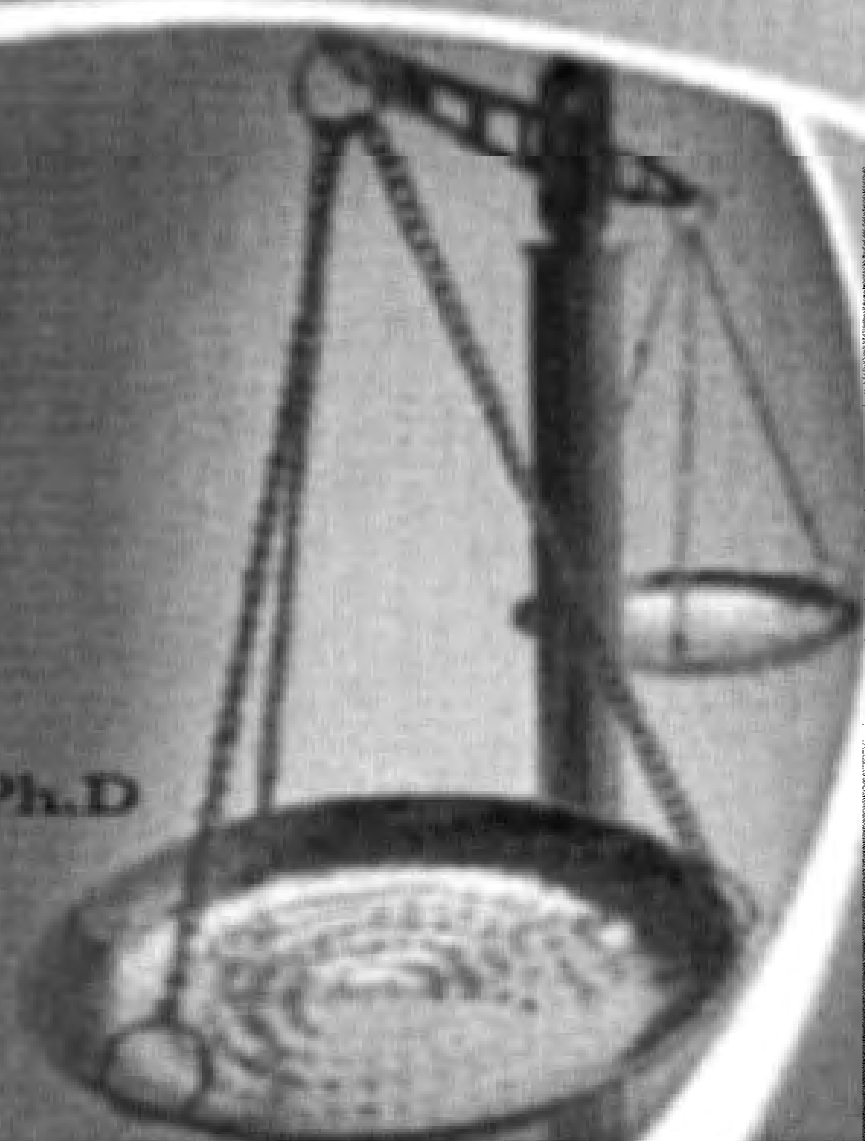


Did Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart Commit a Crime?

An Investigative Report on the
Destruction of E-gaming Records

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May 5, 2018



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by

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Index

Introduction.....	4
1. The Ontario gas plant case.....	6
2. The PEI e-gaming case	9
3. Did Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart commit a crime when they ordered the destruction of e-gaming records?.....	10
3.1 Prior knowledge of a moral and legal duty not to destroy government records.....	11
3.2 The “scorched earth” nature of the order to destroy government records.....	19
3.3 Preemptive interruption of well-established protocols for record dispensation.....	19
4. Why didn't the Auditor General or Attorney General call for a criminal investigation into e-gaming?.....	25
5. My Interview with Sergeant Graeme Shaw of the RCMP Federal Crimes Investigation Unit.....	28
6. Conclusion.....	31
Appendix “ A ”: Supplemental Information on Motives for Criminal Intent.....	34

Introduction

The Federal Investigations Unit of the RCMP recently issued a News Release (Guardian, April 16) announcing that: "After an extensive investigation into allegations in relation to what was known as e-gaming, including conducting over 50 interviews, there was no evidence of criminality, or grounds to lay any charges."

I have been conducting my own investigation into e-gaming over the past year, and I am now convinced the RCMP erred in their finding. My research found sufficient reason to believe Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart each committed a crime, and charges should therefore be laid against the former Premier and current Deputy Minister of Finance.

This report systematically lays out the facts and arguments for this conclusion. I have attempted to make this report as concise as possible by providing numerous links to supporting documents and source material, rather than citing those documents even more extensively than I have.

There were many improprieties; incidents of non-compliance with government policies and procedures; apparent conflicts of interest; and occasions where provincial laws were broken with the e-gaming initiative; as was confirmed by the PEI Auditor General's (AG) special report on e-gaming.

There may have been, therefore, other crimes committed by a number of other people involved with e-gaming, or possibly even other crimes by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart. However, this report deals solely with the issue of the destruction of e-gaming records ordered by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart, with an eye to determining whether those acts constituted a criminal offence. The scope of the information I have considered for this report is as follows:

- All e-gaming news reports on e-gaming from Island newspapers and CBC ;
- All PEI Legislative Assembly Hansard records mentioning “e- gaming”;
- The Auditor General's 2016 Report on e-gaming; *Special Assignment: Government Involvement with the E-gaming Initiative and Financial Services Platform*;
- All transcripts of the seven (7) meetings which the all-party *Public Accounts Committee* (PAC) of the PEI Legislature held on e-gaming;
- All documents filed in the Capital Markets Technologies Inc (CMT) civil litigation legal action filed in the PEI Supreme Court; and
- An interview with Sergeant Graeme Shaw with the *Federal Investigations Unit* of the RCMP.

To find it reasonable to believe that a person known to have broken a particular law did so with criminal "intent" demands a very high bar. To accuse someone of a crime is not a trivial matter. Laws are broken for many reasons, and seldom constitute criminal offences. I have kept that in mind throughout the course of my investigation.

Given both the seriousness and sensitivity of my finding, I have taken care to document (with links to source material) all essential and relevant facts for the arguments and claims I am making in this report.

The "guide" and evaluative "criteria" upon which I relied to make what I believe is a reasonable determination that there was indeed the commission of similar but separate criminal offences by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart are adopted from a recent legal precedent, a remarkably similar case just adjudicated in Ontario.

So, before getting into the details surrounding the destruction of e-gaming records by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart in PEI, I'll first offer a summary overview of that case in Ontario, commonly referred to as the "gas plant" scandal. I believe that if the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) had conducted the e-gaming investigation in PEI - using the same standards and criteria for assessing whether criminal charges should be laid as they relied on in their investigation of the gas-plant case in Ontario - they would have filed one criminal charge against Robert Ghiz, and one criminal charge against Neil Stewart.

