



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INTELLIGENCE TEAM ASSESSMENT

The RCMP, in support of the Government of Canada strategy to ensure critical infrastructure (CI) resiliency, assesses, evaluates and reports on information regarding threats and criminality to Canada's CI. This intelligence and/or information may be used to assist in the protection of Canada's CI.

Federal Policing Criminal Operations (FPCO) Mandate:

To provide a national program to effectively respond to threats to Canada's security by preventing, detecting, denying, investigating and responding to national security criminality. National security criminality is focussed on "espionage or sabotage against Canada; foreign-influenced activities detrimental to the interest of Canada; activities directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against Canadians for political, religious or ideological objectives; and activities designed to lead to the destruction by violence of the Government of Canada".

Critical Infrastructure Intelligence Team Assessments are issued to provide critical infrastructure stakeholders with a law enforcement intelligence assessment of current CI protection issues.

National Security Criminal Investigations

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KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- CIIT has no information to indicate a current threat to Canada's Critical Infrastructure.

Québec Charter of Values

The Québec Charter of Values, tabled November 7th in the Québec Legislature would amend the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms; establish a 'duty of neutrality and reserve' for all state personnel; limit wearing of conspicuous religious symbols for state personnel; make it mandatory to have one's face uncovered when providing or receiving a state service, and; establish an implementation policy for state organizations. (UNCLASSIFIED)



In the past few months demonstrators have gathered to speak out against, and in favour of, the proposed charter which emphasizes the separation of church and state in all public places by restricting public servants from wearing religious symbols, such as kippas, burkas, hijabs, veils, turbans and larger-than-average crucifixes in the workplace. (UNCLASSIFIED)

The province's plan to secularize and remove religious symbols from public office would affect all public servants, including government employees, doctors, nurses

and teachers. Employers will be given an opt-out grace period of five years.
(UNCLASSIFIED)

Quebec's religious minorities oppose the proposed secular charter on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and it violates freedom of expression and freedom of religion. (UNCLASSIFIED)

The Federal government has declared it would mount a legal challenge against the proposed secular charter if it was deemed to violate religious freedoms. Employment Minister Jason Kenney, who also oversees multicultural policy stated that, if the charter becomes law, it will be reviewed by the federal Justice Department.
(UNCLASSIFIED)



Public Reaction to Québec's Charter of Values

In September 2013, hundreds gathered in Montreal on two different occasions, and in Québec City on one occasion to demonstrate against the charter. The majority of protestors included Muslims, Sikhs and Jews. (UNCLASSIFIED)



Also, in September 2013, a fourth demonstration in Montreal included hundreds of demonstrators in support of the charter. The demonstrators were organized by the sovereignist group Génération Nationale. The Parti Québécois said it was not associated with the demonstration and wished to distance itself from "extremists" who may be participating. (UNCLASSIFIED)

A public incident where a Quebec women of Algerian origin wearing an Islamic veil was accosted in Place Laurier shopping centre in Quebec City by a women citing the charter who demanded the women change her religion and remove her headscarf.¹
(UNCLASSIFIED)

The Québec City police bomb squad were called to investigate a suspicious briefcase behind the Québec legislature on November 7th, the same day the charter was tabled. Police set a perimeter and determined that the briefcase contained an electronic device but no explosives. It is not known if this incident was related to the tabling of the charter.² (UNCLASSIFIED)

¹ <http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/09/16/woman-says-she-was-accosted-in-mall-over-her-islamic-veil-as-liberals-threaten-election-over-quebec-charter/>

² <http://www.edmontonjournal.com/news/Cops+seize+suspicious+package+arrest+outside+Quebecs/9138186/story.html>

Criminal Extremism / The Fringes of Anarchist and Left Issue Activism

Open source postings, as well as criminal activities occurring prior to, and arising out of,

It is difficult to predict which Canadian Infrastructure entities may be targeted during a mass demonstration by criminal extremist elements.

(PROTECTED A)

Open source information indicates the following groups are among those advocating a diversity of tactics ranging from education campaigns to direct action in the province of Quebec:

³ <http://linchpin.ca>

⁴ <http://www.clac-Montréal.net/en>

⁵ <http://www.defendersoftheland.org>

⁶ www.idlenomore.ca



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KEY CONSIDERATIONS

CRIMINAL THREATS TO FINANCE INFRASTRUCTURE

Terrorism / AL QAIDA-Inspired Islamist Extremism

AL QAIDA is a continuing operational threat to Western states, and serves as an ideological core for a decentralized network of Islamist extremist groups. This criminal network and its strategic goals—the attacking of Western states-

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Terrorism / "Econo-Jihad" as an AL QAIDA Stratagem to Undermine Western Interests-The Nexus to the Finance Sector

