

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 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

National Security Criminal Investigations

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ENDNOTES

¹ United States of America v. Terry L. Loewen, Case Number: 13-M-621-01-KMH, United States District Court for the District of Kansas, December 13, 2013.

² "Kansas Man Charged in Plot to Explode Car Bomb at Airport" <http://www.fbi.gov/kansascity/press-releases/2013/kansas-man-charged-in-plot-to-explode-car-bomb-at-airport>

⁴ "New ideological writing by Anwar al-Awlaki" (<http://onlinejihad.wordpress.com>)

⁶ http://csis.org/files/media/csis/events/080515_hill_islam_summary.pdf
http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/public_information/NYPD_Report-Radicalization_in_the_West.pdf
<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/docUploaded/Islamic%20Radicalization%20in%20US.pdf>
<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/login.jsp?url=http%3A%2F%2Fieeexplore.ieee.org%2Fiel5%2F5476380%2F5484728%2F05484773.pdf%3Farnumber%3D5484773&authDecision=-203>

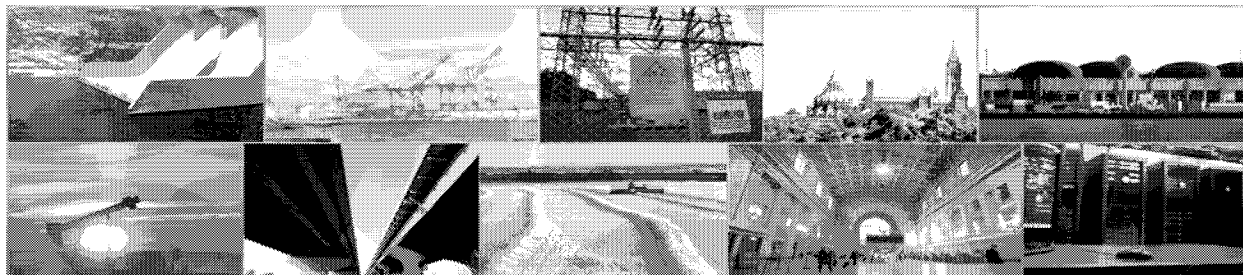
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GRC-RCMP



GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA • ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



ÉVALUATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS AUX INFRASTRUCTURES ESSENTIELLES

L'AFFAIRE DE L'EMPLOYÉ AÉROPORTUAIRE TERRY LOEWEN

2014-01-06

À l'appui de la stratégie adoptée par le gouvernement du Canada pour assurer la résilience des infrastructures essentielles (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 informations peuvent servir à protéger les IE du Canada.

Les évaluations de l'Équipe des renseignements relatifs aux infrastructures essentielles (ERIE) visent à fournir aux intervenants concernés une évaluation des renseignements sur les enjeux liés à la protection des IE.

L'information figurant dans la présente évaluation est à jour au **6 janvier 2014**.

Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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PRINCIPALES CONSTATATIONS

- Au cours des dernières années, des déclarations du noyau d'al-Qaïda (AQ) et de certains groupes affiliés à AQ ont mis l'accent sur l'exécution d'attentats en vol au moyen d'explosifs artisanaux introduits clandestinement dans la cabine ou dans la soute d'un aéronef. Des tentatives à cet effet ont été détectées, perturbées ou, dans certains cas, l'engin explosif a mal fonctionné.
- Le plan présumé de Terry Loewen consistant à transporter un engin explosif dans un véhicule sur l'aire de trafic d'un aéroport du Kansas, puis de le faire exploser à proximité d'aéronefs de passagers garés là,
- Si les actes de Loewen sont prouvés au tribunal, ils rejoignent les tendances historiques concernant les personnes agissant seules, ou « loups solitaires », et les employés motivés par des idéologies, ou « extrémistes internes (employés) ». Pour des raisons de sensibilisation à la sécurité, le présent rapport approfondit chacune de ces observations.

CONTEXTE

Le 13 décembre 2013, Terry Loewen a été arrêté pour avoir apparemment planifié de faire exploser un véhicule-bombe sur l'aire de trafic de l'aéroport Mid-Continent de Wichita (Kansas), à proximité d'aérogares et d'aéronefs de passagers.