To be clear, I am not saying that either Robert Ghiz or Neil Stewart committed a crime. I am only saying that the information and uncontested facts available at this time warrant a criminal charge being laid against both men. Whether such a criminal charge would result in a guilty ruling for either Ghiz or Stewart is obviously a matter for the courts to decide.

1. The Ontario gas-plant scandal

On January 19, 2018, former Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty's Chief of Staff, David Livingston, was found guilty of one count of *Attempt to Commit Mischief to Data*, contrary to s. 430(5)(a) of the *Criminal Code*, and one count of *Unauthorized Use of a Computer*, contrary to s. 342.1. of the *Criminal Code*, for destroying government documents related to the Ontario Liberal government's decision to scrap two gas plants ahead of the 2011 election; a decision which allegedly cost Ontario taxpayers roughly \$1.1 billion.

That David Livingston authorized and arranged for the deletion of sensitive government records pertaining to the government's decision to cancel the gas plants, in breach of a provincial statute, was never at issue. In that respect, the facts demonstrated that he was guilty of contravening provisions of the provincial *Archives and Record-keeping Act*.

Of course, that did not mean that he was also guilty of committing a criminal offence. Timothy Lipson, the judge presiding in the case, made that distinction clear from the outset. He clarified in his Written Decision that his chief task and duty in determining whether Livingston was guilty of committing a crime with respect to either of the two charges filed against him rested on the issue of whether the Crown could demonstrate that David Livingston acted with criminal "intent":

Prior to issuing the verdicts, Lipson said that the case turned on whether the Crown could prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Livingston and Miller ordered the computers wiped **with the intent** to delete data that they had an obligation to retain. (My emphasis).

How was the deletion of data first discovered and then investigated by the OPP, leading to criminal charges?

When 56,000 government documents related to the gas-plant issue were tabled with the *Estimates Committee* of the Ontario Legislature, committee members soon realized there were no documents from the *Minister of Energy's* office. A formal request for documents was issued by the committee; however, no documents were provided.

The committee then issued an order to force compliance with the request for documents, to which the *Ministry of Energy* again refused to comply, citing issues of confidentiality and document sensitivity. Eventually, the Premier's former Chief of Staff was called before the committee and informed members that no political staff records were available. [For detailed information concerning this entire matter see: Report of the Committee's Request for Documents From the Ministry of Energy, August, 2012].

While the committee itself was trying to obtain gas-plant records from the *Ministry of Energy*, on April 12, 2013, NDP committee member Peter Tabuns lodged his own complaint with the *Privacy Commissioner* asking for an investigation into "...what appears to be a breach of protocol and a violation of the *Archives and Record-keeping Act* and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*."

On June 5, 2013, the Privacy Commissioner tabled her Report stating:

"While I cannot state with certainty that emails had been deleted improperly by the former Premier's staff during the transition to the new Premier in an effort to avoid transparency and accountability, **it strains credulity that no one knew that the practice of deleting all emails was not in compliance with applicable records management and retention policies.**" [My emphasis].

The *Information Commissioner's* report also found that the provincial law had been broken:

"The practice of indiscriminate deletion of all emails sent and received by the former Chief of Staff was in violation of the *Archives and Record-keeping Act, 2006 (ARA)* and the records retention schedule developed by Archives of Ontario for ministers' offices."

The *Information Commissioner's* report launched an OPP investigation just two days after it was tabled (April 14, 2013), which determined that it was McGuinty's Chief of Staff, David Livingston, who had ordered the destruction of the gas-plant records in the Minister's office, and criminal charges were filed against him.

On January 19, 2018, Judge Timothy Lipson found Livingston guilty of two charges: (1) an *Attempt to Commit Mischief to Data* contrary to s. 430(5)(a) of the *Criminal Code*, and (2) *Unauthorized Use of a Computer*, contrary to s. 342.1. of the *Criminal Code*. In his Ruling, Lipson stated:

Mr. Livingston's plan to eliminate sensitive and confidential work-related data, in my view, amounted to a "scorched earth" strategy, where information that could be potentially useful to adversaries, both within and outside of the Liberal Party, would be destroyed. (Para 176, p. 61)

On April 11, 2018, Justice Timothy Lipson sentenced Livingston to 4 months in jail, 1 year probation and 100 hrs of community service. A couple of comments from his Written Sentence are of particular relevance to the e-gaming case in PEI:

"This offence is very serious because it involves an attempt by the defendant to thwart the core values of accountability and transparency that are essential to the proper functioning of parliamentary democracy. **Mr. Livingston's plan was to deny the public its right to know about government decision-making with regard to the gas plant controversy.**" (para. 49, p. 8). [My emphasis].

"Mr. Livingston attempted to frustrate the operation of the mechanisms of government accountability. A denunciatory sentence is required to reaffirm society's legitimate expectation that those holding senior government positions conduct themselves with integrity and within the law. **It was not for Mr. Livingston to unilaterally decide what the public should or should not know about the steps taken by government in its decision-making on the gas plant controversy.**" (para. 57, p. 10). [My emphasis].

2. The PEI e-gaming case

As in the Ontario gas-plant case, the destruction of sensitive government e-gaming records was first discovered within the scope of an investigation seeking e-gaming records which were not provided. In the PEI case, however, it was PEI's Auditor General, Jane MacAdam, (not a Legislative Committee) who first learned e-gaming records had been destroyed in the course of undertaking a special audit into the failed e-gaming, loyalty card program, and the establishment of a financial services platform initiative. As she noted in her report:

"We are not confident that we received all relevant government records related to e-gaming, the loyalty card program, and the establishment of a financial services platform" (AG E-gaming report, section 7.1, p. 44).

NOTE: Although commonly referred to as the "e-gaming scandal or affair," all references to "e-gaming records" in this report are meant to also include records relating to the loyalty card program, and the establishment of a financial services platform, given that these were essentially three aspects or phases of the same provincial government file.

Why was the AG not confident she had received all the relevant e-gaming records? Because, as she went on to explain elsewhere in her report:

"E-mail accounts of some former senior government officials who were key participants in the e-gaming initiative, the loyalty card program, and/or the financial services platform were closed, deleted, and could not be recovered. We were not provided any e-mails or other government records for these individuals. We have received some records from other public bodies and sources external to government that should have been retained from these e-mail accounts." (AG E-gaming report, Appendix: Scope Limitations, p. 4)

The AG did not provide the names of those senior government officials who had their email accounts deleted in her report [Special Assignment: Government Involvement with the E-gaming Initiative and Financial Services Platform], nor would government disclose those names - despite being asked at least eighteen (18) separate times by Opposition MLAs during *Question Period* in the *Legislative Assembly*.

It was only when the AG appeared before the *Public Accounts Committee (PAC)* of the PEI Legislature looking into the e-gaming affair - following the release of the AG's *E-gaming Audit Report* on October 4, 2016 - that it became known that the deleted email accounts and missing e-gaming records belonged to three senior government bureaucrats heavily involved in the e-gaming file: (1) Chris LeClair, (Ghiz's Chief of Staff); (2) Melissa MacEachern, (former Deputy Minister of Tourism and Innovation); and (3) Rory Beck, (former Clerk of Executive Council).