Academic sources in the last several years have claimed that Islamist extremist websites have expressed with growing interest, the welfare of the U.S. and global

economies.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

NS Criminal Extremism / The Fringes of Anarchist and Left Issue Activism

Open source postings, as well as criminal activities occurring prior to, and arising out of activist demonstrations at major Canadian events (

(PROTECTED A)

FINDINGS BY TYPE OF DATA-EXPLOITATION

Recent security incidents occurring within, or in proximity to, the downtown core of Ottawa

Three incidents involving physical threat to government facilities situated in the downtown core:

➤

is located in the heart of Ottawa's tourism and entertainment district. Commercial tourist venues (e.g. Parliament Hill) in proximity to the have been used as staging grounds for large demonstrations. (PROTECTED A)

The is on the same street as various, hotels, restaurants, bars and nightclubs, which cater to several federal/municipal public/private events year-around.(U)

Several individuals/groups have exercised their right to assemble in front of the

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Crime statistics provided by the Ottawa Police Service (OPS) indicate that in 2011, Ward 12 (Rideau-Vanier), overseeing the location, recorded a total of 5,862 infractions to the Criminal Code. There were 946 crimes against the person, 4,028 crimes against property and 676 other infractions including bail violation and offensive weapons recorded by the OPS. The top five concerns for Ward 12 are: intoxicated persons, presence of drugs/drug dealers, break and enters, speeding cars/aggressive driving and vandalism. (UNCLASSIFIED)



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Critical Infrastructure Intelligence Team Assessments are issued to provide critical infrastructure stakeholders with a law enforcement intelligence assessment of current CI protection issues.

Although this assessment will provide a general overview of criminal threats of concern to the locations provided, this assessment is not meant to offer an in-depth assessment of any one of the outlined threat categories.

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Terrorism / "Econo-Jihad" as an AL QAIDA Stratagem to Undermine Western Interests-The Nexus to the Finance Sector

Extremist websites have expressed with growing interest, the welfare of the U.S. and global economies. This

Cybercrime

"Hactivist" criminal mischief targeting the ¹ of service (DDoS) format against the public-facing websites of targeted financial entities. (UNCLASSIFIED)

In 2011-01, there was a major cyber-attack on the computer systems of the Department of Finance Canada and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat. (UNCLASSIFIED).

¹ The *Canadian Cybercrime Report Card* ranked third internationally on a list of countries that cyber-criminals are likely to set up shop.

CIIT CONSIDERATIONS

is within two to three city blocks of high profile Canadian government entities, which have been targeted by individuals with particular extremist views without further specific attack planning. As of 2013/09/30, no imminent threats, within a three block radius of this address have been reported from 2012. (PROTECTED A)

The is within two to three city blocks of foreign embassies, which have an accessible public profile, and there is readily available

information on the Internet about these entities which may be researched and commented upon by the extremist fringes of particular groups, without further specific attack planning. As of 2013/09/30, no imminent threats, within a three block radius of this address have been reported. (PROTECTED A)

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CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT

Critical Infrastructure Intelligence Team Assessments are issued as and when required to provide critical infrastructure (CI) stakeholders with current status information on emerging CI issues. The RCMP, in support of the GoC strategy to ensure critical infrastructure (CI) resiliency, assesses, evaluates and reports on information regarding threats and criminality to Canada's CI. This intelligence and/or information may be used to assist in the protection of Canada's CI.

UPDATE:

BACKGROUND

In 2010 and earlier in 2013, CIIT reported on the potential exploitation of certain Internet applications by extremists. In light of new information relating to Transportation assets, CIIT has produced the following assessment.



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Google's Street View tour of the Madrid-Barajas Airport in Spain. Source: CNET

ASSESSMENT

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Previous cases show that extremists have expressed interest in, and used, a myriad of online tools for the purposes of attack planning and information-gathering on confirmed and potential targets. The following examples are broken down by tool type, with Google Earth appearing to be the most frequently used tool.

i) GOOGLE EARTH

- Police in India believe the 10 gunmen behind the 2008 attacks in Mumbai used Google Earth to memorize images of their targets and to synchronize their assault on two luxury hotels, a nearby Jewish Centre and Chhatrapati Shivaji train station.³
- In 2007, Russell Defreitas, a former employee at John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport, was the ringleader in a plan to attack the airport's fuel storage tanks and pipeline system. As part of this group's surveillance efforts, Defreitas used Google Earth images of the chosen target (pictured);
- According to open-source reporting, members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade in Palestine have used Google Earth to help plan rocket attacks on the Israeli military and other targets. The group's commander in Ghaza was quoted in a 2007 media interview as saying: "We obtain the details from Google Earth and check them against our maps of the city centre and sensitive areas."⁴
- According to open-source reporting, videos released in 2007 by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) show how the group purportedly used Google Earth to obtain aerial photographs to help plan attacks in Algeria.⁵



