EVIDENCE DECK / RESEARCH REVIEW

RCMP drug enforcement: claims, corruption and command accountability

A review of investigative reporting, criminal cases, oversight findings and the evidence behind major drug-enforcement claims.

24 November 2026 • Publication window: 2006–2026

81 source entries	**32** evidence assessments	**6** case reviews

The public record supports serious findings about individual misconduct, command responsibility and institutional failure. This review does not substantiate a blanket leadership-wide drug-trafficking conspiracy.

Source entries include partial access, mirrors, historical context and records still to obtain. “Reviewed” does not mean the full original was available. The online register records each limitation.

Read the report and explore the evidence register online

Independent research directed by Scott Gilbert for Evidence Deck and Book on Drugs in Canada. AI-assisted public-source review. ED-RCMP-ACCOUNTABILITY-2026-11-24

Evidence Deck research review | 24 November 2026 | Publication window: 2006–2026

Findings

The public record supports serious criticism of RCMP drug-enforcement communications and institutional accountability. It contains a proven cocaine-diversion case involving a unit commander, other established breaches of trust, major investigative failures, and independent findings concerning leadership and governance. These findings warrant more than an explanation confined to a few junior officers. They do not establish that all, or essentially all, senior RCMP personnel participate in drug trafficking. [S06] [S16] [S49] [S52]

The strongest findings are specific. The Falkland announcement converted hypothetical fentanyl output into a claim about lives potentially saved without publishing the necessary mortality model. Court reporting later distinguished the admitted methamphetamine offences from the larger laboratory narrative. Public inquiries identified lost financial-crime capacity and weak governance. Separate criminal cases establish wrongdoing by identifiable people, with different offences and levels of responsibility. [S01] [S28] [S48] [S67]

This review completes the five public-source research streams requested: investigative journalism; academic and policy work; authors and publications; courts and oversight; and assessment of systemic-corruption propositions. It extends the November 2 package, preserves its source identities, and adds later and previously omitted material. “Completed” describes this documented desk-research review. It does not mean every police file, closed hearing, book, or twenty-year news archive was obtained.

1. What would count as reliable evidence?

An RCMP release establishes what the agency publicly asserted. It does not independently establish the purity of a powder, the output of a laboratory, the value of a criminal market, or deaths prevented. A judgment establishes the court's findings within the case and its procedural posture. A journalist's account of that judgment is useful reporting, with a different access status from the judgment itself. A public inquiry can establish serious institutional failures without finding a criminal agreement.

The catalogue therefore distinguishes official claims, adjudicated or court-reported conduct, independent findings, attributed allegations, methodological critiques, and unresolved leads. Full-text access, excerpt access and inaccessible judgment locators are recorded separately. Multiple publishers carrying the same Canadian Press story are one reporting family. A commentator quoting Sam Cooper is not a second witness to Cooper's underlying events.

This distinction also prevents a false choice between trusting every official claim and treating every enforcement operation as fabricated. The useful question is what evidence supports each proposition and whether later records change it.

2. Fentanyl production and major-seizure claims

Falkland: seized material, modeled output and a narrower plea

The RCMP announced the Falkland operation on October 31, 2024, following October 25 searches. Its inventory reported 54 kg of fentanyl; six kg referred to cannabis. The headline dose figure combined fentanyl products and potential production from precursors. Assistant Commissioner David Teboul then said the operation had “potentially saved over 95 million lives.” The published statement does not explain how it converted possible output into avoided deaths. [S01]

That is a demonstrable gap in the argument. Estimating deaths avoided requires assumptions about actual production, consumption, repeat consumers, replacement supply and the probability of fatal outcomes. A theoretical count of potentially lethal portions supplies none of those probabilities. It is also necessary to distinguish gross material from the measured amount of fentanyl within it. The absence of certificates from the release is a disclosure gap; it is not proof that no testing occurred.

Kim Bolan's September 2, 2026 court report says Gaganpreet Randhawa's admitted conduct included attempted export of 310 kg of methamphetamine and that the agreed facts did not mention the Falkland laboratory. Sam Cooper's September 9 follow-up reports American officials' complaints about a restricted June 2025 briefing. The first provides a concrete prosecution-scope comparison; the second supplies allegations about cooperation. Neither establishes that the lab was fictional or that RCMP commanders were paid to protect it. The agreed facts and complete Canadian response remain priority records. [S28] [S30]

The Surrey-led 2021 case: potential yield is not a seized quantity

Craig Takeuchi's May 2021 Georgia Straight report describes a Port Coquitlam warehouse search led by Surrey RCMP. It reports 37 kg of chemicals and an estimated potential yield of 26 kg of pure fentanyl. Calling that 26 kg of seized finished fentanyl changes the claim. Takeuchi's article mostly relays police information; it is useful for reconstructing the announcement, not independent chemical verification. [S31]

National sprints and the precursor headline

The first CIROC sprint covered December 9, 2024 to January 18, 2025. The February release reported 489 occurrences, 524 arrests and 46.17 kg of fentanyl across participating agencies. Sprint 2.0 covered a much longer 2025 period and reported a combined 8,136 arrests/charges. Those numbers cannot be treated as RCMP-only convictions or compared as a clean trend in unique arrests. Its backgrounder also says the CBSA numbers are included, so adding them again would double-count. [S32] [S03]

A joint October 30, 2025 CBSA/RCMP announcement connected a 4,300-litre chemical seizure with a 13-billion-dose fentanyl headline. The itemized inventory separated 500 litres identified as a fentanyl precursor from other material. The release did not show the calculation behind the dose number. The finding is an unreproducible estimate and a distinction between chemical categories, not a finding that the seizure never happened. [S04]

For all three examples, the useful next documents are the inventory, sampling plan, analyst certificates, calculation worksheet, definition of each reported measure, and approval history for the wording. Repeating a headline across news outlets cannot replace those documents.

A corroborating comparator: Lumby

The Lumby case shows why a critical review should also follow successful prosecutions. Madison Reeve and Nicholas Johansen's Castanet court coverage reports guilty pleas and substantial sentences for operating a drug laboratory. That is evidence beyond a police photograph or announcement. It does not validate every hypothetical retail valuation or prove that seizure-derived dose counts measure lives saved. [S40]

3. Has the RCMP corrected questionable fentanyl messaging?

Yes. Terry Haig's February 12, 2019 Radio Canada International report, following Catharine Tunney's CBC work, reports RCMP coordinator Luc Chicoine acknowledging that incidental-exposure risks had been overstated and that handling practices were being reviewed. A specialist toxicology statement explains why ordinary incidental contact differs from substantial exposure. This is a much stronger example of a documented correction than inferring dishonesty from a missing follow-up story. It does not establish deliberate lying. [S37] [S38]

A parliamentary response in September 2022 also distinguishes a precautionary two-milligram figure from a universally established human lethal dose. Tolerance, route and other circumstances matter. The relevant criticism is the use of one threshold as a deterministic death calculator, not a suggestion that fentanyl poses no danger. [S36]

Health Canada's current methodological documentation says quantitative analysis covered approximately 1% of DAS samples over its stated ten-year period, on selected requests. Its dashboard is sample-based, lacks seizure-level quantities and may include multiple samples from one seizure. These limitations matter directly to the Evidence Deck's work on raw fentanyl, mixtures sold as “down,” and synthesis versus subsequent processing. They do not show that a particular Falkland exhibit was unquantified. That remains a case-specific question. [S34]