Selon des documents judiciaires¹, le technicien en avionique de 58 ans envisageait d'utiliser sa carte d'accès d'employé pour se rendre sur l'aire de trafic au petit matin du 13 décembre. Loewen aurait cru qu'il infligerait un maximum de dommages physiques, économiques et matériels en perpétrant l'attentat un matin juste avant les vacances de Noël, l'une des journées les plus achalandées de l'année.

Le Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) a avancé que, pendant plusieurs mois, Loewen a pris plusieurs mesures pour faire progresser le complot. Selon un affidavit déposé à l'appui des allégations déposées au criminel, qui détaille les échanges entre Loewen et deux agents d'infiltration du FBI, l'accusé se serait livré aux activités suivantes :

- étudié l'agencement de l'aéroport et pris des photos des points d'accès;
- consulté les horaires de vol;
- aidé à obtenir des composants de l'engin explosif;
- parlé de sa détermination à déclencher l'engin explosif et à devenir un martyr².

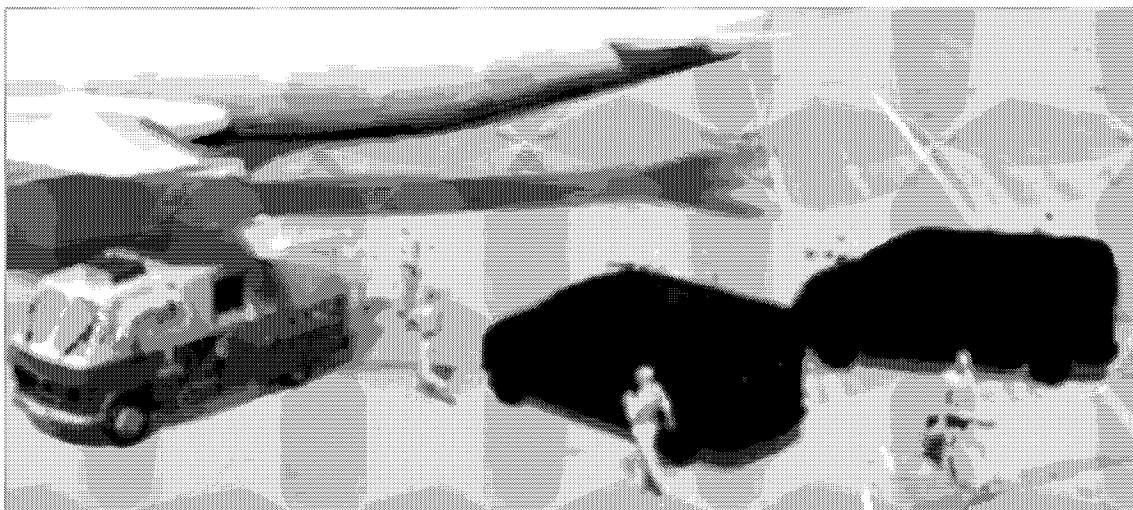
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ÉVALUATION DE L'ERIE

Au cours des dernières années, des déclarations du noyau d'al-Qaïda (AQ) et de certains groupes affiliés à AQ ont mis l'accent sur l'exécution d'attentats en vol au moyen d'explosifs artisanaux introduits clandestinement dans la cabine ou dans la soute d'un aéronef. Des tentatives à cet effet ont été détectées, perturbées ou, dans certains cas, l'engin explosif a mal fonctionné.

le vol hautement médiatisé survenu à l'aéroport de Bruxelles en février 2013. Bien qu'il n'ait aucun lien avec l'extrémisme, ce vol de diamants parfaitement synchronisé révèle la façon dont des renseignements privilégiés pourraient avoir facilité l'accès à l'aire de trafic de l'aéroport, aboutissant à un vol de gemmes d'une valeur de 50 millions de dollars d'un aéronef de passagers. Le groupe de Bruxelles a pénétré sur l'aire de trafic par une zone dont le périmètre était en travaux.