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- In January 2007 it was reported that terrorists attacking British bases in Basra were using Google Earth imagery. Photo print-outs of buildings inside the base, and other vulnerable areas, were among the documents seized from the insurgents.⁶
-
- In September 2006, Al Qaeda-linked militants in Yemen exploded four car bombs in a failed attack on oil facilities, planned with the aid of Google Earth.⁸
- In July 2006 insurgents in Iraq used Google Earth images to pinpoint U.S. military targets.⁹

ii) WEB CAMERAS



Still frame taken from one of several live, high-definition Web cams at Times Square in New York City. Users of this Web site have a zoom function and can choose from an array of cameras. Audio is also available. **Source:** www.earthcam.com **NOTE:** It is unclear whether Faisal SHAHZAD visited this particular Web site. It serves only as an example of what is available online.

- In 2010, failed Times Square bomber Faisal Shazad visited publicly accessible Web sites that provided real-time video feeds of various views of the target site. He did so during the three-month period prior

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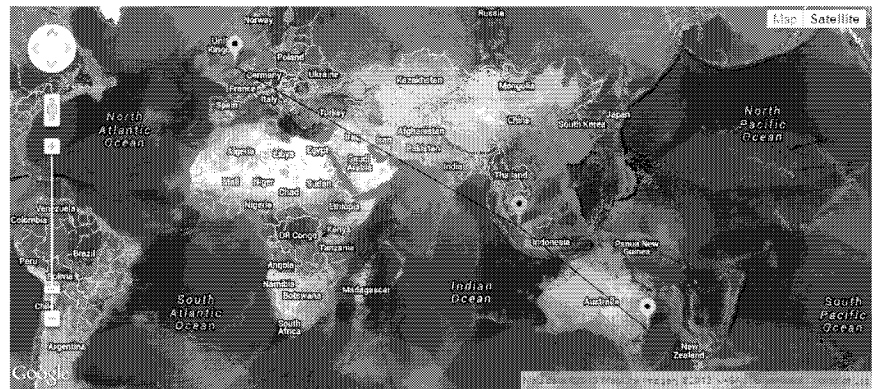
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to the attempted bombing. This form of online surveillance allowed Shazad to determine which locations drew the largest crowds and at what time of day. According to court documents, Shazad wanted to select the busiest time for pedestrian traffic in Times Square because pedestrians would be easier to kill than people in vehicles, allowing him to potentially maximize the destructive effects of his explosive device.¹¹

TES

Flight info for QF32 / QFA32 - Qantas

Qantas flight from London, Heathrow (LHR) in UK via Singapore, Changi (SIN) in Singapore to Sydney, Kingsford Smith (SYD) in Australia



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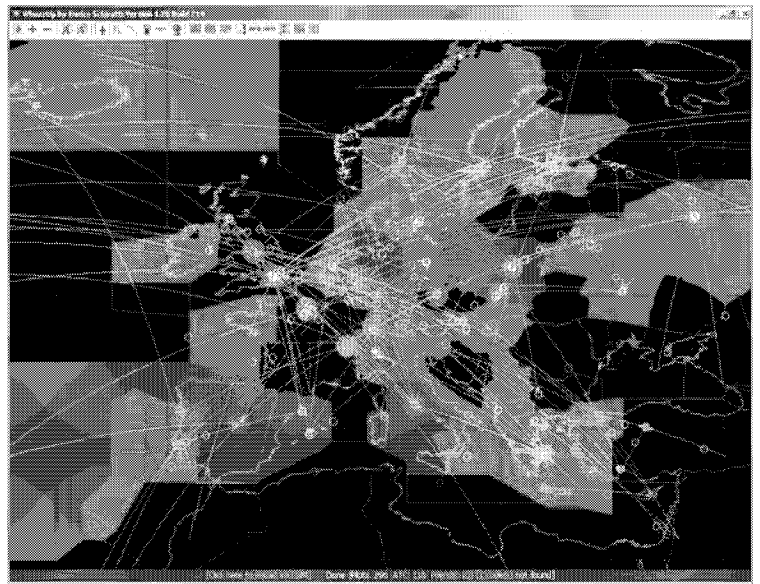
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- In 2005, U.K. police were investigating a potential connection between one of the 7/7 bombers and a member of the now-defunct Web site, SimAirline.net. This virtual airline site allows aviation enthusiasts to fly virtual airliners using airline names, routes, schedules and air-traffic control communications that are comparable to the real world. According to open sources, Jermaine Lindsay was listed among the site's roster of hundreds of virtual pilots, beginning in December 2003. Over a two-month period, this user clocked 30 hours on the site. According to this user's profile, the closest airport to his physical location was London's Heathrow Airport. A 19-year-old male of the same name was one of four bombers in the 7/7 attacks.¹⁵