4. Officer wrongdoing: what the cases establish

Craig Robert Burnett: actual cocaine trafficking at unit-command level

Burnett, a former Halifax ports-enforcement commander and staff sergeant, was convicted in 2019 after diverting 10 kg of exhibit cocaine for sale. Michael MacDonald's Canadian Press court report records a ten-year sentence. The PPSC account and UNODC case digest corroborate the conviction history. This is a direct drug-corruption case involving command responsibility, not merely questionable publicity. [S06] [S07] [S64]

The evidence reviewed also records an RCMP investigation of Burnett under external oversight. That matters when assessing the claim that the whole organization was complicit. It neither excuses the failed exhibit controls nor establishes innocence of every superior; it demonstrates that some personnel investigated the wrongdoing. Full judgments, any appeal history, exhibit-access controls and the subsequent audit remain appropriate follow-up records. [S08]

Rapinder Singh Sidhu: convicted conspiracy, former-member status

US prosecutors reported Sidhu's guilty plea and January 10, 2014 eight-year sentence for conspiracy to export cocaine. Canadian Press reporting states that he left the RCMP in 2003. His use of policing knowledge is relevant, but this cannot accurately be described as a drug operation run by a serving RCMP commander. Nor should a corrupt border employee in the account be relabelled an RCMP officer. [S09] [S66]

Dawwd Alaaeldine Soukary: the 2026 disposition

Levi Landry's court reporting records an eighteen-month sentence on August 27, 2026 following a plea to one breach-of-trust count. The conduct involved misuse of confidential police information while Soukary was a probationary constable. Thirteen initial charges were not thirteen convictions. Officers pretending to be corrupt during the undercover operation were not thereby proven corrupt accomplices. Kim Bolan's separate investigation is an important reporting lead, with its access limitation documented. [S67] [S68] [S70]

Surrey Six: established misconduct and a later rejected stay

Derek Brassington's 2019 guilty pleas concerned breach of trust and obstruction. David Attew's separate plea concerned an RCMP Act offence. These outcomes demonstrate serious failures around an organized-crime investigation, while establishing different conduct from drug trafficking. [S14] [S15] [S72]

The Supreme Court's 2023 Haevischer decision required an evidentiary hearing; it did not decide that all misconduct allegations were true. Canadian Press reported that the renewed stay application was rejected in August 2026 and the murder convictions remained. Both facts belong in the account: officers' own misconduct was real, and it did not ultimately produce the result sought in that stay application. [S73] [S74]

Cameron Ortis: senior intelligence wrongdoing with a defined scope

Ortis held a senior civilian intelligence role. His convictions concerned secret information, breach of trust and computer misuse, rather than fentanyl trafficking. PPSC reported the sentence and Crown appeal; Jim Bronskill's September 25, 2026 reporting describes day parole and continuing appeals. The defence explanation, the jury's guilty verdict, and the absence of an established motive in the reporting reviewed should not be replaced by an invented account of payments for drug protection. [S11] [S75] [S76]

Across these cases, position, offence, date and disposition matter. A conviction against a unit commander warrants investigation of supervisory controls. It does not establish participation by everyone above that commander. A former member's crime does not prove present institutional direction. These are differences in evidence, not reasons to minimize the underlying offences.

5. What is documented above the individual-officer level?

The Cullen Commission's 2022 findings are central. The inquiry described how the loss of specialized proceeds-of-crime capacity after 2012 left a major enforcement gap. It criticized inadequate pursuit of laundering alongside profit-driven crime. This concerns priorities, resources and institutional responsibility. Cullen's separate rejection of corruption allegations against particular elected officials should neither be omitted nor generalized into an exoneration of every police officer. [S16]

Peter German's 2019 Dirty Money Part 2 gives a detailed staffing picture. Its distinctions include authorized positions, staffed posts, investigators available for work and civil-forfeiture assignments. The finding of no dedicated federal criminal money-laundering investigators in BC at the review date must retain those boundaries. Other federal files could encounter laundering, and provincial capacity existed. German's past service as an RCMP deputy commissioner is a relevant affiliation to disclose. [S48]

The 2023 NSICOP review identifies governance, resource-allocation, recruitment and data-quality problems in federal policing. Its caution about its own investigation counts is particularly useful: reported project totals changed, but poor data and changing classifications prevent a simple estimate of the magnitude of decline. Those cautions apply to critics' charts as well as police publicity. [S52]

Earlier and broader reviews reinforce that institutional failures are not an invented category. David Brown's 2007 task force described weak internal challenge and problems transmitting bad news. Michel Bastarache's 2020 assessment found systemic discriminatory culture involving leaders and members. Caroline Maynard's access investigation placed responsibility for serious information-access failures on leadership. These reports address different subjects. None finds a general RCMP drug-trafficking conspiracy. [S49] [S50] [S51]

Failed prosecutions also deserve follow-through. E-Pirate reporting identified an informer-disclosure failure; E-Nationalize reporting describes a later decision against charges and difficulty proving criminal origins of money. These are serious, identifiable explanations to investigate. A collapse or declined charge does not itself demonstrate that investigators were bribed or deliberately sabotaged the case. [S17] [S18] [S19]

Finally, the RCMP's 2023–24 results report leaves its criminal-network-disruption result unavailable for three successive reporting years. A federal drugs-strategy evaluation identifies another measurement discontinuity. These support a demand for better outcome evidence. Missing indicators do not establish that no disruption occurred. [S45] [S59]

6. Which authors and publications are most useful?

Reach is described by demonstrated distribution and publication role, not invented readership figures. National wire distribution, a major metropolitan newspaper and a specialist newsletter have different audiences. Reach does not substitute for accurate sourcing.

Author or publication	Best use in this investigation	Important qualification
Kim Bolan, Vancouver Sun/Postmedia	Sustained gang and police-misconduct reporting; Falkland plea scope; Soukary investigation.	Some original pages were inaccessible; archive access and secondhand reporting are labelled. [S28] [S70] [S71]
Zak Vescera and Kim Bolan, IJF/Postmedia	November 2026 investigation using FINTRAC material obtained through access requests; financing and laundering behind fentanyl markets.	Intelligence documents and reporting on suspects are not convictions. The full article was accessed via a mirror; underlying releases remain a priority. [S46]
Sam Cooper, Global News/The Bureau	E-Pirate disclosure failure, cooperation allegations and wider institutional-capture arguments.	Anonymous officials require attribution; some Bureau articles were only partially accessible. Claims must be assessed article by article. [S18] [S29] [S30]
Michael MacDonald, Jim Bronskill, Camille Bains and Dirk Meissner, Canadian Press	Court outcomes, parole records and prosecution decisions with national syndication.	Reprints are one reporting family, not independent confirmations. [S06] [S13] [S15] [S17]
Catharine Tunney/CBC and Terry Haig/RCI	The documented correction of fentanyl-exposure messaging.	The accessible RCI report follows CBC; that dependency is explicit. [S37]
Dustin Godfrey, The Bind	Direct criticism of media repetition of drug-bust claims, including Lumby.	Smaller independent audience; opinion and causal interpretation must be separated from reported facts. [S39]
Rafferty Baker/CBC and Charlie Carey/CityNews	Examination of whether enforcement claims translate into health benefits.	Excerpt access for Baker; check original research behind experts' interpretations. [S41] [S42]
Paul Palango; reviews by Dan Rowe, Charlie Smith, Douglas Johnston and Donald Benham	Broad institutional and cover-up arguments, and scrutiny of the quality of those arguments.	Books were not read in full; publisher reach claims and reviewers' assessments are labelled. [S22] [S23] [S24] [S25] [S77] [S78]
Allan Castle; Mawani, Maslov and Lawrence; Yvon Dandurand	Canadian-focused methods for assessing organized-crime enforcement and seizure reporting.	Academic and policy audiences; methodological criticism is not proof of a particular officer's crime. [S55] [S35] [S57]