MacAdam clarified for the committee members that “six years is the retention period for semi-active records” in the Premier's office [Public Accounts Committee Transcript, February 15, 2017, p. 118]; however, given the importance of the e-gaming file, those records would – or should – have been classified as “active” records to this day, and most of them would certainly have been deemed "archivable by the *Provincial Archivist*.

3. Did Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart commit a crime when they ordered the destruction of e-gaming records?

Both Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart ordered the destruction of sensitive e-gaming records - including the email accounts of senior bureaucrats involved in e-gaming containing e-gaming records. As with David Livingston in Ontario, this was contrary to the provincial law requiring those records to be retained, specifically, s. 19.1(1) of the *Archives and Records Act*.

Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart clearly intended for those emails to be destroyed when they ordered them deleted. That both Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart broke the law when they ordered the deletion of e-gaming records is not in dispute; the issue is whether there is reason to believe they did so to “...*thwart the core values of accountability and transparency that are essential to the proper functioning of parliamentary democracy*,” as Judge Lipson found was the case with David Livingston. As *Auditor General*, Jane MacAdam, stated at the outset of her report on e-gaming:

"1.4 Throughout this report, there are numerous examples of non-compliance with legislation, policies, and controls. Although the dollars involved were not always significant, these legislative and policy requirements are designed to minimize risk to government and protect the interests of taxpayers. **A number of decisions and actions demonstrated the lack of due regard for transparency and accountability.**" (p. 1) [My emphasis]

The e-gaming record destruction orders issued by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart were certainly prime examples of both "non-compliance with legislation" (aka, "breaking the law") and "decisions and actions" demonstrating a lack of due regard for transparency and accountability; however, it is also necessary to show that Ghiz and Stewart were aware of their moral and legal obligation not to destroy important and retainable e-gaming records to prove they acted with "intent" and therefore committed a crime.

But again, making that determination is ultimately the function and responsibility of the legal system and courts; however, all that is required to justify laying a charge for the crime of an *Attempt to Commit Mischief to Data* contrary to S. 430(5)(a) of the *Criminal Code* is a finding that there is *probable cause* to believe that Ghiz and Stewart attempted to commit mischief to data.

I believe the facts and arguments outlined in the following three sub-sections of this report offer sufficient cause to believe that Ghiz and Stewart attempted to commit mischief to data, and warrants laying a charge against each of them for the commission of this particular criminal code offence.

3.1 Prior knowledge of a moral and legal duty not to destroy government records

During the election campaign in the Spring of 2007, Robert Ghiz declared his intention to make government more accountable and transparent during a press conference at an event in Kensington, PEI:

"You are a Minister of the Crown. You are a representative of the people of Prince Edward Island. You have to be accountable to your constituents and to all people of Prince Edward Island. **You need to make sure that you are following your own laws, your own rules and your own regulations.** If you can't do that, you should not be serving." [Robert Ghiz, Guardian, May 24, 2007]. [My emphasis].

This particular news conference dealt specifically with Ghiz's well-articulated platform regarding the essential importance of strict accountability and transparency regarding the fulfilling of government duties and responsibilities in accordance with all "laws, rules and regulations" in force. Just five (5) days after that news conference, Ghiz was elected Premier of PEI with a majority Liberal government.

Although Ghiz clearly understood that he had a moral duty to abide by not only the established laws, but also the rules and regulations established in government, it is nonetheless conceivable that such rules and regulations may not have been in place when he assumed office as Premier; or perhaps there were ambiguous policies and procedures in place at that time regarding the retention and disposition of government records, especially regarding electronic files and email accounts. I have investigated this matter thoroughly and found that not to be the case.

Just two months prior to Ghiz's election (March, 2007), the *Public Archives and Records Office* of PEI issued an updated policy document specifically dealing with the retention and disposition of electronic government records:

Record Information Management: Managing Electronic Mail which not only offered clear guidelines for all government bodies and employees regarding the procedures and protocols to be followed for the classification, storage and deletion of government records, but tied those guidelines explicitly to both *Treasury Board's Recorded Information Management (RIM) Directives* [5.01 - Introduction; 5.02 - Policy Responsibilities; 5.03 - Core Program Elements] and statutory provisions in the Archives and Records Act.

It is instructive to cite several key aspects of that policy document:

Section 6: "The Archives & Records Act stipulates that records of the provincial government cannot be destroyed or permanently removed from government custody without the development of records retention and disposition schedules or a one-time destruction order, approved in writing by the Public Records Committee." (p. 4).

"In requiring that records not be destroyed without proper authority, the legislation recognizes that those who work and make decisions in the public interest must be accountable for their actions and decisions. The saving of records is an essential component of accountability." (p 5).

Treasury Board Directives on the retention and/or disposition of government records are equally clear in establishing the importance of adhering to the objectives and intent of the legislation the provincial government had enacted to protect government documents (e.g., the *Archives and Records Act*): those directives leave absolutely no ambiguity, confusion or room for justifying "exceptions" to the established procedures regarding the disposition of government records, including the belief that certain records were not important or "retainable". The decision to destroy provincial government records is legally reserved for one and only one person: the *Provincial Archivist*:

"All information created by or supplied to government must be regarded as government records. As such, you are bound by the provisions of the Archives Act regarding disposal of information. No recorded information should be disposed of except in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Archives Act." (p. 220) [My emphasis].

Given the existence of clear guidelines, policy documents, *Treasury Board Directives* and legislation, is it possible to explain the deletion of all e-gaming documents, including email accounts, from three of the key senior-level bureaucrats involved in e-gaming in such a way as to find probable cause that Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart did not attempt to commit mischief to data? As already noted, the *Archives and Records Act* does not regard the improper or unauthorized destruction of government records a trivial matter, and therefore offers unambiguous clarity regarding the prohibition of unauthorized document destruction:

19.1 Prohibition

(1) No person shall, with the intent to deprive a public body, the Public Archives and Records Office or the Provincial Archivist of the custody, control or use of, or access to, a public record, (a) destroy or damage a public record; (b) erase or remove information from a public record or make a public record illegible; (c) remove or conceal a public record from the public body or the Provincial Archivist; or (d) direct, counsel or cause any person to do anything mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c).

And the punitive consequences for causing the unauthorized destruction of government records stipulated in the Act are severe, as a result of an amendment made in early 2017::

19.1 Offence and penalty

(3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$10,000.

Discipline, termination

(4) In addition to and apart from the sanction provided for in subsection (3), an officer or employee of a public body who contravenes subsection (1) may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination from employment. 2017,c.60,s.18

The procedures that had been put in place - and were in place at the time Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart ordered the destruction of e-gaming records - required the creation of detailed schedules (the "chain of command" for these procedures are outlined in detail later in this report).

And we know from answers provided to the members of the *Public Accounts Committee* by the *Auditor General* that the email accounts containing e-gaming records belonging to Chris LeClair, Rory Beck and Melissa MacEachern were destroyed and permanently removed from government custody without retention and disposition schedules first being prepared and approved.