OUTLOOK

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The other types of tools discussed above speak to the interest displayed by airline enthusiasts from around the world who track flights online. This level of interest in aircraft is comparable to plane- and train-spotters who are located in physical proximity to airports and train stations. Also comparable are the many Web sites run by aviation and train enthusiasts who post detailed speculations and numerous photos of aircraft or trains. Due to the ongoing and long-held interest in these pastimes, the existence and availability of such sites is expected to continue. So long as these types of sites are

That said, use of the aforementioned applications may not enable someone to evaluate the target area as thoroughly as on-the-ground surveillance. For this reason, such applications will probably not replace the latter outright.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Critical Infrastructure stakeholders may wish to consider the following protective measures to reduce vulnerabilities to online surveillance:

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CIIT encourages recipients of this document to report information concerning suspicious or criminal activity to local law enforcement organizations. To report information regarding suspicious activity, criminal extremism, or other activities which could pose a threat to Canada's national security call:

**National Security Information Network at 1-800-420-5805
Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) at (613)-993-9620**

Non-emergency suspicious incidents can also be reported to CIIT analysts in the following cities:

Calgary: N. FLATTERS -	· noel.flatters@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Montreal: B. WEGRZYCK -	· barbara.wegrzycka@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Toronto: B. MCBAIN -	· brittany.mcbain@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Vancouver: S. MANOLIAS -	· sofia.manolias@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Non-emergency suspicious incidents can also be reported to RCMP national security contacts in the following cities:

Charlottetown: Cpl. A. TRIANTAFILLOU -	· alexis.triantafillou@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Fredericton: Cpl L. ROBICHAUD -	· lise.robichaud@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Halifax: Cpl. R. CHURCHILL -	· robin.churchill@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Regina: Cpl. P. MCGUGAN -	· pam.mcgugan@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
St. John's: Cpl. B. BEAUMASTER -	· blaine.beaumaster@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Winnipeg: Sgt. R. KARPISH -	· rod.karpish@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

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ENDNOTES

¹ <https://maps.google.com/floorplans/find?hl=en>

³ "Mumbai attacks: Indian suit against Google Earth over image use by terrorists", *The Telegraph*, December 9, 2008.

⁴ . Clancy Chassay and Bobbie Johnson, "Google Earth used to target Israel", *The Guardian*, 2007-10-25. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2007/oct/25/google.israel>

⁵ Fred Burton, "Surveillance in the Information Age", *STRATFOR Global Intelligence* , 2007-06-13. www.stratfor.com/surveillance_information_age

⁸ "Terrorists used Google Earth to plan attacks," *Yemen Observer*, October 31 2006.

⁹ "Iraqi Insurgency Group Utilizes 'Google Earth' for Attack Planning", *OSC Feature*, July 19, 2006.

¹⁰ www.shamikh1.net/vb/showthread.php?t=73041

¹¹ . UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - v. FAISAL SHAHZAD, GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM IN CONNECTION WITH THE SENTENCING OF FAISAL SHAHZAD, Case # 1:10-cr-00541-MGC Filed 09/29/10

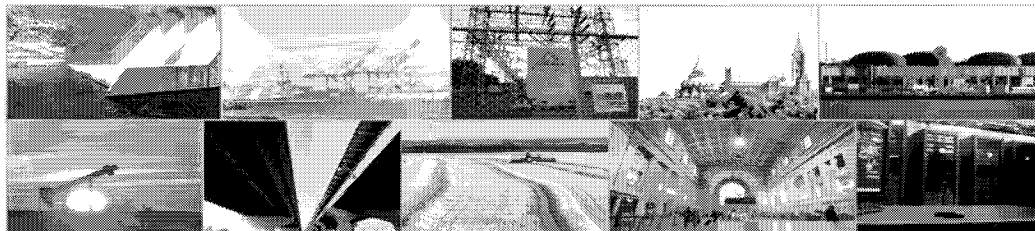
¹⁴ Interview with flight instructor, 2012-04-17

¹⁵ "Bomber's link to 'pilot' probed", *BBC News*, 2005-07-25.

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ÉVALUATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS CRIMINELS RELATIFS AUX INFRASTRUCTURES ESSENTIELLES

Les *évaluations de renseignements criminels relatifs aux infrastructures essentielles* sont publiées au besoin afin d'informer les intervenants concernés des éléments nouveaux se rapportant à la protection des infrastructures essentielles (IE). À l'appui de la stratégie adoptée par le gouvernement du Canada pour assurer la résilience des IE, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC) évalue et signale l'information relative aux menaces et à la criminalité dirigées contre les IE canadiennes. Ces renseignements ou ces éléments d'information peuvent servir à protéger les IE du Canada.

SUIVI :

CONTEXTE

En 2010 et plus tôt en 2013, l'ERIE a soulevé la possible exploitation par des extrémistes de certaines applications Internet. Disposant de nouvelle information sur des infrastructures de transport, l'ERIE a produit la présente évaluation.