Craig Takeuchi remains useful for reconstructing the 2021 announcement, but should not be promoted as an independent investigator who disproved it. Paul Henderson's 2026 press-conference questioning is retained as a lead with apparent numerical and date inconsistencies flagged, rather than used as clean quantitative evidence. [S31] [S47]

7. Who has argued there is deeper institutional rot?

Paul Palango is a clear substantial-reach author advancing broad arguments about RCMP dysfunction and cover-up. His books within the period include Dispersing the Fog, 22 Murders and Anatomy of a Cover-Up. The publisher's bestseller description supports a reach claim, not the truth of every allegation. Reviews credit investigative work while identifying factual problems, speculation or conjecture in particular arguments. [S22] [S23] [S24] [S25] [S77] [S78]

One example is the argument that Gabriel Wortman's unusual cash withdrawal could indicate a police relationship. Canadian Press reporting on the Mass Casualty Commission describes banking evidence and an inquiry assessment that did not establish the alleged informant relationship. That is substantive counterevidence, beyond an RCMP denial. The scanned underlying informant-review document is listed as a record to obtain in readable form; this review does not claim to have read its complete contents. [S79] [S80]

Cooper's published arguments address institutional capture, transnational crime and failures of political or policing systems. Bastarache, Brown, German, Cullen and Maynard identify systemic problems from different institutional positions. It would misrepresent all of them to say their work establishes the specific proposition that essentially all senior white male RCMP officials are drug dealers. The literature supports scrutiny of named actions, decisions and controls; race and sex are not evidence of criminal agreement. [S49] [S50] [S51] [S16]

The answer to the original question is therefore two-part: credible authors have alleged or established deep institutional problems, including problems involving leadership. This review has not identified credible substantiation for the blanket trafficking-conspiracy proposition. The historical Claude Savoie case belongs outside the 2006–2026 case set and cannot fill that evidentiary gap. [S81]

8. Research that tests enforcement success

The earlier automated research understated this literature. Allan Castle's 2008 peer-reviewed article explicitly addresses Canadian organized-crime enforcement and the difference between measuring police processes and measuring outcomes. His listed RCMP affiliation makes it a particularly relevant internal methodological critique. Mawani, Maslov and Lawrence's 2017 study examines Canadian cannabis-seizure measurement, inconsistent valuation and data reconciliation. Its methods are useful for a fentanyl audit, with the substance and period differences preserved. [S55] [S35]

Willis, Anderson and Homel's Australian work and Dandurand's Canadian policy analysis supply broader performance frameworks. Werb and colleagues' 2013 international audit compares price, purity and seizure indicators. It connects directly with the Evidence Deck's longer-run cocaine supply-and-demand questions. Its ecological design cannot establish the effect of an individual raid or the present fentanyl market. Thomas Kerr's coauthorship should be evaluated through this paper's data and methods, independently of questions about his other research. [S56] [S57] [S58]

Critiques of enforcement also require checking. Cano and colleagues' 2024 scoping review includes studies using seizures as indicators of a changing drug supply, as well as studies of enforcement disruption. Positive associations with overdose do not all test whether police raids caused those

overdoses. The Indianapolis study offers a more direct temporal and geographical design, but remains observational and local. Neither justifies asserting that the Falkland raid caused a specified number of deaths. [S43] [S44]

A Vancouver evaluation should specify seizure type, market scale, area and follow-up period before inspecting results. It should compare price, availability, composition, violence and overdose with plausible comparison areas and account for concurrent changes. This is a proposed study design, not a completed causal analysis.

9. Corrections and remaining evidence gaps

The original automated Deep Research text and the later November 2 report are different versions. The recovered November 2 report had already corrected several problems and included Burnett, Sidhu, Cullen and critical book reviews. This edition preserves those improvements and expands the missing literature and later case coverage.

The correction log explicitly records: 54 kg reported fentanyl versus six kg cannabis at Falkland; potential yield versus actual seized fentanyl in the 2021 case; the Bureau follow-up's September 2026 date; source attribution and incomplete access; the distinction between CRCC complaints and internal discipline; and the difference between a court ordering a hearing and making a final merits finding. No broad misconduct percentage is calculated from incompatible counts. [S01] [S31] [S30] [S54] [S73] [S74]

The public record reviewed is incomplete in identifiable ways. Some lower-court judgments were inaccessible through the retrieval tools, so court-reporting summaries are labelled. Complete books, sealed files, laboratory certificates, source-calculation worksheets and the full cooperation correspondence were not obtained. There were no new interviews, right-of-reply contacts, access requests or court-record purchases. A missing document here means it was not obtained, not that it never existed.

10. The next records with the greatest investigative value

1. **Falkland exhibit and calculation records:** match every reported quantity to its exhibit, test, concentration basis and sampling decision; obtain the capacity, valuation and lives-saved worksheets and release approvals.

2. **Falkland prosecution and cooperation records:** obtain Randhawa's agreed facts and charge dispositions, then compare referrals and meeting records with the attributed US accounts. Record Canadian explanations beside the allegations.

3. **Burnett controls and response:** obtain the verdict, sentencing reasons, appeal status, exhibit-access and destruction procedures, audit findings and corrective actions. Identify documented knowledge before inferring complicity.

4. **Soukary and Surrey Six case files:** obtain readable reasons and agreed facts, distinguish admitted conduct from abandoned counts, and preserve the August 2026 Haevischer outcome.

5. **Post-Cullen implementation:** reconcile promised and filled investigative positions, criminal versus civil work, case starts, charge decisions and final outcomes. Preserve definitions across years.

6. **Publicity and performance definitions:** request the sprint data dictionary, unique-person and incident rules, double-count controls, and operational definition of a dismantled network.

These are research leads prepared for follow-up, not requests already submitted. Before publishing any newly developed allegation against an identifiable person, the specific evidence and an opportunity to respond should form part of that investigation. This edition confines its conclusions to the public material actually reviewed.

Scope and publication record

The research is an AI-assisted public-source review directed by Scott Gilbert for the Book on Drugs in Canada and Evidence Deck projects. It is independent of the RCMP. Its purpose is to test claims, identify reliable reporting and organize evidence, including evidence that contradicts the working hypotheses.

The companion register supplies source URLs, dates, access limitations and reporting-family links. The claims register supplies each proposition, assessment, support, limits and missing records. The report, source catalogue, claim register and published dataset use the same edition identifier: ED-RCMP-ACCOUNTABILITY-2026-11-24. The six case reviews join the Evidence Deck's existing searchable published collection. Publication receipts record the deployed edition separately from research conclusions.

Annotated source catalogue

81 entries / 76 reporting families. Access notes are part of the evidence assessment. Original judgments that were not obtained remain labelled locators. Source titles are clickable links. The companion CSV and JSON retain all metadata, aliases and source relationships.

S01 — Federal Investigators take down the largest, most sophisticated drug superlab in Canada

RCMP Federal Policing Pacific Region | RCMP | 2024-10-31

Access: Full original release opened and read.

RCMP reported 54 kg fentanyl and six kg cannabis at Falkland; its dose, profit and lives-saved figures depend on undisclosed calculations.

Limits: Underlying laboratory records remain needed.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: FALKLAND-RCMP-20241031

S02 — Falkland court follow-up

Klaudia Van Emmerik | Global News | 2026-09-04

Access: Original public article and court-follow-up passages inspected; underlying court records not retrieved.

Court outcome follow-up.

