analysis - by Distance Learning
Crisis Negotiators
Drug Investigative Techniques
Electronic Search & Seizure
Forensic Identification
Forensic Interviewing
Henry Fingerprint Classification
Incident Commanders
Internet Searching Techniques
Intelligence Analysis
Macintosh Electronic Search and Seizure
Major Case Management
Major Crime Investigative Techniques
Math, Physics & Bloodstain Pattern Analysis
Network Principles and Investigative Techniques
Officer Safety Instructors
PET - Explosives Forced Entry Instructors
Police Explosives Technicians
Police Explosives Technicians Validation
Polygraph Examiners
Post Blast Scene Technicians
Radiography
Senior Forensic Identification
Senior Police Administration
Strategic Intelligence Analysis
Strategic Intelligence Analysis-Distance Learning
Telecommunication Fraud Investigative Techniques
ViCLAS Specialist

ATTENDANCE: Personnel from police forces in Canada, enforcement officers from certain government agencies and a limited number of foreign police candidates.

FACILITIES: Canadian Police College Library, film library, audio visual equipment, bedroom accommodation for 187 students, a 64-seat theatre, an audio-video conference centre, classrooms, syndicate rooms, training/scenario buildings, and fitness facilities including gymnasium, weight room and pool.

INSTRUCTORS: Drawn from various police agencies, government, business, the academic community, the media, the legal profession, courts and the military.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The CPC conducts a program of research studies in police management. Research projects are conducted by College staff or by professional resources and are designed to contribute to all CPC courses. Research-generated knowledge is disseminated to the police community by special texts and technical reports.



INFORMATICS DIRECTORATE

Background

Informatics Directorate, located at RCMP Headquarters Ottawa, was created in the early 1970s to provide automated data services and manual record services to the RCMP and other police agencies.

Three main automated data service functions were established which are still effective today:

- 1) Operational data services to support RCMP programs under Federal Statutes, Executive Orders and Contracts for Police Service with various provincial governments.
- 2) Operational data services to support the general police community under the National Police Services activity of the Force. This includes the development and maintenance of computer systems for the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC).
- 3) Administrative data services to support the Administrative activity of the Force.



Systems

The RCMP's current Electronic Data Processing (EDP) systems cover a wide variety of operational and administrative applications. Operational systems exist to handle crime scene occurrences, intelligence gathering, criminal cases, investigations and tactical logistics. Administrative systems, which often tie in

with the operational systems, include personnel management, financial management and inventory control. The EDP systems area of Informatics Directorate is responsible for a constantly changing and expanding mix of hardware and software involving mainframe computers, personal computers, laptop computers and mobile terminals.

Communications

The communications systems of the Force consist of a variety of land-based and satellite networks. There are over 1,000 radio base stations, more than 8,000 mobile radios and over 9,000 portable radios in active use. A large integrated network connects division workstations all across Canada to the mainframe site in Ottawa.

Information Management

The information management responsibilities of the directorate include:

- ✓ maintaining the official records of the RCMP,
- ✓ creating publications and data collection forms,
- ✓ administering electronic mail, and
- ✓ providing informatics training.

Active records are gathered and stored according to records policy. Obsolete records are destroyed and valuable historical records are preserved in government archives. Directives are published to inform employees about Force administrative/operational policy and procedures. Operations guides and user guides are published to instruct employees how to perform specific informatics functions. A Force-wide electronic mail system is centrally administered. Informatics training is handled by training staff in Informatics Directorate and field divisions' local informatics units.

Regional Informatics

In addition to the Informatics personnel working in Informatics Directorate at RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa, there are Informatics personnel spread throughout the Force at a regional level to provide local Informatics services in field divisions.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CANADIAN POLICE RESEARCH CENTRE (CPRC)

Mission: To provide leadership and focus for a national program of research, development, evaluation and commercialization in the law enforcement and public safety sectors in Canada.

Goal: To see that the best equipment, technology, and information is available to the Canadian police community and to offer Canadian expertise and enterprise an opportunity in this specialized field.

The CPRC is a partnership between the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the National Research Council (NRC) Canada and is staffed by personnel from the RCMP and NRC. Its structure and terms of reference allow it to deal effectively with police equipment and technology research, development and evaluation.