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Google's Street View tour of the Madrid-Barajas Airport in Spain. Source: CNET

ÉVALUATION

Information Security Criminal Investigation

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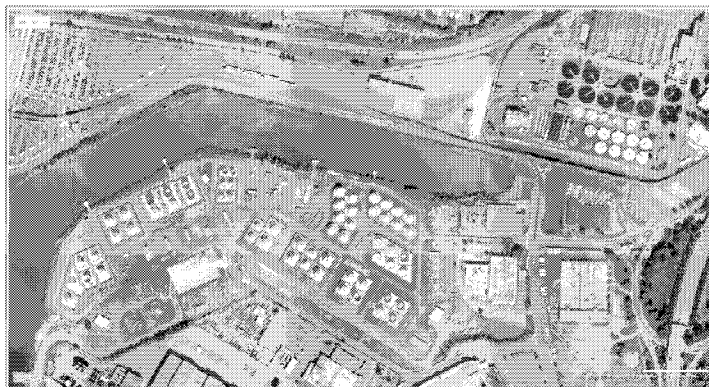
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Les extrémistes se sont déjà intéressés à plusieurs outils en ligne et s'en sont servis pour planifier leur attentat et pour se renseigner sur la cible choisie et envisagée. Voici des exemples réels répartis par type d'outil. Google Earth semble être le plus populaire.

i) GOOGLE EARTH

- La police indienne croit que les 10 tireurs derrière les attentats de 2008 à Mumbai ont utilisé Google Earth pour mémoriser les aires de leurs cibles et pour synchroniser leur attaque contre deux hôtels de luxe, un centre juif situé à proximité et la gare de Chhatrapati Shivaji.³
- En 2007, Russell Defreitas, un ancien employé de l'aéroport international John-F.-Kennedy (JFK), a dirigé la planification d'un attentat contre les réservoirs et le pipeline de carburant de l'aéroport. Pour les besoins de la surveillance, Defreitas avait consulté des images de la cible choisie (ci-contre) sur Google Earth;
- Selon des informations de source ouverte, la Brigade des martyrs d'al-Aqsa en Palestine a déjà utilisé Google Earth pour planifier des attaques à la roquette contre des cibles israéliennes, militaires et autres. Dans une entrevue accordée à des médias en 2007, leur chef à Gaza déclarait : [TRADUCTION] « Nous obtenons les détails sur Google Earth et les comparons aux données figurant sur les cartes du centre-ville et des zones sensibles que nous possédons. »⁴
- Selon des sources ouvertes, des vidéos diffusées en 2007 par le groupe al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (AQMI) montrent comment il aurait utilisé Google Earth pour obtenir des photos aériennes pour planifier des attaques en Algérie.⁵
- En janvier 2007, on a découvert que des terroristes qui souhaitaient attaquer des bases britanniques à Basra utilisaient l'imagerie Google Earth. Des imprimés de certains immeubles dans l'enceinte de la base et d'autres secteurs vulnérables se trouvaient parmi les documents saisis chez les insurgés.⁶



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- En septembre 2006, des militants proches d'al-Qaïda au Yémen ont fait exploser quatre voitures piégées dans un attentat raté contre des installations pétrolières, planifié à l'aide de Google Earth.⁸
- En juillet 2006, des insurgés en Irak ont consulté des images de Google Earth pour repérer des cibles militaires américaines.⁹

ii) CAMERAS WEB

- En 2010, l'auteur de l'attentat raté à Times Square, Faisal Shazad, avait consulté des sites Web publics qui fournissaient des images vidéo en temps réel du site ciblé sous divers angles, pendant les trois mois précédant sa tentative d'attentat, ce qui lui a permis de déterminer les zones et les heures de grande affluence. Shahzad cherchait à connaître le moment de la journée où il y a le plus de piétons à Times Square parce qu'une bombe tue plus facilement ces derniers que des automobilistes; il voulait ainsi faire le plus de victimes possible.¹¹



Image fixe diffusée en direct par l'une des webcams haute définition installées à Times Square, New York. L'utilisateur peut zoomer et choisir l'angle qui lui convient parmi une série de caméras. Le son est aussi disponible.

Source : www.earthcam.com

REMARQUE : On ignore si Faisal Shahzad a consulté ce site Web auquel nous faisons référence ici uniquement pour illustrer notre propos.