Limits: Underlying plea and sentencing records not obtained.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: FALKLAND-GLOBAL-20260904

S03 — National Fentanyl Sprint 2.0

RCMP National Headquarters | RCMP | 2025-12-02

Access: Original statistical backgrounder inspected, including the footnote that CBSA statistics are included.

Combined arrests/charges indicator; multi-agency totals and included CBSA statistics.

Limits: Agency aggregates are not independently audited here; combined arrests/charges are not unique-person convictions.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: SPRINT2-RCMP-20251202

S04 — Precursor seizure announcement

CBSA / RCMP | Government of Canada | 2025-10-30

Access: Original joint release inspected, including chemical inventory and dose headline.

Distinguish chemicals seized from hypothetical finished-drug output.

Limits: Official seizure and potential-output assertions; calculation worksheet and laboratory records were not provided in the release.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PRECURSOR-CBSA-20251030

S05 — Fentanyl briefing material

Public Safety Canada | Government of Canada | 2025-03-28

Access: Original briefing inspected, including export-threat section; date is the displayed modification date.

Domestic manufacture and evidence about an increasing export threat are separate propositions.

Limits: Government assessment at its stated date; underlying intelligence and customs datasets were not independently audited.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PUBLICSAFETY-2025-FENTANYL

S06 — Former N.S. Mountie sentenced to decade in prison for cocaine theft, trafficking

Michael MacDonald, The Canadian Press | Winnipeg Free Press | 2019-07-04

Access: Full relevant article read through open/find

Independent courtroom account confirms Burnett's ten-year sentence and judicial findings involving exhibit cocaine, personal proceeds and attempted investigative interference.

Limits: Court reporting rather than full judgment; Burnett maintained innocence at trial. Unit commander does not mean commissioner or national executive.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-BURNETT-20190704

S07 — R v Burnett, 2019 NSSC 97

UNODC SHERLOC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | 2019-04-12

Access: Opened and read

Summarizes Burnett's conviction and later ten-year sentence, including trafficking, theft, laundering, obstruction, fabrication and breach of trust.

Limits: Secondary case summary, not judgment text; simplified chronology differs from some reporting. No verified appeal disposition.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: BURNETT-JUDGMENTS

S08 — Drug theft and corruption investigation

Serious Incident Response Team | SiRT | 2017-02-01

Access: Original case page and available summary inspected; summary truncates mid-sentence and linked full report was not opened.

Documents RCMP investigation under independent oversight; charges are not the conviction source.

Limits: This is an oversight charge-stage account, not a conviction judgment; the complete investigation report was not retrieved.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: SIRT-BURNETT-2015-029

S09 — Former RCMP Member Sentenced to 8 Years in Prison for Leadership of Drug Trafficking Conspiracy

US Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington | US Department of Justice | 2014-01-10

Access: Opened and read

Records Rapinder Singh Sidhu's October 2013 guilty plea and January 2014 eight-year sentence; describes his role in a Hells Angels-associated cocaine conspiracy.

Limits: Prosecutor account, not independently retrieved US docket. Sidhu was a former RCMP member; offending does not establish serving RCMP-command participation.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: SIDHU-DOJ-20140110

S10 — Sidhu sentence reporting

The Canadian Press | iNFOnews | 2014-01-10

Access: Original syndication article inspected, including sentence, plea and former-member chronology.

Independent outlet coverage of the sentencing; do not infer wider command participation.

Limits: Court reporting, not a direct review of the trial docket or sentencing reasons.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-SIDHU-20140110

S11 — Ortis sentencing report

Associated Press | Associated Press | 2024-02-07

Access: Original AP article inspected, including offence counts, sentence credit and judge-reported uncertainty about motive.

Intelligence disclosure, not a drug-trafficking conviction.

Limits: Court reporting rather than direct judgment access; subsequent developments are separately catalogued.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: AP-ORTIS-20240207

S12 — Ortis sentence appeal statement

Public Prosecution Service of Canada | PPSC via CNW | 2024-02-07

Access: Public PPSC release distributed through CNW inspected in full.

Crown position and conviction counts; not an appellate judgment.

Limits: Crown account and notice of appeal; not a judgment disposing of the appeal.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PPSC-ORTIS-20240207

S13 — Ortis day-parole and appeals follow-up

Jim Bronskill / The Canadian Press | CityNews | 2026-09-25

Access: Original Canadian Press syndication inspected, including parole chronology and both continuing appeals.

Latest reviewed follow-up; subsequent docket developments remain unchecked.

Limits: Subsequent docket developments remain unchecked; this is the September 2026 account.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-ORTIS-20260925

S14 — Brassington guilty plea

Marcella Bernardo and Denise Wong | CityNews | 2019-01-18

Access: Original CityNews article inspected, including pleas and conditional sentence.

Misconduct compromising a major organized-crime investigation; not a trafficking conviction.

Limits: Reporting was subject to a publication ban; full reasons and underlying admissions were not retrieved.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CITYNEWS-BRASSINGTON-20190118

S15 — Attew sentence

Camille Bains / The Canadian Press | iNFOnews | 2019-01-29

Access: Original syndication article inspected, including RCMP Act plea and eight additional stayed counts.

RCMP Act guilty plea; other stayed counts must not be reported as convictions.

Limits: Publication-ban limitations apply; the other charges are not convictions.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-ATTEW-20190129

S16 — Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia — Final Report, Executive Summary

Austin Cullen | Cullen Commission | 2022-06-15

Access: Primary PDF opened

Finds that dismantling proceeds-of-crime capacity left a major enforcement gap, and that policing repeatedly failed to pursue laundering alongside profit-driven crimes. Resources and priorities, not merely individual misconduct, are central.

Limits: Its no-corruption finding about named elected officials must not be generalized into proof that every officer is innocent; it also does not establish an RCMP trafficking conspiracy.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CULLEN-FINAL-2022

S17 — E-Nationalize charge decision

Dirk Meissner / The Canadian Press | CityNews | 2023-03-01

Access: Original Canadian Press syndication inspected, including reasons attributed to the special prosecutor.

Independent prosecutor declined charges; underlying review memorandum not obtained.

Limits: The underlying clear statement was not separately retrieved; reporting identifies obstacles rather than a trial acquittal.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-ENATIONALIZE-20230301

S18 — E-Pirate disclosure investigation

Sam Cooper | Global News | 2019-01-09

Access: Original article and relevant disclosure-error reporting inspected.

E-Pirate disclosure reporting.

Limits: Underlying records remain needed.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: GLOBAL-EPIRATE-20190109

S19 — E-Pirate disclosure commentary

Jonathan J. Rusch | Dipping Through Geometries | 2019-01-10

Access: Original commentary inspected; its reliance on the Global investigation is explicit.

Derivative commentary, not independent corroboration of the underlying reporting.

Limits: Derivative account shares S18 source family; it is not independent factual corroboration.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: GLOBAL-EPIRATE-20190109

S20 — Interview with Sam Cooper

Sebastian Rotella | ProPublica | 2023-01-06

Access: Original interview passages inspected.

Interview discussing Cooper’s institutional-capture arguments.

Limits: Attributed views; no adjudication.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PROPUBLICA-COOPER-20230106

S21 — Falkland report

Sam Cooper | The Bureau | 2024-11-01

Access: Original headline, byline, date and very short public preview inspected; paid remainder remains inaccessible.

Do not describe the inaccessible remainder as independently verified.

Limits: Only the visible preview was reviewed; substantive claims in the inaccessible remainder cannot be assessed.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: BUREAU-FALKLAND-20241101

S22 — Palango on RCMP governance

Carlito Pablo | The Georgia Straight | 2010-07-28

Access: Original interview article inspected, including attributed structural-governance arguments.