Nor was there a one-time *Destruction Order* approved by the *Public Records Committee*. In fact, such was also the case for all types of e-gaming records for these three individuals, not just electronic records contained in email or other electronic storage accounts such as text-messaging accounts:

Ms. Compton: Thank you. Lastly, and moving on to 7.7, records retention schedules, they're enshrined in our law and they are a legal requirement. You found that the Department of Innovation and Advanced Learning, Innovation PEI and the Department of Tourism and Culture all failed to have schedules as required by law? **Jane MacAdam:** Yes, we did note these three entities did not have records retention and disposition schedules, complete schedules on file. [Public Accounts Committee Transcript, February 15, 2017, p. 118].

It is not surprising to learn that there were no schedules, given the fact that neither of the two individuals responsible for ordering the deletion of e-gaming records (Robert Ghiz & Neil Stewart) were authorized to order those records deleted, as per consistent provisions in the *Archives and Record Act*; *Treasury Board Directives*; and *Record Information Management (RIM)* policies.

In fact, there is only one person authorized to delete records, as stated above, the *Provincial Archivist*, and there is also only one person designated within each department or public body who is legally authorized to provide records to the *Provincial Archivist* for disposition - either by retaining them in archives, or deleting them. Treasury Board Directive 5.03 - Core Program Elements, outlines under section 2 (*Recorded Information Management Designates*) that one person must be designated in each department with the duty to manage records and liaise with the *Public Archives and Records Office*:

"It is imperative that **one person in each department assume responsibility for all recorded information management functions within the department**, regardless of type of system (centralized or decentralized) which exists. This person should be designated as the departmental **Records Management Liaison Officer (RMLO)**." [p.2]. [My emphasis].

This requirement is highlighted in all *Records Management Policy* documents of the provincial government, including the earlier referenced RIM policy regarding electronic records dated March, 2007:

"A policy on retaining official records of the Government of Prince Edward Island has been adopted and is found in Treasury Board Manual, Section 5, "Recorded Information Management Policy". This policy provides advice on how official records, including electronic records, should be maintained, controlled, and described in a way that allows them to be efficiently accessed, retrieved and interpreted. **The Policy states that Senior Records Managers and Records Management Liaison Officers are responsible and accountable for the records in their care.** (p. 4) [My emphasis]

That policy charges *Records Management Liaison officers* with the responsibility of ensuring all records are retained, noting several practical considerations associated with the challenges of retention of electronic records, and the necessity of safe transfer and storage practices:

"A major challenge for Department Records Management Liaison Officers is to guarantee that records maintained in electronic information systems are accessible and usable for the entire length of the retention period. Rapid changes and enhancements to both hardware and software compound this challenge. As many e-mail systems have limitations in storage space that cause operational problems when messages are stored in the system beyond a specific period (such as sixty or ninety days), procedures must be in place to transfer records from the e-mail system to another electronic record keeping system to meet retention requirements. Messages should be maintained in a format that preserves contextual information (metadata) and that facilitates retrieval and access. (p. 1)

If it was the case that "one person" was not in place - for whatever reason (e.g., insufficient resource allocation; a recent departure of the designated person without a replacement, thereby creating a 'gap' in administration within the record management system in that department, etc.) - one might argue such circumstances could possibly constitute a mitigating factor for Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart to have taken it upon themselves to order the destruction of government records. That was, however, not the case.

The AG gave *Public Account Committee* members the name of each of the *Records Management Liaison Officers (RMLOs)* for each of the three departments not providing any e-gaming records, and it was those RMLOs who were unable to provide e-gaming records to the *Auditor General* because they had been ordered destroyed by Ghiz and Stewart.

"Okay, so it was Sally Ferguson in the Department of Finance, Leah Eldershaw in Economic Development and Tourism, Don Larter in Transportation, Infrastructure and Energy and Shannon Burke. She's a senior records delegate in Economic Development and Tourism."
[Public Accounts Committee, February 15, 2017, P. 118].

Neil Stewart's illegitimate issuance of an order to destroy e-gaming records supplanted the legitimate authority of the designated *Records Management Liaison Officers* in these three particular departments.

I could not determine that the AG had also provided the name of the RMLO for the Premier's office and *Executive Council*; however, the Record Information Management: Managing Electronic Mail lists the names of the *Management Liaison Officers* for each government department, and the name of the RMLO for *Executive Council* when Robert Ghiz became the Premier in 2007 was Rose Long. In other words, as was the case with Neil Stewart, Robert Ghiz clearly circumvented and supplanted the designated *Record Management Liaison Officer's* authority within *Executive Council* when he ordered the destruction of the email accounts and e-gaming records of Rory Beck and Chris LeClair.

In addition, the *Public Archives Act* designates the *Clerk of Executive Council* as a member of the *Public Records Committee* - chaired by the *Provincial Archivist* - which has the following duties:

14. Duties of Committee

(1) The Committee shall (a) review records retention and disposition schedules submitted to it by a public body; (b) review procedures for the retention, preservation, destruction or alienation of records identified in a records retention and disposition schedule; and (c) approve records retention and disposition schedules. (p. 10)

The Premier is not a member of the *Public Records Committee*, so Robert Ghiz circumvented both the authority of the designated *Records Management Liaison Officer for Executive Council* and the *Clerk of Executive Council* when he ordered the deletion of the email accounts and other e-gaming records belonging to Rory Beck and Chris LeClair.

To be clear, the "chain of command" with respect to the manner in which the legal requirements for government record retention are protected in the administrative procedures and process within the PEI provincial government requires a four-step process:

(1) All employees are provided both guidelines and technical assistance to ensure that all records they receive and/or generate are retained for eventual disposition by the *Provincial Archivist*;

(2) The *Records Management Liaison Officer* in each government body or department liaises both with staff in that government body or department, and the *Public Archives and Records Office (PARO)*. Schedules must be completed for all records by the *Records Management Liaison Officer* - along with a transfer form which the RMLLO signs - and forwarded to the PARO;

(3) Under the authority of the *Archives Act*, the *Public Records Committee* reviews, approves all schedules received from government bodies or departments and signs the *Records Retention and Disposition Schedule* as part of the consultative process. The Schedule only comes into effect when approved by the *Public Records Committee*.; and finally,

(4) Under authority of the *Archives Act*, the public records designated for retention or disposition are either "archived" or "destroyed" by the *Provincial Archivist*. Again, the Act makes it clear that it is the *Provincial Archivist*, and only the *Provincial Archivist*, who has the legal authority to destroy government records - or, for that matter, the power and duty to decide whether government records are "retainable" and to be archived; or "deletable" and to be destroyed:

6.2 Destruction of records

(2) Subject to the terms and conditions under which records have been acquired or obtained, the Provincial Archivist may destroy or dispose of any record in the Public Archives and Records Office, where the Provincial Archivist considers that it is no longer necessary to retain the record. 2001,c.28,s.6; 2017,c.60,s.5. Archives and Records Act.

The main reason for carefully laying out the legal and administrative framework which is in place within the PEI provincial government - which I have just done here - is to show how several options were readily available to both Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart to comply with the law.