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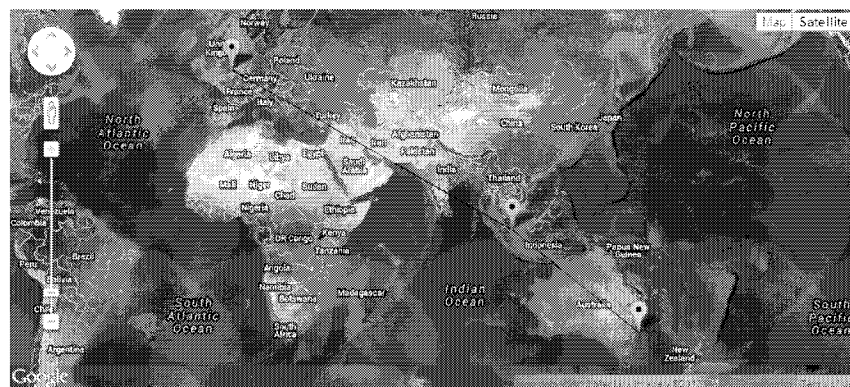


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Flight info for QF32 / QFA32 - Qantas

Qantas flight from London, Heathrow (LHR) in UK via Singapore, Changi (SIN) in Singapore to Sydney, Kingsford Smith (SYD) in Australia.



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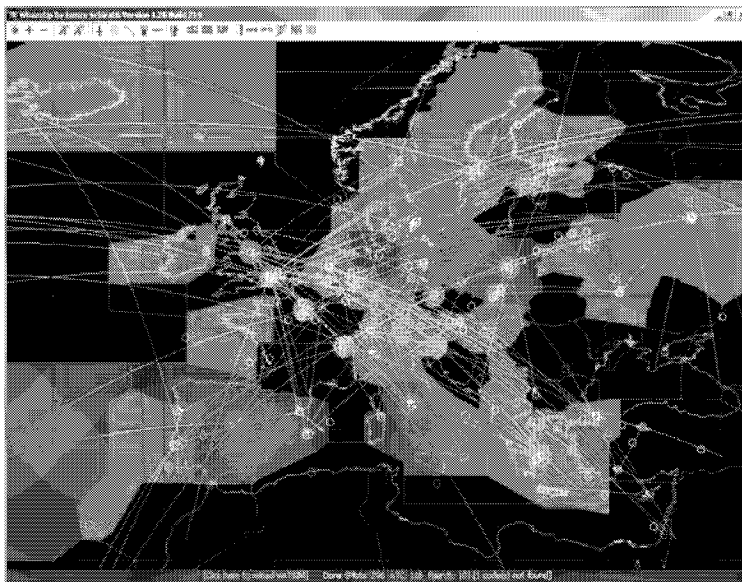
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- En 2005, la police britannique a enquêté sur une possible connexion entre un des terroristes du 7 juillet 2005 et un membre du défunt site SimAirline.net. Ce site permettait à des passionnés de l'aviation de piloter des avions virtuels en utilisant des noms de compagnies aériennes, des itinéraires et des horaires de vol et en échangeant des données sur le trafic aérien comme ce qui se fait dans la réalité. Selon des sources ouvertes, un certain Jermaine Lindsay faisait partie des centaines de pilotes virtuels que comptait le site au début de décembre 2003. Sur une période de deux mois, celui-ci a passé 30 heures sur le site. Selon son profil d'utilisateur, l'aéroport Heathrow de Londres était le plus proche de l'endroit où il se trouvait. Un jeune homme de 19 ans portant le même nom figurait parmi les quatre terroristes du 7 juillet 2005.¹⁵



PERSPECTIVE

Les autres types d'outils dont on a parlé témoignent de l'intérêt manifesté par les passionnés d'aviation de partout dans le monde pour suivre en ligne des vols commerciaux. Ce degré d'intérêt pour l'aviation se compare à celui des observateurs d'avions et de trains qui s'agglutinent à proximité des aéroports et des gares. Il se compare aussi à celui que nourrissent les passionnés d'aviation et de trains qui mettent en ligne de nombreux sites Web où partager leurs spéculations et de nombreuses photos d'avions et de trains. Ces passe-temps étant nourris de longue date, il faut s'attendre à ce que de tels sites continuent à être exploités.

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Cela dit, l'utilisation des applications susmentionnées ne permettra peut-être pas à l'utilisateur d'évaluer le secteur ciblé aussi minutieusement qu'une reconnaissance sur les lieux. On peut donc croire que ces applications ne remplaceront probablement jamais complètement la reconnaissance.