Structural critique rather than evidence of a universal trafficking conspiracy.

Limits: Reported opinions and interview claims; no underlying book or complete source archive was read.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: STRAIGHT-PALANGO-20100728

S23 — Dispersing the Fog review

Charlie Smith | The Georgia Straight | 2008-11-05

Access: Original review inspected, including the specific factual errors the reviewer identifies.

Includes criticism of factual errors; a book is not a substitute for its underlying records.

Limits: Review of a book, not direct verification of the book and its complete evidentiary record.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: STRAIGHT-REVIEW-20081105

S24 — Dispersing the Fog: Inside the Secret World of Ottawa and the RCMP — review

Dan Rowe, Quill & Quire | Quill & Quire | 2008-11

Access: Opened and read

Finds Palango's catalogue of RCMP failures useful but criticizes speculative conspiracy material.

Limits: Review assesses a book; not proof or disproof of any individual criminal allegation. Full book not read in this project.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: QQ-REVIEW-200811

S25 — Anatomy of a Cover-Up: The Truth about the RCMP and the Nova Scotia Massacres

Paul Palango; publisher information by Random House Canada | Penguin Random House Canada | 2025-06-10

Access: Publisher description and author biography retrieved; full book not read

Documents Palango's substantial reach, Globe and Mail editorial background and book's institutional-cover-up thesis.

Limits: Publisher marketing is not independent verification of allegations. No claim made to have read the full book or to verify every underlying document.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PRH-PALANGO

S26 — Nicholls jury verdict announcement

US Attorney, Southern District of Georgia | US Department of Justice | 2026-01-29

Access: Original prosecutor release inspected, including jury-verdict description and case evidence summary.

Counterexample to universal fabrication; underlying trial docket not retrieved.

Limits: Prosecutor account of a verdict; underlying trial docket and any later sentencing record were not retrieved.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: NICHOLLS-DOJ-20260129

S27 — Nicholls investigation follow-up

RCMP | RCMP | 2026-02-05

Access: Original RCMP follow-up inspected, including linked US prosecution release.

Same prosecution event as S26; not a separate trafficking incident.

Limits: Official account of the same prosecution as S26; agency participation and valuation claims require their own supporting records.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: NICHOLLS-RCMP-20260205

S28 — Man connected to Falkland drug lab pleads guilty to trying to send boxes of drugs to Philippines

Kim Bolan, Vancouver Sun/Postmedia | 2026-09-02

Access: Original publisher page inaccessible; substantive original article text retrieved through an indexed archive.

Bolan reports Randhawa's September 2 guilty pleas, including attempted export of 310 kg methamphetamine, and says the agreed facts did not mention the Falkland superlab. This is a concrete gap between the broad raid narrative and the plea's disclosed scope. Sentencing was deferred to the new year.

Limits: Actual agreed statement and court docket not obtained. Reports of the lab's criminal-group connections are attributed to sources; civil forfeiture allegations remain disputed. Property owner denied participation. No public evidence here demonstrates police complicity.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: POSTMEDIA-BOLAN-FALKLAND-20260902

S29 — Inside the Falkland Superlab: How RCMP Refusals to Cooperate With the DEA Fueled a Cross-Border Tariff Crisis

Sam Cooper, The Bureau | 2025-08-22

Access: Substantive indexed original text read; full subscription article not read.

Reports allegations of RCMP refusal to cooperate on precursor intelligence, including on-record criticism from former acting DEA head Derek Maltz. It ties those allegations to a broader tariff dispute.

Limits: US officials are interested parties, not neutral adjudicators. Reporter-accessible claims are not Canadian court findings. Cooperation logs, contemporaneous referrals and complete Canadian responses are needed. Geopolitical interpretation is the author's interpretation.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: BUREAU-FALKLAND-20250822

S30 — RCMP Told U.S. Agencies Falkland Was 'Not an Open Discussion.' A Year Later, No One Has Been Charged With Running the Superlab

Sam Cooper, The Bureau | 2026-09-09

Access: Original public opening read; subscription remainder not accessible.

Public opening reports an anonymous US official's account of a restricted June 2025 RCMP briefing, and contrasts limited prosecution outcomes with the raid announcement.

Limits: Page is dated September 9, 2026; prior report's September 2025 date is incorrect. Headline's 'A Year Later' is imprecise against an October 2024 raid. Paywall prevents verification of full article. Alleged stonewalling does not prove drug trafficking.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: BUREAU-FALKLAND-20260909

S31 — Surrey RCMP bust major fentanyl lab and arrest man with drugs stashed up his ass

Craig Takeuchi, Georgia Straight | 2021-05-19

Access: Substantive original article text retrieved in search.

Reports an April 19 search of a Port Coquitlam warehouse, announced May 13 by Surrey RCMP. The reported seizure was 37 kg chemicals with estimated potential yield of 26 kg pure fentanyl, converted to 13 million potentially fatal doses.

Limits: Not 26 kg finished fentanyl seized and not a Surrey-located laboratory. Separate narrative about a later street arrest should not be merged into the laboratory case. Does not independently test chemical analysis or demonstrate dishonest police messaging.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: STRAIGHT-TAKEUCHI-20210519

S32 — Significant items seized in national operation targeting fentanyl

RCMP National Headquarters | 2025-02-26

Access: Original release text retrieved in search.

CIROC's December 9, 2024–January 18, 2025 operation reported 489 occurrences, 524 arrests and 46.17 kg fentanyl seized; some investigations remained active.

Limits: Multiagency totals, not RCMP-only figures or convictions. Underlying case list, unique-person count, double-count controls, purity and sustained disruption outcomes absent.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: SPRINT1-RCMP-20250226

S33 — Canadian law enforcement seized 386 kg of fentanyl in Canadian Integrated Response to Organized Crime-endorsed enforcement initiative

RCMP National Headquarters | 2025-12-02

Access: Full original release opened and read.

Sprint 2.0 covered May 20–October 31, 2025 and reported 386 kg fentanyl plus 8,136 arrests and charges, drawn from participating agencies.

Limits: The combined arrests-and-charges measure cannot be read as 8,136 distinct people, convictions or fentanyl convictions. Nor is a five-month, expanded-participation total directly comparable with the shorter first sprint.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: SPRINT2-RCMP-20251202

S34 — Health Canada's Drug Analysis Platform: Data sources and limitations

Health Canada | 2026-07-16

Access: Full original methodological page opened and read.

DAS says purity is measured for approximately 1% of samples over the past decade, on request for selected substances. Dashboard samples lack seizure-level date/quantity identifiers; repeated samples can come from one seizure; submission priorities affect trends.

Limits: Does not show any particular lab seizure lacked quantification. Requires case-specific certificates, sampling design and mass records before evaluating a particular police quantity.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: HC-DAS-LIMITATIONS-20260716

S35 — Measuring Illicit Cannabis Seizures in Canada: Methods, Practices and Recommendations

Fatima Mawani, Anton Maslov and Austin Lawrence | 2017

Access: Primary report opened; relevant methodology sections inspected.

Directly examines RCMP/CBSA seizure measurement and media reporting. Identifies inconsistent measurements, retail-versus-wholesale value problems, unreconciled databases and selection effects. Rejects treating an increase in seizures alone as increased production.

Limits: Cannabis-specific and based on then-current systems; cannot prove fentanyl estimates fabricated or current systems unchanged. Provides an audit framework, not a finding of criminal misconduct.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PUBLICSAFETY-SEIZURES-2017

S36 — House of Commons Debates, September 20, 2022: response on fentanyl lethality

Government response recorded in Hansard | 2022-09-20

Access: Relevant primary parliamentary response opened and read.