For example, if the *Record Management Liaison Officers* were, for whatever reason, not available when Ghiz and Stewart believed it necessary to have records destroyed, they could have still contacted someone on the *Public Archives Records Committee*, or contacted the *Provincial Archivist* directly, given that it is highlighted in all record management policy documents, *Treasury Board Directives* and *Legislation* that only the *Provincial Archivist* has the legal authority to dispose of government records. As spelled out in the Treasury Board Directive regarding destruction of government records:

"Information, including open or public information and assets, must be destroyed in the manner outlined in the Recorded Information Management Policy which can be located at the provincial government Intranet site at <http://iis.peigov/>. For information you should contact your department's Records Management Liaison Officer." (P. 220).

In light of a comprehensive overview of all the legislative, policy and administrative "checks and balances" in place at the time Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart ordered e-gaming records destroyed, it becomes clear that a significant degree of premeditated planning was required for each of them to effect the destruction of those government records while at the same time circumventing the elaborate administrative and legal framework in place to prevent unauthorized destruction of government records, all of which gives rise to and establishes grounds to believe that those acts were carried out with mischievous intent.

3.2 The "scorched earth" nature of the orders to destroy e-gaming records

Opposition MLAs and media reporting on the e-gaming story have tended to focus on the deletion of the e-mail accounts containing e-gaming documents. An internet search generates a long list of articles highlighting this fact; articles such as: Emails deleted or disable?; E-gaming emails deleted, text messages not provided to AG; Name names on deleted PEI e-gaming emails, Steven Myers says; etc.

So it is important to recall that "all" e-gaming files, including paper and computer files, were destroyed for each of the three individuals who had their email accounts deleted. In her report, the AG stated that she was informed that no e-gaming records of any kind existed for those three individuals:

“We requested information and were not provided with any email **or other records for these individuals**. So, we got nothing. We got no hard copies, we got no emails, we got no electronic records, or any records whatsoever, from these three individuals.” [Public Accounts Committee, February 15, 2017, P. 137].

As already noted, when the AG appeared before the *Public Accounts Committee*, she provided the names of the three senior provincial government officials from which she obtained no e-gaming records: Chris LeClair; Rory Beck; and Melissa MacEachern.

3.3 Preemptive Interruption of well-established protocols for record disposition

It is this last set of facts and circumstances which most clearly demonstrates reasonable grounds for the belief that the orders issued by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart to delete the email accounts and destroy all the e-gaming records for Rory Beck, Chris LeClair and Melissa MacEachern were given with sufficient ill-intent to justify laying a criminal charge of an *Attempt to Commit Mischief to Data*, contrary to s. 430(5)(a) of the *Criminal Code*.

Pay close attention to the timeline in what follows. The available evidence also shows that the former *Minister of Education* - who is responsible for the *Provincial Archives and Records Office* - Hon. Doug Currie, and Premier Wade MacLauchlan, both mislead opposition MLAs and the general public concerning the deletion of email accounts and e-gaming records.

After the AG report on e-gaming was released on October 4, 2016, then-Minister of Education, Hon. Doug Currie, rose in the *Legislative Assembly* on December 1, 2016 to provide an answer to a question posed in an earlier session of the House regarding the government's policy on retaining and deleting email records. Here is a *verbatim* transcript of his response as it appears in Hansard for December 1, 2016:

"When an employee leaves the public service there's a formal questioning. The IT Shared Services disable the email account. This is good business practice. Once an employee leaves there is no business need for them to access these accounts. At the same time it means the public is not mistakenly directing inquiries to former employees that would not receive a response. **Even though the accounts are disabled, following the requests the records are backed up and stored for an additional year. Following that time the records are overwritten. This is a common practice that allows for space in the server and means the government is no longer paying license fees for unused accounts.** As I stated, these actions follow a regular process as employees leave the system. Since 2007, when government implemented a system to track these actions, there have been 2,481 accounts disabled. **This summer IT Shared Services updated its protocol so that [a] form requesting that account be disabled must include a signature stating that the employee's records must first have been properly filed in accordance with the public archives and records act under my ministry.** This will help ensure that all the email accounts have been disabled, that records have first been transferred or stored elsewhere."
[Hansard, December 1, 2016, P.1639] [My emphasis].

Minister Currie gave the very strong impression that prior to the summer of 2016 there was no procedure, policy or requirement in force to ensure that records in email accounts were, as he said, "...properly filed in accordance with the public archives and records act under my ministry." Such was not the case.

Treasury Board Directive 5.03 was in force when Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart issued orders to delete email accounts containing e-gaming records and were, in fact, deleted before the e-gaming records in those accounts were properly classified and disposed as per the policy and laws in place (either by being "archived," if classified as retainable records; or "deleted," if classified as non-retainable) by the *Provincial Archive and Record Office* staff and the *Provincial Archivist*.

The policy and procedures in place at the time already required a "signature"; however, the "signature" required was that of the *Records Management Liaison Officer* within the Department of the particular employee who left his or her employment, not the signature of an ITSS staff person. Information Technology Shared Services (ITSS) division of the provincial government had no formal role or authority in the provincial *Record Information Management* system, and are nowhere mentioned in either the *Archives and*

Record Act or RIM policies:

"5.(e) Departments must complete a "Records Transfer Request" form (Attachment 5.03-III) available from the Public Archives and Records Office when arranging for the scheduled destruction of records directly from the office. This form must be signed by the departmental Records Management Liaison Officer." [Treasury Board Directive 5.03: Record Information Management: Core Program Elements, p. 4].

In his December 29, 2016 year-end interview with CBC, Premier MacLauchlan responded to a question from CBC Compass Host Bruce Rainnie concerning a then-active disagreement between his government and opposition MLAs regarding the "status" of the missing e-gaming records from the email accounts [opposition MLAs insisted the AG had indicated they were "deleted" in her report, but the government was insisting the accounts had only been "disabled" in accordance with normal procedures when employees left government]. The Premier more-or-less reiterated what Minister Currie had earlier reported in the *Legislative Assembly*:

Speaking with Rainnie, MacLauchlan said the Opposition will get names if they keep pushing: 2,500 of them. "What was called 'deleted' were in effect closed accounts, so that's how many there are," he said.

Jane MacAdam did say in her e-gaming report that it is the normal retention and disposition policy of the PEI government for email accounts of employees who leave government to immediately have their accounts "disabled," while ensuring to keep the records in those accounts in tact for at least one year, at which time the accounts are then overwritten and deleted; presumably, once all the records have been identified and classified as either records to be "archived" or "deleted" by the *Provincial Archivist*:

"When an employee leaves government, normal practice is to have the email account removed. We were advised by ITSS that after a period of one year, an account that has been removed cannot be recovered. Consequently, if the employee does not manage his/her email records in accordance with policy, government records can easily be destroyed." AG E-gaming Report, p.41.

However, the AG also confirmed to the PAC members that Robert Ghiz ordered Chris LeClair's email account "deleted" (not the account disabled) on October 19, 2011, just eight (8) days after Alan Campbell replaced him as Ghiz's Chief of Staff.