The CPRC strives to ensure that the interests of the Canadian police community are best served with the available resources. The ultimate objective is to ensure that CPRC expenditures result in the timely transfer of affordable technology to the police user for

greater safety, increased efficiency and effectiveness.

The CPRC has a national focus, a single coordinated effort to support research and develop technologies for Canada's law enforcement

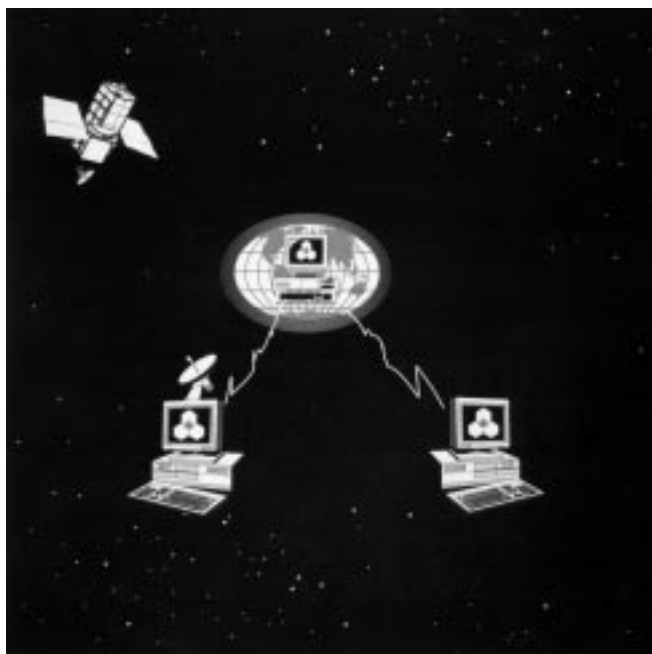
community, and it promotes interaction between the police community, government, industry, universities and other research organizations.

The CPRC ensures that research results, expertise, information and facilities are shared among all partners.

Equally important, the CPRC provides "technology partner" evaluation services to Canadian police agencies, participating government agencies, security firms,

and Canadian industry. This benefits Canadian industries by giving them an opportunity to test security oriented products under operational conditions. Canadian products are thereby given credibility to compete successfully in domestic and international markets.

The collaborative effort of the CACP, RCMP and NRC continues to result in the sponsorship of numerous research projects and in the development of many new products and information sources for the public safety market.



SERIOUS CRIMES AND THE ViCLAS SYSTEM

GENERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION (GISection)

GISections are responsible for managing/investigating Criminal Code and federal and provincial statutes which involve major criminal offences under these legislations. GISections require that an investigator have an extensive background and experience in operational policing. Major criminal investigations include; homicide, violent crimes against persons, sexual assaults, break and enters, auto thefts, robberies, extortion, abduction etc. GISections are often called upon to assist local detachments in contract provinces and are an assistance agency in non-contract areas.

SERIOUS CRIME SECTION

This section is unique to "E" Division and is responsible for conducting complex investigations relating to serious crimes i.e.; homicide, armed robberies, violent sex offences, major thefts, and hostage/kidnap situations.

MAJOR CRIME UNITS

Major Crime Units are being formed across the country based on the need to supervise, investigate/assist with cases of homicides, attempted murders, suspicious deaths, member involved deaths (police shootings, cell deaths), missing persons (where foul play is suspected), or any other serious or sensitive occurrence where it is determined that Major Crime Units should assist and/or investigate, for example serial sexual assault investigations.

The critical aspects of major case investigations are supervision, organization and resource utilization, or effective *case management*. An effective case management system establishes guidelines that will ensure that the basic objectives of major case investigations (documentation and preservation) are met and that there is managerial accountability, proper delegation of responsibilities, efficient/effective utilization of resources, auditable/consistent standards, and current procedure in the seizure and preservation of evidence.

GISections, the Serious Crime Section in "E" Division and Major Crime Units across Canada have very similar mandates as support services. They are an essential component of the RCMP's investigative expertise and provide specialized support to detachments across Canada.