Response says a universal human lethal dose of pure fentanyl has not been determined, and explains variation by tolerance, route, drug combinations and health; the two-milligram threshold is precautionary.

Limits: Does not imply fentanyl is safe. Supports rejecting an automatic conversion of nominal dose counts to deaths prevented.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: HANSARD-FENTANYL-20220920

S37 — RCMP reviewing how it handles fentanyl

Terry Haig, Radio Canada International, reporting CBC | 2019-02-12

Access: Substantive original RCI reporting retrieved; underlying CBC article inaccessible.

Reports RCMP coordinator Luc Chicoine acknowledging that incidental-exposure risk had been overstated and reviewing handling policies. Related original CBC item is Catharine Tunney's 'Mounties dial back warnings about dangers of fentanyl exposure for police'.

Limits: Original CBC URL could not be opened: https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/rcmp-fentanyl-handling-1.5014241 . This is a documented correction, not evidence that officers deliberately lied.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CBC-RCI-EXPOSURE-20190212

S38 — ACMT and AACT Position Statement: Preventing Occupational Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analog Exposure to Emergency Responders

Michael J. Moss and colleagues | 2017-08-25

Access: Primary position-statement excerpt retrieved; complete article not opened in this source stream.

Explains extremely low risk from incidental responder contact and why ordinary dermal contact is unlikely to cause opioid toxicity.

Limits: Incidental contact differs from ingestion, injection or significant airborne exposure; do not turn this into an assertion that fentanyl cannot harm responders under any circumstances.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: ACMT-AACT-EXPOSURE-2017

S39 — It's time for journalists to stop reporting uncritically on drug busts

Dustin Godfrey, The Bind | 2023-09-24

Access: Full original commentary opened and read.

Examines numerous outlets repeating the RCMP's Lumby superlab release and challenges the assumption that seizures necessarily improve health. Author discusses prior newsroom practice at Burnaby Beacon.

Limits: Useful documented media-framing critique. Strong causal language about prohibition and deaths exceeds what observational seizure studies establish about one raid. Not an investigation establishing officer corruption.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: BIND-GODFREY-20230924

S40 — Two men jailed 11 years for running large drug lab near Lumby

Madison Reeve, with files from Nicholas Johansen, Castanet | 2023-08-15

Access: Full original court report opened and read.

Reports court sentencing of Trent Fussi and Robyn Bryson following guilty pleas, giving concrete support for actual production and prosecution in the Lumby case. Reported valuation was after hypothetical cutting/mixing, not cash seized.

Limits: Reporter account, not downloaded judgment. Do not describe six convictions as six identical offences or assume every suspect was convicted of fentanyl production.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CASTANET-REEVE-LUMBY-20230815

S41 — Do big drug busts actually cause more harm?

Rafferty Baker, CBC News | 2024-11-22

Access: BCCSU-hosted excerpt read; original CBC article inaccessible.

Questions health-benefit claims after a Surrey RCMP seizure, including 36 kg reported fentanyl, and presents competing accounts of disruption.

Limits: Only BCCSU-hosted excerpt read; do not infer full article's sourcing or conclusions. BCCSU is an interested policy/research institution hosting an excerpt, not the original publisher.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CBC-BAKER-BUSTS-20241122

S42 — Police drug seizures do more harm than good, B.C. experts say

Charlie Carey, CityNews Vancouver | 2024-03-19

Access: Full original article opened and read.

Interviews Nicole Luongo and Corey Ranger about seizures and overdose risks, including Campbell River RCMP. The article acknowledges correlation versus causation.

Limits: Ranger's causal interpretation of an advisory following a raid is testimony, not a controlled evaluation. Check primary studies; sequence alone cannot establish causation.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CITYNEWS-CAREY-SEIZURES-20240319

S43 — A Scoping Review of Law Enforcement Drug Seizures and Overdose Mortality in the United States

Manuel Cano, Patricia Timmons, Madeline Hooten, Kaylin Sweeney and Sehun Oh | 2024-01-11

Access: Full primary article opened; methods and discussion inspected.

Fourteen US studies were included; most found at least one positive association between seizure measures and mortality, especially fentanyl-related measures.

Limits: Many studies concern seized-drug indicators as markers of market toxicity, rather than tests of raids causing deaths. Do not convert 86% positive associations into 86% proof that busts kill. US setting; no RCMP-specific causal finding.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CANO-SEIZURE-REVIEW-2024

S44 — Spatiotemporal Analysis Exploring the Effect of Law Enforcement Drug Market Disruptions on Overdose, Indianapolis, Indiana, 2020–2021

Bradley Ray and colleagues | 2023-07

Access: Primary indexed abstract and publication details read; complete paper not opened.

Tests geographic and temporal clustering of overdoses after opioid seizures, reporting associations in Indianapolis administrative records.

Limits: Observational design and local context limit causal inference and transfer to BC. Useful for designing a Vancouver test, not declaring consequences of Falkland proven.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: RAY-INDIANAPOLIS-2023

S45 — RCMP's 2023–24 Departmental Results Report

Royal Canadian Mounted Police | 2024

Access: Primary report opened; federal-policing performance table inspected.

Table 1.1 reports no available result for the degree of disruption of criminal activities/networks for 2021–22, 2022–23 or 2023–24.

Limits: Missing published measures are an accountability gap, not proof that no networks were disrupted. Other indicators use different definitions; avoid misleading cross-year comparisons.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: RCMP-RESULTS-2023-2024

S46 — Fentanyl traffickers using Chinese networks to buy chemicals and launder cash / The dirty money behind Canada's deadly fentanyl trade

Zak Vescera and Kim Bolan, IJF/Postmedia | 2026-11-12

Access: Original metadata verified; substantive text read on a mirror; original full article inaccessible.

Reports internal FINTRAC documents obtained by access requests on precursor finance and laundering, limited laboratory prosecutions, and differing official accounts of supply pathways. It revisits Falkland's limited plea scope.

Limits: Documentary intelligence remains intelligence, not convictions. Original full article was not accessible through the tool; mirrored text was. Verify underlying FINTRAC releases and court files before making allegations about named suspects.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: IJF-POSTMEDIA-FENTANYL-20261112

S47 — Did 90 kilograms of drugs come from largest fentanyl lab in Canadian history? RCMP superintendent hedges, calling it only 'significant'

Paul J. Henderson, Something Worth Reading | 2026-04-15

Access: Full original article opened; numerical and date inconsistencies flagged.

Asks RCMP about the basis for largest-lab descriptions, organized-crime links, destinations and street value; records police declining unsupported numerical valuations.

Limits: Article itself lists 39.3 kg fentanyl/analogues/mixtures but says this exceeds Falkland's fentanyl, which conflicts with Falkland's 54 kg claim; photo caption also says 2025 whereas article says 2026. Retain as lead, not clean quantitative evidence.

Status: LEAD_ONLY | Family: HENDERSON-CHILLIWACK-20260415

S48 — Dirty Money — Part 2: Turning the Tide

Peter M. German and Associates | 2019-03-31

Access: Primary PDF opened

Reports no dedicated federally funded criminal money-laundering investigators in BC at the review date. Its inquiry distinguished 26 established positions, 11 staffed regular-member posts, five working investigators, and civil-forfeiture referrals.