RECOMMANDATIONS

Les responsables des infrastructures essentielles pourraient envisager de prendre les mesures de protection suivantes pour contrer ce type de surveillance en ligne :

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L'ERIE vous encourage à signaler toute activité suspecte ou criminelle à votre service de police local. Pour signaler une activité suspecte, un cas d'extrémisme criminel ou toute autre activité qui pourrait menacer la sécurité nationale du Canada, communiquez avec :

le Réseau info-sécurité nationale, au 1 800 420-5805
le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) au 613-993-9620

Les incidents suspects non urgents peuvent être signalés aux analystes de l'ERIE qui travaillent dans les villes suivantes :

Calgary : N. FLATTERS –	– noel.flatters@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Montréal : B. WEGRZYCK –	– barbara.wegrzycka@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Toronto : B. MCBAIN –	– brittany.mcbain@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Vancouver : S. MANOLIAS –	– sofia.manolias@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Les incidents suspects non urgents peuvent également être signalés aux personnes-ressources de la GRC en matière de sécurité nationale qui travaillent dans les villes suivantes :

Charlottetown : Cap. A. TRIANTAFILLOU –	– alexis.triantafillou@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Fredericton : Cap. L. ROBICHAUD –	– lise.robichaud@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Halifax : Cap. R. CHURCHILL –	– robin.churchill@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Regina : Cap. P. MCGUGAN –	– pam.mcgugan@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
St. John's : Cap. B. BEAUMASTER –	– blaine.beaumaster@rcmp-grc.gc.ca
Winnipeg : Serg. R. KARPISH –	– rod.karpish@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

Rédigé par : l'Équipe de renseignements relatifs aux infrastructures essentielles
Enquêtes criminelles, Police fédérale
Courriel : SIR-SIS@RCMP-GRC.GC.CA

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NOTES DE FIN DE DOCUMENT

¹ <https://maps.google.com/floorplans/find?hl=en>

³ « Mumbai attacks: Indian suit against Google Earth over image use by terrorists », *The Telegraph*, le 9 décembre 2008.

⁴ Clancy Chassay et Bobbie Johnson, « Google Earth used to target Israel », *The Guardian*, le 25 octobre 2007. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2007/oct/25/google.israel>

⁵ Fred Burton, « Surveillance in the Information Age », *STRATFOR Global Intelligence*, le 13 juin 2007. www.stratfor.com/surveillance_information_age

⁸ « Terrorists used Google Earth to plan attacks », *Yemen Observer*, le 31 octobre 2006.

⁹ « Iraqi Insurgency Group Utilizes "Google Earth" for Attack Planning », *OSC Feature*, le 19 juillet 2006.

¹⁰ www.shamikh1.net/vb/showthread.php?t=73041

¹¹ UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - v. FAISAL SHAHZAD, GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM IN CONNECTION WITH THE SENTENCING OF FAISAL SHAHZAD*, Case no. 1:10-cr-00541-MGC Filed 09/29/10.

¹⁴ Entrevue avec un instructeur de vol, le 17 avril 2012.

¹⁵ « Bomber's link to "pilot" probed », *BBC News*, le 25 juillet 2005.

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RCMP-GRC

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE • GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

**CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT****THE CASE OF AIRPORT INSIDER TERRY LOEWEN****2014-01-06**

The RCMP, in support of the Government of Canada's (GoC) strategy to ensure critical infrastructure (CI) resiliency, assesses, evaluates and reports on information regarding threats and criminality to Canada's CI. This intelligence and/or information may be used to assist in the protection of Canada's CI.

Critical Infrastructure Intelligence Team Assessments are issued to provide critical infrastructure stakeholders with a law enforcement intelligence assessment of current CI protection issues.

Information contained within this Assessment is current as of **January 6, 2014**.

KEY FINDINGS

- Over the last few years, statements from Al Qaeda (AQ) Core and certain AQ affiliates have placed much emphasis on executing in-flight attacks by smuggling homemade explosives into an aircraft's cabin or cargo hold. Attempts to execute such attacks have been detected, disrupted, or, in some cases, the device has failed.
- Terry Loewen's alleged plan to transport an explosive device by vehicle onto the tarmac of a Kansas airport, and to detonate it within proximity to parked passenger aircraft,
- If proven in court, the actions of Loewen are consistent with historical trends involving self-directed individuals, or "lone wolves", and ideologically-motivated insiders, or "extremist insiders". For the purposes of security awareness, this report addresses each of these observations in detail.

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BACKGROUND

On December 13, 2013, Terry Loewen was arrested for allegedly planning to detonate a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) on the tarmac of Kansas's Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, in proximity to passenger planes and terminals.

According to court documents¹, the 58-year-old avionics technician planned to use his employee access card to enter the tarmac in the early morning hours of December 13. Loewen allegedly believed he would inflict maximum physical and economic damage by executing the attack on a morning just prior to the Christmas holiday, on one of the busiest travel days of the year.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has alleged that, over a period of months, Loewen took a series of actions to advance the plot. According to an affidavit filed in support of the criminal complaint which details Loewen's interactions with two FBI undercover agents, the accused undertook the following activities:

- studying the layout of the airport and taking photographs of access points;
- researching flight schedules;
- assisting in acquiring components for the explosive device; and
- talking about his commitment to trigger the device and martyr himself.²

CIIT ASSESSMENT

Over the last few years, statements by Al Qaeda (AQ) Core and certain AQ affiliates have placed much emphasis on executing in-flight attacks by smuggling homemade explosives into an aircraft's cabin or cargo hold. Attempts to execute such attacks have been detected, disrupted or, in some cases, the device has failed.

high-profile theft that occurred at Brussels Airport in February 2013. While unrelated to extremism, the precision-timed diamond heist shows how inside information may have facilitated access to the airport's tarmac, resulting in the theft of \$50 million in gems from a passenger aircraft. The Brussels group entered the tarmac through an area of

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the perimeter that was under construction.