Similarly, the AG confirmed that Robert Ghiz ordered Rory Beck's email account "deleted" (not the account disabled) on September 4, 2012, less than five (5) months after he died suddenly of a heart attack on April 14, 2012.

And the AG also confirmed that Neil Stewart issued an order to have Melissa MacEachern's email account "deleted" (not the email account disabled) on October 21, 2013, six (6) months after her last day of work for the PEI government on April 19, 2013.

It appears that at no time did either Robert Ghiz or Neil Stewart contact or involve anyone from the *Provincial Archives and Records Office*. The AG indicated it was the *Information Technology Shared Services (ITSS)* staff who received the orders from Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart to delete the accounts, although she also indicated she didn't know the date when the account-deletion actually happened, only the dates when the "orders" were issued by Ghiz and Stewart for those accounts to be deleted. (See p. 131, February 15, 2017, Public Accounts Committee Meeting Transcript).

The facts regarding Ghiz and Stewart issuing orders to delete the email accounts of these three key senior staff - without retaining any of the records - therefore contradicts what both the former Minister of Education, Doug Currie, and Premier MacLauchlan publicly stated in two ways: (1) with respect to how normal procedures were followed (e.g., all three accounts were deleted long before a year had transpired from the date of the employee's departure from government - in fact, it was just a few days in the case of Chris LeClair), and (2) with the nature of the action taken on the email accounts (e.g., "disabling" or "deleting") with the facts showing that the email accounts containing e-gaming records were ordered "deleted, not simply "disabled," as both Currie and MacLauchlan had insisted.

These facts relating to the timeline and administrative process culminating in missing e-gaming records clearly indicate that both Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart made premeditated, focused decisions to interfere with the established procedures, laws and protocols regarding the retention and destruction of government records. They purposefully chose to contact ITSS staff, who had the technical skills to delete the email accounts, rather than anyone associated with the *Provincial Archives and Records Office*, or allow the designated *Management Liaison Officers* within their own departments to exercise her authority and responsibility for the records in the respective departments, as was required by the *Archives and Records Act* and RIM policies.

What remains unknown, however, are the details surrounding the destruction of hard copy e-gaming records, or documents on computer hard drives, mainframes or "cloud storage". The AG confirmed there were no records from these three key individuals, so those e-gaming records must have been deleted from their computer hard drives, mainframes, or cloud-storage systems. It is reasonable to assume that Ghiz and Stewart likely also ordered those hard copy and hard drive records destroyed. But why?

The reasons for disposing, sorting, classifying and eventually deleting email accounts are obvious; some of which were mentioned by Doug Currie in the above December 1, 2016 citation from Hansard. But what would be the "benign" motivation to order the full-scale destruction of all e-gaming hard copy documents? The normal "out-of-sight out-of-mind" tendency is to forget about hard copy files in filing cabinets, once they are safely stored...not to seek them out and destroy them. Destruction of electronic documents are computer hard drives, mainframes or cloud-storage systems raises even more questions, given that it is both easy, convenient and inexpensive to store records electronically.

And who did the destroying of hard copy and hard drive documents? Were hard copy documents shredded? If so, when were they shredded? Who deleted e-gaming files from hard drives, mainframes or cloud-storage systems? When? Has anyone even asked provincial government employees these questions? Many people believe there were reasons why senior government officials (and the Premier) would want e-gaming records destroyed, given the many irregularities associated with the entire failed e-gaming initiative. The *Auditor General* herself noted in her report that there were many irregularities, breaches of policies and

procedures, and numerous occasions where laws were broken; and not only concerning the illegal destruction of government records, but also with the issuance of loans without legal authorization (monies which were eventually written-off as losses to the PEI taxpayers of approximately a million dollars).

Perhaps even more concerning is the AG's finding that two of the three key bureaucrats whose email accounts had been deleted and e-gaming records destroyed had apparent conflicts of interest;

"We noted situations of apparent conflict of interest with two senior executives involved with these files, a former Chief of Staff, and a former Deputy Minister" (p. 3)

Again, it was later confirmed that the Chief of Staff she was alluding to in her report was Chris LeClair; and the former Deputy Minister was Melissa MacEachern.

Another former Deputy Minister, Tracey Cutcliffe, secured various contracts through a consulting company within weeks of leaving her position with government. "Secrecy was the name of the game in the e-gaming scandal," (Guardian, October 5, 2016).

Based on all the facts outlined above, there is clearly probable cause to believe Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart *Attempted to Commit Mischief to Data*, contrary to s. 430(5)(a) of the *Criminal Code*. For charges to have been laid, the RCMP would have had to have been provided all of the relevant information, as outlined above, showing probable cause for criminal intent. Unfortunately, neither the *Auditor General* nor the *Attorney General* initiated that investigation. Why not?

4. Why didn't the Auditor General or Attorney General call for a criminal investigation of e-gaming ?

Given what seems to be clear and convincing evidence of a “scorched earth” strategy to destroy all government e-gaming records with the key government staff involved in the e-gaming file, it remains puzzling why neither the *Auditor General* nor the *Attorney General* of the PEI government asked the RCMP to conduct a criminal investigation into this matter.

Members of the *Public Accounts Committee* certainly believed the *Auditor General* had sufficient information to warrant her calling a public inquiry - or initiate a request for the RCMP to undertake a criminal investigation - and they challenged her to explain why she chose not to do so. Their questions, and her responses on this matter are worth presenting here, for reasons which will become clear subsequently:

But first, a brief *caveat*: As you may recall from information presented earlier in section 1 of this report, when the *Information Commissioner* with the Ontario government discovered that all records in the gas-plant file in the Minister's office had been destroyed, she made the following statement in her report: “...it strains credulity that no one knew that the practice of deleting all emails was not in compliance with applicable records management and retention policies.” The same thing could be said about the “scorched-earth” approach taken by Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart regarding e-gaming email accounts (and other forms of e-gaming government records). Not surprisingly, it was after PAC members heard the full scope of what had been destroyed that they asked the AG why either a public inquiry or criminal investigation had not been initiated:

Chair: Okay. I guess I'm just curious: Why did you [*Auditor General*] choose not to use your powers under the *Public Inquiries Act* to find out what happened to these missing records?

Jane MacAdam: As I indicate in the report - I think it's in the introductory section – we gave it careful consideration, and based on the fact that there was a high probability that it could result in court proceedings. I mean, we consulted with our legal counsel as well in terms of the ramifications of using the powers under the *Public Inquiries Act*. It could have been costly. It could have dragged out for another year.

Chair: I might remind you it was already costly to the taxpayers of PEI too, though, right?

Jane MacAdam: Right. So it could have taken another year for me to be able to report, so given all the information that I had, I felt that it was important to report the results that we had and outline the scope limitations. **[GAP - unrelated questions]**

Chair: I guess my last question would be: did you alert any justice officials, the *Information and Privacy Commissioner* or the RCMP that government records were missing and presumably destroyed in violation of the law?

Jane MacAdam: Would you read those names off again?