Limits: This is a dated staffing snapshot. Other federal investigators could encounter laundering; provincial JIGIT resources existed. German retired as an RCMP deputy commissioner, a relevant affiliation.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-02

S49 — Rebuilding the Trust: Report of the Task Force on Governance and Cultural Change in the RCMP

Task Force chaired by David Brown | 2007-12-14

Access: Primary PDF opened

Calls for radical governance reform. Describes command intimidation, a weak internal challenge function, and reluctance to transmit bad news to senior management.

Limits: Addresses governance after pension/insurance problems, not a finding that leadership trafficked drugs. It also acknowledges professional internal investigations.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-03

S50 — Broken Dreams, Broken Lives: The Devastating Effects of Sexual Harassment on Women in the RCMP

Michel Bastarache, Independent Assessor | 2020-11-19

Access: Primary PDF opened; release date verified via Public Safety

Based on 3,086 claims and 644 interviews, finds systemic misogynistic and homophobic culture involving leaders and members, and doubts that internal reform alone can resolve it.

Limits: The sample consists of claimants, not a random workforce survey. The report addresses harassment and discrimination; it is not evidence of a drug-trafficking conspiracy.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-04

S51 — Access at issue: The need for leadership

Caroline Maynard, Information Commissioner of Canada | 2020-11-17

Access: Full primary webpage opened

Finds systemic delays, inadequate responses to the watchdog, and ineffective improvement strategies. Directly assigns responsibility to senior leadership and the minister for fixing access failures.

Limits: A finding of transparency failures does not identify the motive for withholding any particular drug record or prove records were fabricated.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-05

S52 — Special Report on the Federal Policing Mandate of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians | 2023-11-07

Access: Primary PDF opened; public release date verified

Documents poor data integrity, weak governance and prioritization, diverted resources, and unsuitable recruitment/training. Warns that reported project counts cannot establish the magnitude of change because data quality and classification changed.

Limits: Public report is redacted. It gives explanations for failures and recognizes reform initiatives and successful operations; it does not establish deliberate criminal collusion.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-06

S53 — Review of the RCMP's Crime Reduction-Type Units

Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP | 2020-03-31

Access: Indexed primary text retrieved; direct page fetch returned 502; index and yearly report corroborate date/scope

Examines accountability and effectiveness of units in BC, Alberta and New Brunswick. Identifies absent national policy and inadequate exchange of good practices, while acknowledging local successes.

Limits: Excluded joint-agency operations. It was not an audit of all federal drug operations. Page modification dates should not be mistaken for the 2020 report date.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-07

S54 — Complaint Process: Frequently Asked Questions

Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP

Access: Extensive indexed primary text retrieved; direct fetch timed out

Explains that public-complaint review is remedial. The commission does not control separate Code of Conduct or criminal investigations.

Limits: Do not merge CRCC complaint totals, internal discipline cases, dismissals and criminal charges into a single corruption rate.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-08

S55 — Measuring the impact of law enforcement on organized crime

Allan Castle | 2008-02-22

Access: Full primary PDF opened

Critiques process measures being treated as outcomes in organized-crime enforcement, with an explicit Canadian focus; proposes community outcome indicators.

Limits: Conceptual/methodological analysis, not forensic proof a particular seizure was false. Author affiliation was RCMP Pacific Region Criminal Analysis.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-09

S56 — Measuring the effectiveness of drug law enforcement

Katie Willis, Jessica Anderson and Peter Homel | 2011-02-03

Access: Full primary text opened

Shows why arrest and seizure totals can reflect policing effort rather than market impact; develops a broader performance-measurement framework.

Limits: Australian research; transferable evaluation method, not RCMP-specific evidence. Does not conclude every seizure or intervention is ineffective.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-10

S57 — Money Laundering, Organized Crime, and Police Governance

Yvon Dandurand | 2020-05-25

Access: Full primary webpage opened; linked longer PDF failed to fetch

Argues that occasional disruption operations and police-defined success metrics cannot substitute for sustained strategy and stronger civilian governance; discusses BC money-laundering enforcement gaps.

Limits: Argument drawing on existing research, not new proof of individual criminal conduct. Some money-volume estimates discussed were estimates, not audited totals.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-11

S58 — The temporal relationship between drug supply indicators: an audit of international government surveillance systems

Dan Werb, Thomas Kerr, Bohdan Nosyk, Steffanie Strathdee, Julio Montaner and Evan Wood | 2013

Access: Full primary article opened; publication metadata differ on exact day so year used

Finds broadly rising seizures alongside cheaper and more potent drugs in long-term international datasets, questioning whether enforcement totals establish reduced availability.

Limits: Ecological data, inconsistent coverage, and no causal counterfactual. Does not assess current fentanyl markets or prove RCMP dishonesty. Author and funding affiliations are disclosed.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-12

S59 — Horizontal Evaluation of the Canadian Drugs and Substances Strategy

Office of Audit and Evaluation, Health Canada and Public Health Agency of Canada | 2023-08

Access: Primary PDF opened

Reports enforcement outputs but could not evaluate the number/share of RCMP investigations with a transnational link because the methodology changed in 2021–22. Notes wider data quality limitations.

Limits: A government evaluation drawing partly on partner reporting, not independent chemical validation of seizures or verification of claimed lives saved.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: OVERSIGHT-OV-13

S60 — RCMP background on response to Bastarache

RCMP

Access: Indexed source information retrieved; full document not reviewed in supplied dossier.

Agency describes initiatives and progress tracker; attribute to RCMP, not independently validated reform.

Limits: Supplementary context; underlying findings and implementation require separate verification.

Status: CONTEXT_ONLY | Family: RCMP-BASTARACHE-RESPONSE

S61 — RCMP Access to Information annual report 2024–25

RCMP

Access: Indexed source information retrieved; full document not reviewed in supplied dossier.

Agency reports fewer complaints, but request volume also decreased; evaluate rates and completion times rather than raw total.

Limits: Supplementary context; underlying findings and implementation require separate verification.

Status: CONTEXT_ONLY | Family: RCMP-ATI-2024-2025

S62 — Police Investigating Police — 2009

Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP | 2009-08-11

Access: Indexed source information retrieved; full document not reviewed in supplied dossier.

Public inquiry released August 11, 2009; studies serious injury/death investigations, not drug trafficking, useful historical accountability context.

Limits: Supplementary context; underlying findings and implementation require separate verification.

Status: CONTEXT_ONLY | Family: CRCC-POLICE-INVESTIGATING-POLICE-2009

S63 — Dirty Money 2018 government release and review context

British Columbia Ministry of Attorney General | 2018-06-27

Access: Indexed source information retrieved; full document not reviewed in supplied dossier.

Distinguish report dated March 31, 2018, revised privacy version June 19, and release June 27; original PDF failed direct fetch.

Limits: Supplementary context; underlying findings and implementation require separate verification.

Status: CONTEXT_ONLY | Family: BC-DIRTY-MONEY-20180627

S64 — Annual Report 2018–2019: Operation Handshake

Public Prosecution Service of Canada | 2019

Access: Relevant section retrieved and read

Records Burnett's ports-unit command role, diversion of 10 kg of seized cocaine, substitution/destruction concealment, approximate $100,000 proceeds and seven convictions.

Limits: Prosecutor account; underlying verdict not retrieved directly. Corroborated by independent courtroom reporting. Does not establish higher-command complicity.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PPSC—Burnett/Operation Handshake

S65 — R v Burnett, 2019 NSSC 212

Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Justice James L. Chipman | 2019-07-04

Access: Locator verified; direct retrieval returned 403; CanLII counterpart also blocked

Sentencing decision locator for the Burnett case; case identity and sentence corroborated by legal summaries and independent court reports.

Limits: Judgment text not directly read. Do not attribute verbatim passages as independently checked against the original.