ViCLAS -- Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System

In the mid-1980s, following several complex, multi-jurisdictional serial homicide investigations (the Clifford Olsen case being the most notable), Canadian law enforcement officials saw that a system was required to

identify and track serial violent crimes and criminals. The first attempt at a Canadian automated case linkage system was Major Crimes File (MCF). By 1990, it was obvious that this system was not the answer and a inter-agency team was brought together to develop a national case linkage system that would incorporate many of the best features of the various American systems then in operation.

In 1991, ViCLAS was born. Initially, each ViCLAS unit across the country had their own independent provincial database. Now, using client-server technology operating on the National Police Service Network and specialized encryption software to ensure security, each of the data bases are linked. Once the ViCLAS computer system was in place, it was recognized that, although quite easy to use, it would take experts to ask it the right questions and to interpret the results. Each specialist is selected based on work experience - the ideal candidate having at least 5 years of operational police experience in the investigation of serious crimes (sexual assault, homicide). Additionally, they should have an academic background in the humanities and a good knowledge of computers/software packages.

Currently there is a ViCLAS centre in every province in Canada, except for PEI which is served by Nova Scotia. Seven sites are maintained by the RCMP, 1 by OPP, 1 by Sûreté du Quebec and 1 by the Montreal Urban Community Police, for a total of 10. The largest centre is run by the OPP in Orillia.

As of Oct 1999, there were approximately 66,000 cases on the system. Over 5,055 linkages have been made so far. These numbers confirm that there are a large number of serial offenders committing crimes on a regular basis in Canada. Linkages are expected to increase dramatically as compliance rates increase and many provinces make reporting mandatory, as it is now in Ontario.

When a serious crime occurs that qualifies as a reportable ViCLAS case, an investigator completes the questionnaire booklet. Once the booklet information has been entered on the system, a ViCLAS specialist begins the analytical process. Once background research is completed by a specialist, he/she will conduct structured queries of the ViCLAS system. Although each specialist has his/her own approach, all will be looking at victimology, the offender, modus operandi, behavioural and forensic data found at the scene for clues that may link cases to each other and reveal the identity of the offender.

RCMP HISTORY: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL

For general background on the origins and development of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) from 1873 to 1973, the most comprehensive books are Stanley Horrall, The Pictorial History of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1873-1973 (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1973) and William and Nora Kelly, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, A Centennial History (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1973).

THE MARCH WEST, 1873-1874

The establishment of the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) in 1873 and the March West in 1874 have been the subject of three recent books. David Cruise and Alison Griffiths, The Great Adventure: How the Mounties Conquered the West (Toronto: Viking, 1996) and Jim Wallace, A Double Duty (Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker Books, 1997), both based on original accounts of the March West, are readable and comprehensive. A third book on the subject, Fred Stinson, RCMP, The March West (Ottawa: GAPC Entertainment, 1999), is an illustrated account of the early years of the NWMP.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1873-1904

The story of the NWMP and the early development and settlement of western Canada is told in a number of books, including Rod Macleod, The North-West Mounted Police and Law Enforcement, 1873-1905 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976); Ron Atkin, Maintain the Right (New York: John Day, 1973); and William Beahen and Stanley Horrall, Red Coats on the Prairies: The North-West Mounted Police, 1886-1900 (Regina: Centax Books, 1998). Although dated in some respects, John P. Turner's two volume history, The North-West Mounted Police, 1873-1893 (Ottawa: The King's Printer, 1950) is still a useful and very detailed account of the early years of the NWMP.

Participation of the NWMP in the 1885 Rebellion is described in Jim Wallace, A Trying Time (Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker Books, 1998), while the Mounted Police role in the Klondike gold rush is told in Helene Dobrowsky's book, Law of the Yukon: A Pictorial History of the Mounted Police in the Yukon (Whitehorse: Lost Moose Publishers, 1995).