If proven in court, the actions of Loewen are consistent with historical trends involving:

- **Self-directed individuals, or “lone wolves”.** In particular, the manner in which Loewen was allegedly influenced by Al Qaeda (AQ) publications is consistent with other cases involving Western-based individuals who gradually came to espouse radical ideologies in relative isolation.
- **Ideologically-motivated insiders, or “extremist insiders”.** This includes known cases where those who work at a Critical Infrastructure asset exploit their position with the intent of advancing or facilitating a terrorist plot in one or more of the following ways:

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These observations are further addressed below.

i) ALLEGED TRADecraft

Access to, and exploitation of, uniforms, identification and vehicles

In conversations with an undercover FBI agent, Loewen referred to himself as “the access guy” who could escort co-conspirators onto the tarmac leading to the airliners and control tower. He also said he could access a vehicle that could be brought onto the tarmac.

Loewen is alleged to have provided the agent with photos of:

- his airport access badge;
- photos of entrance gates to the tarmac; and
- the devices used to access the gate.

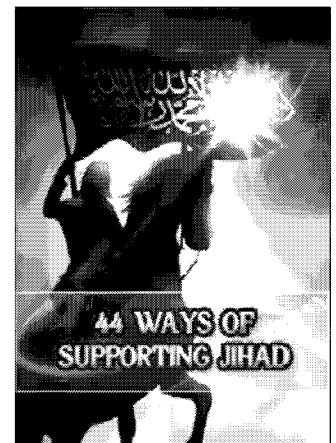
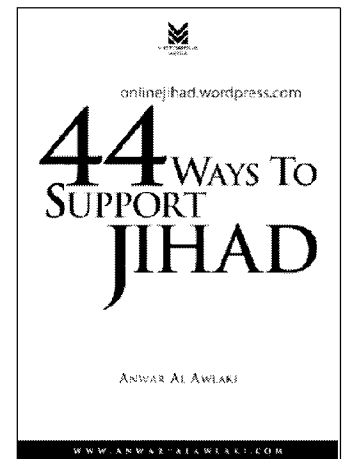
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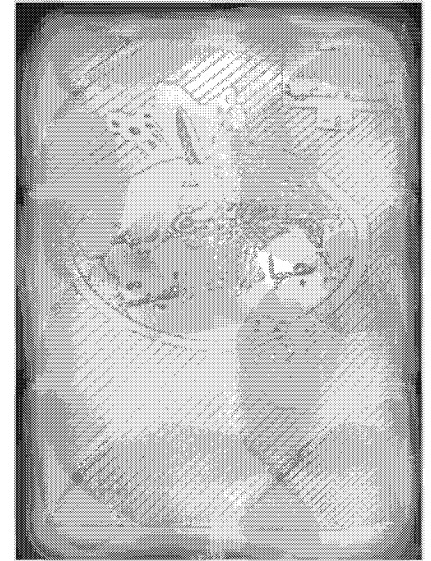
ii) ALLEGED INFLUENCES

According to court documents, Loewen has read Anwar Al-Awlaki's *44 Ways to Support Jihad* and has a copy of the *Al Qaeda Manual*, also known as the *Manchester Manual*. In addition, Loewen allegedly told an FBI agent that he has read *Inspire* magazine.



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Revolution Muslim

Loewen allegedly sent money to the family of Yunnus Abudllah Muhammad, one of the founders of the Revolution Muslim (RM) Web site. Muhammad, formerly known as Jesse Curtis Morton, was convicted for posting online threats and sentenced in 2012 to more than 10 years in prison.



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Based in New York City, RM called for the establishment of a traditionalist Islamic state and an end to what it considered "Western imperialism". RM's web site shut down on November 2010, shortly after the arrest of Muhammad.

According to one professor from Pennsylvania State University's International Center for the Study of Terrorism the site "may lead people who become radicalized by it to turn to other, more dangerous, Web sites".

The RM Web site was frequented by some self-directed individuals in the West, including American Muslim convert Antonio Martinez, aka Muhammad Hussain. In 2010, Martinez was arrested after he attempted to use what he believed to be a vehicle borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) against a military recruiting centre in Catonsville, Maryland.

POTENTIAL INDICATORS

The Loewen case raises many issues around potential indicators of insider threat activity,

Potential indicators for activities around criminal insider activity and impersonation are:

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