Reconstitution du vol de diamants perpétré en février 2013 à l'aéroport de Bruxelles. Source : CNN

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Si les actes de Loewen sont prouvés au tribunal, ils rejoignent les tendances historiques concernant :

- **les personnes agissant seules, ou « loups solitaires ».** Plus particulièrement, la manière dont Loewen aurait été influencé par des publications d'al-Qaïda rejoint d'autres cas concernant des Occidentaux qui ont graduellement embrassé des idéologies radicales en isolation relative;
- **les employés motivés par des idéologies, ou « extrémistes internes (employés) ».** Cela comprend les cas connus où des employés d'installations de l'infrastructure essentielle exploitent leur poste dans l'intention de faire avancer ou de faciliter un complot terroriste de l'une ou l'autre des façons suivantes :

Ces observations sont détaillées ci-dessous.

i) TECHNIQUES PRÉSUMÉES

Accès à des uniformes, à des pièces d'identité et à des véhicules, et exploitation de ceux-ci

Dans des conversations avec un agent d'infiltration du FBI, Loewen se vantait d'être le « responsable de l'accès », et de pouvoir escorter des cocomploteurs jusqu'à l'aire de trafic donnant accès aux avions de ligne et à la tour de contrôle. Il a aussi affirmé avoir accès à un véhicule pouvant être amené sur l'aire de trafic.

Loewen aurait fourni à l'agent des photos :

- de sa carte d'accès à l'aéroport;
- des portails d'accès à l'aire de trafic;

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- des dispositifs utilisés pour accéder à ces portails.

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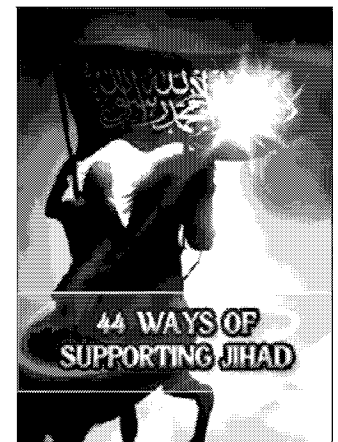
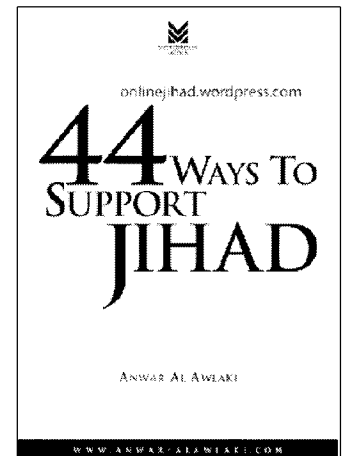
ii) INFLUENCES PRÉSUMÉES

Selon des documents judiciaires, Loewen a lu l'ouvrage d'Anwar Al-Awlaki intitulé *44 Ways to Support Jihad* et possède un exemplaire du manuel d'al-Qaïda, aussi

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appelé manuel de Manchester. En outre, Loewen aurait dit à un agent du FBI qu'il avait lu la revue *Inspire*.



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Revolution Muslim

Loewen aurait envoyé de l'argent à la famille de Younnus Abudllah Muhammad, l'un des fondateurs du site Web Revolution Muslim (RM).



Muhammad, autrefois connu sous le nom de Jesse Curtis Morton, a été reconnu coupable d'avoir proféré des menaces en ligne, et condamné en 2012 à plus de 10 ans de prison.

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Basé à New York, RM réclamait l'établissement d'un état islamique traditionaliste ainsi que la fin de ce qu'il considérait comme « l'impérialisme occidental ». Le site Web de RM a été fermé en novembre 2010, peu après l'arrestation de Muhammad.

Selon un professeur de l'International Center for the Study of Terrorism de l'Université d'État de Pennsylvanie, ce site « pourrait encourager des personnes qu'il radicalise à se tourner vers d'autres sites Web encore plus dangereux ».

Le site Web RM était fréquenté par des personnes agissant seules en Occident, dont l'Américain converti à l'Islam Antonio Martinez, alias Muhammad Hussain. Martinez a été arrêté en 2010, après qu'il eut tenté d'utiliser ce qu'il croyait être un véhicule-bombe contre un centre de recrutement militaire à Catonsville (Maryland).