Chair: The *Information and Privacy Commissioner* or the RCMP or any justice officials here on PEI.

Jane MacAdam: Not the RCMP and not the privacy commissioner, but we did send a copy of our draft report to department of justice.

Chair: You didn't send up any red flags that records were destroyed and the law was broken?

Jane MacAdam: The section of the report on records retention was shared with the *Department of Justice*.

Chair: What was the *Department of Justice's* response?

Jane MacAdam: The points had been cleared with various senior people in government. They didn't argue the facts. I presented the facts and they did not argue with the facts. They were aware. [Public Accounts Committee, February 15, p.27]

At that time, the *Minister of Justice* was the Premier; and the Premier was also the *Attorney General*. Opposition members and members of the public had raised concerns about this state of affairs, suspecting this apparent conflict-of-interest on the part of the Premier (who is both the Liberal successor to a former Liberal Premier Robert Ghiz, and Ghiz's close personal friend) explained his refusal to call for an investigation by the RCMP.

When Premier MacLauchlan became aware that Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart had illegally deleted sensitive government records, he refused to take any action to hold either of them accountable for breaching provincial statutory provisions of the *Archives and Records Act*, which, as noted above, unequivocally forbid the unauthorized deletion of public records and now calls for stiff penalties and consequences for employees guilty of committing such an offence (section 19.1 (3)(4) cited above). In fact, less than a year after these revelations became public, the Premier appointed Neil Stewart Deputy Minister of Finance. The illegal act of ordering the destruction of e-gaming records by Neil Stewart was not the only incident where Stewart “broke the law” with e-gaming: the AG also noted Stewart signed off on a loan of approximately a million dollars without proper authorization as required by the *Financial Administration Act* (AG E-gaming Report, p.23) and was just another example in a long history of non-compliance with government policies and laws by Stewart (See: “*Premier Exercises Poor Judgment*,” Guardian, October 26, 2017).

The Premier has at no time shown any interest in commenting on what happened under Robert Ghiz related to e-gaming, so it is perhaps not surprising that he neither pressed charges for breach of provincial statutes nor asked the RCMP to undertake an investigation into the e-gaming affair to determine whether any crimes had been committed. The RCMP were likely aware that the Premier had no interest in going down that road when they were subsequently asked by then-leader of the NDP, Michael Redmond, to undertake a criminal investigation of e-gaming.

It should also be pointed out that the Liberal government held a majority vote on the *Public Accounts Committee*, and used that majority vote to resolutely refuse to allow key individuals - such as senior

bureaucrats or Liberal Ministers at the heart of e-gaming - to be called before the committee for questioning, despite both the *Progressive Conservative* and *Green Party* opposition members on the committee repeatedly making those requests. Those MLAs have, not surprisingly, accused the Premier of stifling the work of the committee.

More recently, former Liberal MLA Bush Dumville (now sitting as an independent MLA) asked the Premier about his Chief of Staff, Robert Vessey's (and the Premier's lawyer, Spencer Campbell's) interference with the *Public Accounts Committee* during the time the committee was holding meetings on e-gaming:

"My question is to the Premier: During the strategy planning with Liberal members and others on January 6th, 2017, Robert Vessey stated: the Premier wants e-gaming put behind him. Next, Spencer Campbell stated, and I quote: We are the government lawyers on this file.

Question: Were you aware that legal counsel, Spencer Campbell, was in attendance and providing legal advice to the committee?" [Hansard, April 10, p. 1446]

The Premier's answer?: "No I was not".

5. My interview with Sergeant Graeme Shaw of the RCMP Federal Crimes Investigation Unit

On April 24, 2018, I spoke with Sergeant Graeme Shaw with the *Federal Crimes Investigation Unit of the RCMP* who headed-up the e-gaming criminal investigation initiated by former Leader of the PEI NDP, Michael Redmond.

I identified myself as a freelance investigative writer, and told him I would soon be publishing the results of my own year-long investigation of e-gaming, and that I was focusing almost exclusively on the destruction of e-gaming records.

I began by saying how, in my opinion, the PEI e-gaming situation essentially “mirrored” the Ontario gas-plant situation, and asked him why David Livingston had been charged and found guilty of an *Attempt to Commit Mischief to Data*, contrary to S. 430(5)(a) of the *Criminal Code* in Ontario, while the RCMP investigation in PEI concluded there was no evidence of criminality, or grounds to lay any charges in the e-gaming case? His answer:

Sergeant Shaw: *"No, it's very different. The case in Ontario and the information that's provided here....the cases are very different. In Ontario there were items of specific intent by the people involved in it, towards which then became evidence towards the criminal charges. Here, there's information."*

My response: *"Well they're different in a lot of ways, but what seems to me to be essential in terms of both the substance and the intent...because in that case, there was a bit of a scandal, you know, over the gas plants, and there was a deliberate attempt to eliminate records in contravention of the Archives Act..."*

Sergeant Shaw interjected and restated that he viewed the two cases to be completely different, so I then outlined a number of facts as reported by the *Auditor General* in her e-gaming report; facts that confirmed that the provincial law requiring records to be retained had been broken, and asked him how those facts didn't constitute “evidence” as well as being “information”. His response:

“I've read that report several times as well and it's information as well, not evidence, right. It refers to...it refers to ya know, a mismanagement of data, mismanagement of email systems within the government that I hope they're working towards improving upon, but it's not in any way evidence towards, ah, ya know, a criminal offence.”

Finding his distinction between “information” and “evidence” confusing to say the least, I pressed the point:

Me: *"But why would they destroy such sensitive documents when the law says they have to be retained?"*

Sergeant Shaw: *"We look specifically at any evidence of criminal activity which requires specific intent which they ultimately had in Ontario, but which it was determined from our investigation was not present here."*

Still confused, I surmised that if the RCMP didn't find that the records that were required to be legally retained had not been destroyed with "intent" well, there had to be some other explanation, so I asked:

Me: *"So your conclusion was that they were deleted accidentally?"*

Sergeant Shaw: "No".

Me: *"Because of some protocol that was perhaps misread?"*

Sergeant Shaw: *"I'm not certain what the mechanism....I'm not sure what the mechanism was, ya know specifically, for them to be, whatever information to be deleted."*

Me: *"But why would they destroy such sensitive documents when the law says they have to be retained and in fact they were compelled to allow that decision to be made by the Archivist and..."*

Sergeant Shaw: *"...the provincial government have standard operating procedures and things that I'm not privy to, I don't know how the government works, but where they keep things for certain periods of time, they retain certain stuff, but you can't keep everything all of the time..."*

My interview with Sergeant Shaw made me realize that in the course of their investigation, the RCMP failed to appreciate exactly how the retention and disposition of sensitive government records actually works within government.

His statement: "you can't keep everything all of the time," sounded like a justification for the deletion of e-gaming records, which represents a mistaken assumption regarding record keeping within the provincial government. Such a lack of understanding would clearly have prevented the RCMP from making a proper assessment of whether probable cause exists to believe Ghiz and Stewart acted with criminal intent.