MEMOIRS AND BIOGRAPHIES

Good first-hand accounts by early members of the Mounted Police include: Sam Steele, Forty Years in Canada (London: 1915; reprinted in Toronto, 1973); Jean D'Artigue, Six Years in the Canadian North-West (London: 1882; reprinted Belleville: Mika, 1973); Dr. R.B. Nevitt, A Winter at Fort Macleod (Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 1973); Cecil Denny, The Law Marches West (Toronto: J.M. Dent, 1939; reprinted in 1972); R.B. Deane, Mounted Police Life in Canada (London: 1916; reprinted Toronto: Coles Publishing, 1973); and John Donkin, Trooper and Redskin in the Far Northwest (London: 1889; reprinted Toronto: Coles Publishing, 1973). Also very informative is Robert Stewart's Sam Steele: Lion of the Frontier (Toronto: Nelson, 1979; reprinted Regina: Centax Books, 1999).

OF FURTHER INTEREST

No study of the Mounted Police would be complete without reference to the annual reports of the Commissioner published in 1874 and from 1876 to the late 1960s. The earliest reports, to about 1914, are detailed accounts of all aspects of Mounted Police activities in western Canada and in the Yukon. The annual reports can usually be found in larger public and university libraries. The annual reports for the years 1874 through 1889 were reprinted in three volumes by Coles Publishing in 1973.

Two collections of articles and readings from an academic perspective are worth consulting on a wide variety of Mounted Police topics, Hugh Dempsey (ed), Men in Scarlet (Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, 1973) and William Baker (ed), The Mounted Police and Prairie Society, 1873-1919 (Regina: Canadian Plains Research Society, 1998).

The individual stories of all members who have been killed in the line of duty is told in Robert Knuckle, In the Line of Duty: The RCMP Honour Roll since 1873 (Burnstown: General Store Publishing, 1994).

For a comprehensive study of the RCMP uniform, James Boulton's Uniforms of the Canadian Mounted Police (North Battleford: Turner-Warwick, 1990) is essential reading; Boulton's work has been updated by Jacques Brunelle, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the 1990s: Their Uniforms and Kit (Winnipeg: Bunker to Bunker Books, 1994). A more accessible, but less comprehensive, history of the uniform is found in David Ross, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1873-1987 (London: Osprey Men-at-Arms Series, 1987).

For those interested in firearms and related equipment, R.F. Phillips and Donald Klancher provide a through account in their book, Arms & Accoutrements of the Mounted Police, 1873-1973 (Bloomfield: Museum Restoration Service, 1982).

William and Nora Kelly tell the story of the essential contribution of the horse in Mounted Police history in The Horses of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Toronto: Doubleday, 1984).

And for younger readers, Joann Hamilton-Barry provides a brief, but comprehensive overview of RCMP history and present-day operations in Boldly Canadian: The Story of the RCMP (Toronto: Kids Can Press, 1999).

The Internet is another source of information for Mounted Police history. In addition to the main RCMP web site (www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca), one can learn about the history of the North-West Mounted Police (www.rcmpmarchwest.com); the Mounted Police connection with Fort Steele (www.fortsteele.bc.ca); and the history of the RCMP supply vessel, ST. ROCH (www.stroch.org). One can also visit the RCMP Centennial Museum at Depot Division (Regina, Saskatchewan) and do a "virtual" tour of the historical exhibits (www.rcmpmuseum.com).

The RCMP in the 21st Century

We strive to be :

The world leader in police technology, training and police sciences.

- Appointment of Deputy Commissioner and Regional Coordinators of Organized Crime.
- Appointment of Chief Information Officer
- Peacekeeping
- International Training
- Developing DNA databank
- Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) renewal
- Development of Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System (ViCLAS)
- Development of Canadian Firearms registry
- National Police Services
- International Proceeds of Crime (IPOC)
- Anti-smuggling Initiative (ASI)

We strive to be :

The kind of organization that people want to work for.