INDICATEURS POTENTIELS

L'affaire Loewen soulève de nombreuses questions liées aux indicateurs potentiels de menace interne,

Ces indicateurs potentiels sont les suivants :

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L'ERIE encourage les destinataires du présent document à signaler à leur service de police local toute activité suspecte ou criminelle. Pour signaler une activité suspecte, un cas d'extrémisme criminel ou toute autre activité susceptible de menacer la sécurité nationale du Canada, communiquez avec :

le Réseau info-sécurité nationale : 1-800-420-5805
le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) : 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 :

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Rédigé par : Équipe de renseignements relatifs aux infrastructures essentielles
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Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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NOTES EN FIN DE TEXTE

¹ *United States of America v. Terry L. Loewen*, n° de dossier 13-M-621-01-KMH, United States District Court for the District of Kansas, 13 décembre 2013.

² *Kansas Man Charged in Plot to Explode Car Bomb at Airport*, <http://www.fbi.gov/kansascity/press-releases/2013/kansas-man-charged-in-plot-to-explode-car-bomb-at-airport>

⁴ *New ideological writing by Anwar al-Awlaki*, (<http://onlinejihad.wordpress.com>)

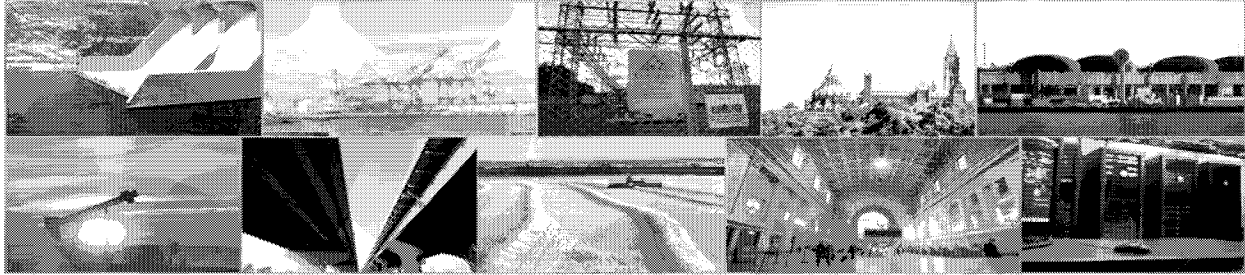
⁶ http://csis.org/files/media/csis/events/080515_hill_islam_summary.pdf
http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/public_information/NYPD_Report-Radicalization_in_the_West.pdf
<http://www.ndu.edu/inss/docUploaded/Islamic%20Radicalization%20in%20US.pdf>
<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/login.jsp?url=http%3A%2F%2Fieeexplore.ieee.org%2Fiel5%2F5476380%2F5484728%2F05484773.pdf%3Farnumber%3D5484773&authDecision=-203>

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RCMP-GRC

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE • GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

**CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT****EXTREMIST EXPLOITATION OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVs)**

2014-03-05

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 **March 5 , 2014**.

KEY FINDINGS

- Extremists have demonstrated their intent to use GPS-enabled UAVs for real-time aerial surveillance of targets, and as a delivery vehicle for improvised explosive devices (IED) and chemical/biological agents.
- The high disruption rate of known UAV plots makes it difficult to determine whether this type of attack is likely to succeed. In the last few years, there has been much debate among experts over the feasibility of this attack mode.
-
- The future use of UAVs to facilitate attacks on Critical Infrastructure cannot be discounted. Some attack scenarios may warrant further scientific study to determine their feasibility and requisite safeguards.

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TERMINOLOGY & DEFINITIONS

According to Section 101.01 of the Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs), "Unmanned Air Vehicle" means a power-driven aircraft, other than a model aircraft, that is operated without a flight crew member on board. For the purposes of this report, remote-controlled model aircraft (RCMA) will be considered a type of UAV, including the one pictured here. Experts have referred to this type of aircraft as "mini-UAVs", with one expert further classifying this UAV type by weight (two to 20 kilograms). This weight category includes model airplanes and multicopters.¹



For this report a UAV is further defined as "an aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, and can carry a lethal or non-lethal payload".² UAVs can be guided by Global Positioning Systems (GPS), which is a key consideration of this report, given that GPS greatly enhances UAV range and accuracy.



Multicopters comprise multiple rotors which provide the UAV with sufficient thrust and lift. Recently, four-rotor quadcopters (pictured) have become popular in UAV research and commercial versions of this technology are widely available. (For more examples and specifications, please see **APPENDIX A.**)

SCOPE

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BACKGROUND

Extremists have demonstrated their intent to use GPS-enabled UAVs for real-time aerial surveillance of targets, and as a delivery vehicle for explosives or chemical agents.