Status: LOCATOR_ONLY | Family: Nova Scotia courts—Burnett sentencing

S66 — Former Mountie who led cocaine smuggling ring to be sentenced in U.S.

The Canadian Press | 2014-01-08

Access: Substantive search result text retrieved and read

Reports court-document allegations and Sidhu's RCMP departure in 2003, supplying essential former-member context for his trafficking case.

Limits: Sentencing preview predates final sentence. A corrupt border-services employee mentioned in the case must not be relabelled an RCMP officer.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: Canadian Press—Sidhu sentencing preview

S67 — Ex-BC Mountie who informed gangsters, bought drugs on the job gets 18-month sentence

Levi Landry, iNFOnews | 2026-08-29

Access: Opened and read

Reports Soukary's eighteen-month sentence for one breach-of-trust conviction and judicial account of disclosure to criminal associates; also describes the undercover investigation.

Limits: Thirteen original charges were not thirteen convictions. Undercover officers portrayed corruption. Defence entrapment concerns were not resolved in a trial.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: iNFOnews—Landry/Soukary sentencing

S68 — Ex-Surrey Mountie to serve 18 months for breach of trust after being caught in sting

CBC News; syndicated by Yahoo | 2026-08-30

Access: Substantive syndicated search result retrieved and read

Corroborates Soukary's single breach-of-trust conviction, eighteen-month sentence and confidential-information disclosures during 2020–21.

Limits: Syndicated article; original CBC page not retrieved. Distinguish initial drug/robbery charges from the single conviction.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CBC—Soukary sentencing

S69 — R v Soukary, 2026 BCSC 1655

Supreme Court of British Columbia; Justice Murray B. Blok | 2026-08-27

Access: Locator and citation verified; court/CanLII text unavailable

Sentencing judgment locator; April 23, 2026 guilty plea and August 27 sentence independently corroborated by court reporting and legal indexes.

Limits: Full primary text was not read. No final appeal status independently verified.

Status: LOCATOR_ONLY | Family: BC courts—Soukary sentencing

S70 — How a major undercover investigation nabbed a corrupt rookie Surrey Mountie

Kim Bolan, Vancouver Sun/Postmedia | 2026-07-20

Access: Original link verified through author's post; direct article blocked; unofficial mirror read as lead

Describes a reporting method based on recorded court proceedings and agreed facts in the Soukary case; useful source for detailed chronology and investigative methods.

Limits: Original article unavailable; unofficial mirror is not a substitute for original verification. Full facts should be checked against judgment/agreed statement. Protected identities preserved.

Status: LEAD_ONLY | Family: Postmedia—Bolan/Soukary investigation

S71 — Surrey Six investigator reassigned for alleged relationship with witness

Kim Bolan, Vancouver Sun | 2010-01-27

Access: Retrieved search text

Early reporting on investigator reassignment.

Limits: Initial allegations require later outcomes.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: Postmedia—Bolan/Surrey Six 2010

S72 — Mountie who investigated ‘Surrey six’ gang murders pleads guilty in B.C. court

The Canadian Press | 2019-01-29

Access: Opened and read

Records David Attew's RCMP Act plea and distinguishes Derek Brassington's breach-of-trust/obstruction pleas and conditional sentence.

Limits: Attew and Brassington faced different offences and outcomes. This report predates later litigation; witness-related publication restrictions require care.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-ATTEW-20190129

S73 — R v Haevischer, 2023 SCC 11 — Case in Brief

Supreme Court of Canada staff | 2023-04-28

Access: Opened and read

Explains the Supreme Court requirement for an evidentiary hearing on the stay application because it was not manifestly frivolous.

Limits: Case in Brief is not the reasons for judgment. The ruling did not establish every misconduct allegation; the 2026 renewed-application outcome must accompany it.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: SCC—Haevischer procedural decision

S74 — ‘Surrey Six’ killer loses bid to throw out murder convictions

The Canadian Press | 2026-08-28

Access: Opened and read

Reports rejection of Haevischer's renewed stay application on August 27, 2026, with murder convictions remaining and most allegations rejected.

Limits: Some issues were described as troubling/problematic but insufficient for a stay. The ruling does not erase officers' separate guilty pleas. Full 2026 BCSC 1623 judgment not retrieved.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: Canadian Press—Haevischer 2026 stay outcome

S75 — PPSC Appeals Sentence Imposed on Cameron Jay Ortis

Public Prosecution Service of Canada | 2024-02-07

Access: Full substantive release retrieved in search

Records Ortis's November 22, 2023 verdict, fourteen-year sentence, and Crown notice of sentence appeal.

Limits: Secrets-law, computer and breach-of-trust offences, not drug-trafficking convictions. Prosecutor account is paired with independent reporting and defence position.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: PPSC-ORTIS-20240207

S76 — Ex-RCMP intelligence official convicted in secrets case has been granted day parole

Jim Bronskill, The Canadian Press | 2026-09-25

Access: Opened and read

Reports parole-board records, Ortis's day parole, and continuing defence and Crown appeals; includes his trial explanation and prosecutor disagreement.

Limits: Senior civilian intelligence role is not a sworn-officer rank. Day parole is not an acquittal. No final appeal judgment located in this review.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: CP-ORTIS-20260925

S77 — Justice denied

Douglas J. Johnston, Winnipeg Free Press | 2022-05-14

Access: Opened and read relevant full review

Credits Palango's investigation while evaluating the Wortman-informant theory as circumstantial and conjectural.

Limits: Reviewer's assessment, not adjudication or independent verification of every underlying claim. Published before final MCC report.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: Winnipeg Free Press—Johnston/Palango review

S78 — Digging for the truth

Donald Benham, Winnipeg Free Press | 2025-08-16

Access: Substantive search-result review text read

Praises Palango's persistent questioning while distinguishing facts, speculation and errors.

Limits: Book review; full underlying book not read. Not an independent evidentiary finding of a leadership-wide drug conspiracy.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: Winnipeg Free Press—Benham/Palango review

S79 — Nova Scotia mass killer accumulated cash through ‘illegitimate or suspicious’ means

Lyndsay Armstrong, The Canadian Press; CityNews syndication | 2022-07-19

Access: Opened and read

Reports inquiry banking evidence concerning Wortman's withdrawal and the commission's then lack of evidence for police-informant/organized-crime claims; acknowledges unexplained income.

Limits: Inquiry conclusion is attributed, not treated as proof that every secret relationship is impossible. Distinguish banking records from RCMP denial.

Status: REVIEWED | Family: Canadian Press—Armstrong/Wortman finances

S80 — Review of the Evidentiary Basis for the Rumour of the perpetrator being a Police Informant or RCMP Agent (COMM0063208)

Stephen Henkel, Mass Casualty Commission | 2022-08-13

Access: Listed document verified; seven-page PDF opened but no extractable text or usable image bytes

Primary document identified for detailed follow-up on the Wortman-informant theory.

Limits: Full contents and conclusions not read. Screenshot outputs were placeholders. Catalogue metadata is not substantive verification.

Status: LOCATOR_ONLY | Family: Mass Casualty Commission—Henkel informant review

S81 — Local Hero

Taddle Creek; author not verified in this session

Access: Retrospective content retrieved via unvis.it mirror; direct original not read

Retrospective identifies researcher Dan Burke and describes Savoie's rank as inspector and December 21, 1992 death before the scheduled broadcast.

Limits: Pre-2006 events; historical context only. Verify original archive before relying on detailed chronology. Not an in-period prosecution.

Status: LEAD_ONLY | Family: Taddle Creek—Dan Burke/Savoie retrospective