When records are deemed "retainable" by the *Provincial archivist*, they are kept for perpetuity, and the e-gaming records (or certainly most of them) would have met the criteria for being assessed as "retainable" records by the *Provincial Archivist*. Again, and this can't be overstated, the lack of knowledge by the RCMP investigator concerning the record management laws, procedures, policies and protocols within the provincial government would have made it impossible for them to render a fair and informed decision regarding whether it is reasonable to believe that Ghiz and Stewart committed the crime of *Attempting to Commit Mischief to Data*. The fact that they breached virtually every aspect of the established laws and policy to get rid of every e-gaming record - long before the mandatory one year retention had transpired - clearly represents a "scorched earth" strategy surpassing even that of David Livingston in the gas-plant scandal in Ontario.

I believe this revelation alone constitutes sufficient grounds to trigger a new criminal investigation into this matter. However, I also believe this report provides sufficient facts, analysis and argument to warrant criminal charges being laid without any further investigation - a fuller disclosure of the facts will likely only happen in a court of law where the key players in the PEI e-gaming affair are compelled to offer sworn testimony under oath - something that has not yet happened.

6. Conclusion

I find Sergeant Graeme Shaw's distinction between "information" and "evidence" to be meaningless and confusing. The issue at the heart of the e-gaming records is not one of semantics, it is one of "intent," as Sergeant Shaw correctly stated.

To ascertain a probable case of criminal intent sufficient to warrant laying a criminal charge, it is first necessary to understand - in the most comprehensive way possible - all the attending circumstances that established the boundaries for action, the available information which the person who "acted" was privy to regarding laws, policy, procedures, work expectations, duties, limitations regarding the authority to act, etc. When the action under investigation is "the deletion of sensitive government records" and the investigator

candidly admits that "...the provincial government have standard operating procedures and things that I'm not privy to, I don't know how the government works," then a finding that there was no evidence of any intent to commit a crime essentially represents an admission of ignorance of the relevant facts required to make a determination regarding intent.

In other words, if there was in fact reasonable grounds to believe there was intent to commit a crime (which I believe is contained in this report) it would not have been identified as such by the RCMP, given the admitted ignorance about the very context and environment within which that possible crime would have taken place which would have precluded such identification.

In conclusion, my review of the facts, especially as outlined above in sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3, offers sufficient reasons to believe that Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart acted with mischief, or at least sufficient probable cause to warrant one criminal charge of mischief to data be filed against each of them.

As with all allegations of legal wrongdoing, it remains the prerogative of a judge (or jury) to ultimately "test" that charge within the parameters of a criminal trial, where those accused are afforded an opportunity to put forth a defence to prove their innocence, while the Crown put forwards a case for the judge (or jury) to support their belief that the act was commissioned with an intention to commit the alleged crime.

As I've already noted earlier in this report, many questions remain unanswered: questions such as those regarding the whole-sale deletion of all e-gaming records, including hard copy documents. Those questions will likely only be answered in a trial.

If Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart are innocent, evidence proving that will undoubtedly come out in a trial; if they are guilty, as David Livingston was found to be in the gas-plant case in Ontario, that too will likely come out in trial.

A trial will finally provide answers to the many questions still being asked by Islanders regarding the costly, failed e-gaming initiative and remove the cloud of suspicion that presently hangs over the heads of both Neil Stewart and Robert Ghiz.

APPENDIX "A"

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON MOTIVES FOR CRIMINAL INTENT

As is well known, CMT is presently engaged in a civil litigation action seeking damages it alleges resulted from a breach of the terms of an MOU it had with the provincial government. The merits of CMT's allegations have yet to be tested in Court, although the judge recently ruled in favour of a Motion filed by CMT to add additional names to the case, largely based on revelations from the Auditor General's report. There are now 16 named defendants in the action including Robert Ghiz, Neil Stewart, Chris LeClair, and Melissa MacEachern.

The Plaintiff's Responding Motion contains information based on documents submitted as evidence relating to the destruction of e-gaming records which is of interest and relevance to my report. I am not including this as part of my "argument" in support of the belief there is sufficient evidence to warrant a criminal charge being laid against both Robert Ghiz and Neil Stewart; however if the allegations outlined in this motion are eventually proven in court, it is easy to see how criminal intent may have fueled Ghiz's and Stewart's decisions to order the destruction of e-gaming records.

85. DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE

86. Spoliation or destruction of evidence is an act of commission conducted for a purpose. The rebuttable presumption of fact is that destroyed evidence would not assist the spoliator and therefore the evidence was destroyed.

87. In this case the onus of reversing the presumption is on Ghiz and Stewart. All that the plaintiffs can do at this time, since the evidence has been destroyed, is attempt to make logical and reasonable inferences.

88. October 19, 2011 Ghiz Spoliation of LeClair Emails

Inference: Ghiz ordered destruction of the LeClair's emails to hide from public view the fact that LeClair after his forced resignation set out to destroy the Financial Services Platform and promote an alternative business service platform designed to enrich Ghiz, Sheridan and LeClair personally.

Inference: Ghiz and LeClair never stopped their activities to destroy the Financial Services Platform and promote an alternative business service platform through the service of LeClair as an outside consultant employed by Policy Intel with favoured PEI Government contracts.

Inference: LeClair became that principal contact with Newcourt/Newco and Laslop, the proposed replacement for the Simplex Financial Services Platform, and attempted to hide from public view the names of Newcourt/Newco and Laslop by misusing of section 15.(1) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act.

Inference: Ghiz and LeClair, knew or should have known from the very beginning, that Sheridan was prepared to issue false statements and Sheridan in order to "win" would attempt to destroy other persons reputations with a series of false statements.

89. September 04, 2012 Ghiz Spoliation of Beck Emails

Inference: Ghiz ordered destruction of the Beck's emails to hide from public view the fact that Beck was involved in the E-gaming initiative (Sheridan initiative) from the very beginning as Clerk of the Executive Council and Secretary to the Cabinet.

Inference: Ghiz ordered destruction of the Beck's emails to hide from public view the fact that Beck favoured the Financial Services Platform and that Beck was involved in the Loyalty Card Program (MacEachern initiative) from the very beginning as Clerk of the Executive Council and Secretary to the Cabinet.

Inference: Ghiz ordered destruction of the Beck's emails to hide from public view the direct involvement of Sheridan, Roach and Paynter in the breach of the MOU when these individuals dealt directly with Newcourt/Newco and Laslop.

90. October 21, 2013 Stewart Spoliation of MacEachern Emails

Inference: Stewart ordered destruction of the MacEachern's emails to hide from public view the fact that MacEachern strongly favoured the Financial Services Platform to promote the Loyalty Card Program.

Inference: Stewart ordered destruction of the MacEachern's emails to hide from public view the direct involvement of MacEachern, Paynter, Dow, and Cutcliffe in the breach of the MOU when these individuals dealt directly with Newcourt/Newco and Laslop.

Inference: Stewart ordered destruction of the MacEachern's emails to hide from public view the fact that Ghiz ordered Stewart to assume the carriage of the destruction of the Maceachern in an attempt to protect the reputation of Ghiz.