In at least 13 cases occurring over an 18-year period (1995-2013), extremists have planned, or attempted, to modify remote-controlled model aircraft (RCMA) to carry out attacks.

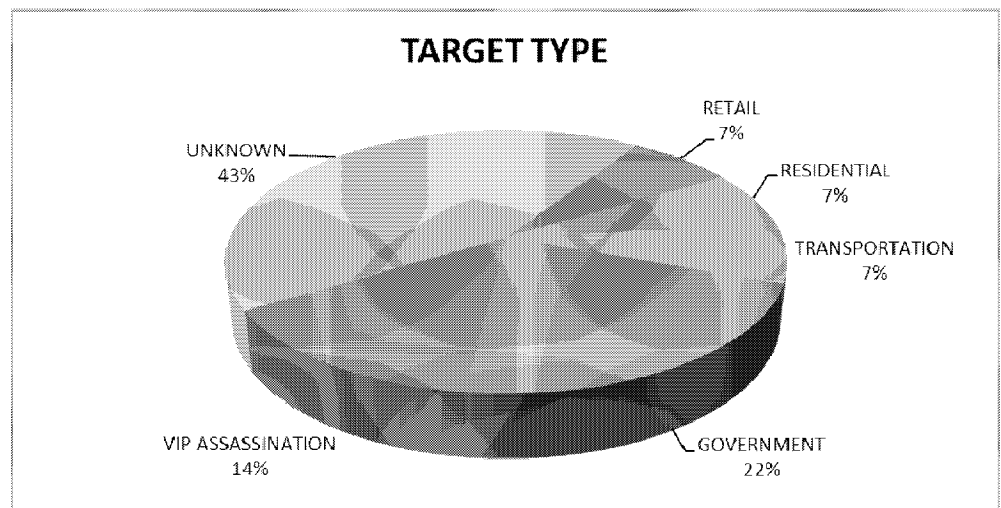
Of those attack plans, most (10) involved loading RCMA with various types of explosives, including C4 plastic, grenades, and homemade devices. The other three cases involved modifying RCMA to enable the dispersal of chemical or biological agents, including anthrax, sarin, and mustard gas.

Where the targets are known, Government buildings figure prominently into this sample, along with VIP assassinations.

Foiled attacks where Government assets were targeted include explosive plots against a military headquarters in Pakistan (2013) and the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. and Pentagon in Arlington, Va. (2011). Non-explosive plots include the dispersal of anthrax at the House of Commons in London, U.K. (2003). According to open sources,

A better R&D strategy for America's enemies would be to develop robotic IEDs that combine off-the-shelf technologies—an explosive-stuffed model airplane guided by GPS, for example.

~ Patrick Coffey, PhD and author of *American Arsenal: A Century of Waging War* (2014)



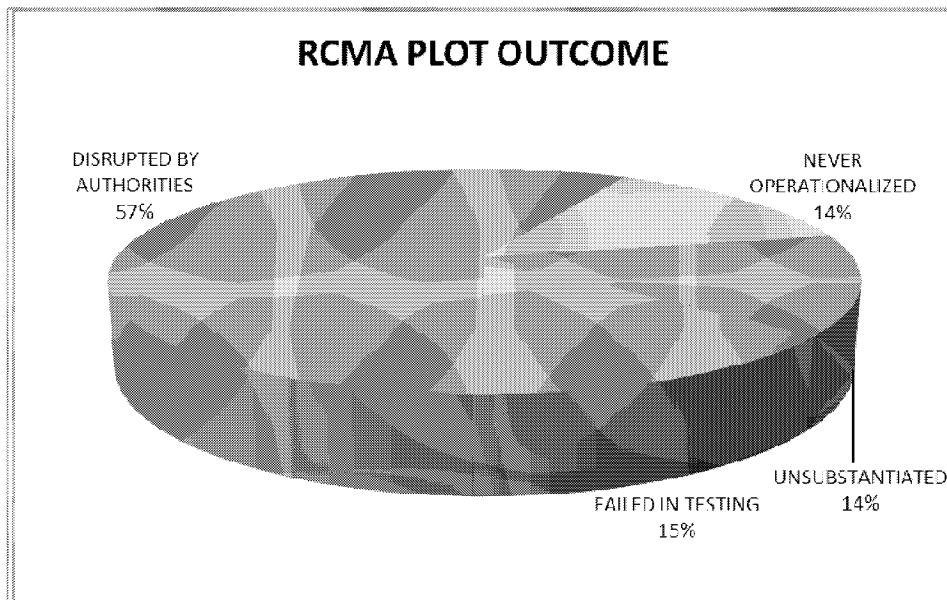
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VIP assassinations were considered in 2002 by then-Al Qaeda (AQ) Core leader Osama bin Laden. His alleged plan was to target then-U.S. President George W. Bush and other heads of state at the 2002 G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy. (For full details, see **APPENDIX B.**)