- Awards & Recognition
- Appointment of Ethics Advisor
- Division Staff Relations Representative (DSRR)
- RCMP office support system (ROSS) roll-out
- Aligning policies and processes to the mission, vision and values
- Pay council: determining compensation

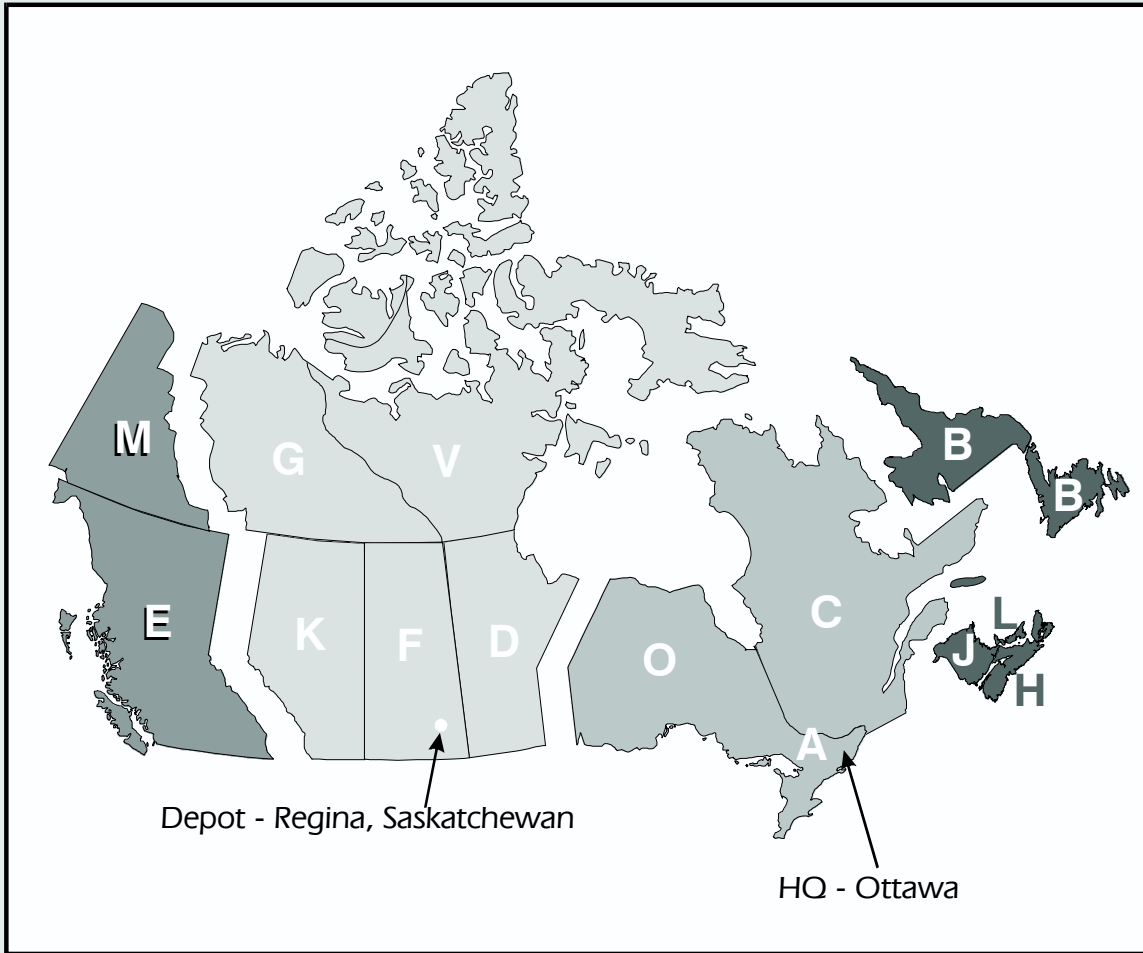
We strive to be :

An integral member of the community through partnership, working to promote safety, security and well being.

- CAPRA Problem Solving Model
- Communication Services
- Restorative Justice: Family group conferencing
- Community Policing Approach

NB: This is not an exhaustive list of what the RCMP is doing to achieve its goals.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police - Regions



Atlantic Region

Newfoundland - B Division
Prince Edward Island - L Division
*Nova Scotia - H Division
New Brunswick - J Division

Central Region

*Ottawa (Ontario) - A Division
Québec - C Division
Ontario - O Division

North West Region

Manitoba - D Division
*Saskatchewan - F Division
Northwest Territories - G Division
Alberta - K Division
Nunavut - V Division

Pacific Region

*British Columbia - E Division
Yukon - M Division

*REGION HEADQUARTERS