Significantly, none of the 13 plots were realized for one of the following reasons:

- The majority of plots (57 per cent) were disrupted by authorities during the planning phase;
- Some failed during the testing phase and were subsequently discovered by law enforcement;
- An attack plan was considered, but sparse information made it difficult to substantiate;
- There is no indication that the plan was ever operationalized.



CIIT ASSESSMENT

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The high disruption rate of known UAV plots makes it difficult to determine whether this type of attack is likely to succeed. In the last few years, there has been much debate among experts over the feasibility of this attack mode.

Despite this debate, there is general agreement that certain models of commercial GPS-guided UAVs:

- Are generally affordable and widely accessible online;
- Can fly a significant distance in a single flight;

From a technical standpoint, the use of UAVs for weapons delivery purposes is an achievable task for terrorists. Further technical development ... will contribute to this growing threat.

~ Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology

From a worldwide list of manufacturers, a terrorist group could choose from among nearly 500 well-tested designs, many with ranges exceeding 600 miles, payloads of 400 pounds, football-field takeoff distances from soft, grassy areas, and stall speeds of under 80 knots.

~ Dennis M. Gormley, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute

i) IMPLICATIONS FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Experts are more divided on a UAV's ability to hit the target in a very precise manner (e.g. within centimetres) and to detonate IEDs or disperse chemical/biological agents at the desired time. It would also be very difficult to refine an effective dispersal device for chem/bio agents and to obtain or develop biological agents.

Some of these technical questions may only be accurately answered through scientific experimentation. However, experiments are not required to address another all-important question: If an extremist group planned to attack Critical Infrastructure, would

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a UAV's perceived utility outweigh that of other tried and tested attack methods? Generally speaking, UAVs would probably not be widely regarded by extremists as a more appealing option than other attack methods with a successful track record. For example, international attacks against mass-transit have involved homemade explosives concealed in baggage (e.g. backpacks). History shows this attack method has enjoyed a high rate of success, making alternatives less appealing and, arguably, unnecessary.

Indeed, there are numerous examples where organized criminals have used UAVs in a comparable way to penetrate prisons. In 2012, criminals piloted a \$600 remote-controlled quadcopter over a Brazilian prison fence to deliver cell phones to inmates. In 2009, there was an attempt to use a UAV to deliver drugs to prisoners in the U.K.⁶ In November 2013, correctional officials in Quebec reported an attempt to fly a remote-controlled helicopter carrying drugs over the wall of Prison de Hull in Gatineau, Quebec. Officials also said that the the use of drones for this purpose is occurring in prisons across the province.⁷

in 1998, a RCMA forced the pilot of a DC-9 to change his approach to Dulles International Airport.⁸

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According to open-sources reporting, in 2002 AQ considered using radio-controlled airplanes to attack passenger aircraft.⁹ That said, there is no known indication that such a plan was operationalized.



The
hobbyist, who took two weeks to acquire, build and test the UAV,

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The following addresses concerns around VIPs:

In September 2013, in an act of protest against the German government's drone surveillance program, a member of the German Pirate Party piloted a Parrot AR quadcopter in close proximity to German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Defense Minister Thomas de Maiziere during a campaign rally. The UAV hovered close to them before crashing into the stage on which Merkel and Maiziere were sitting. While the UAV did not contain weapons, some experts concluded that the incident demonstrates the threat posed by UAVs that could be modified by extremists.¹⁴



Surveillance

Open source reporting suggests that a limited number of known overseas extremist groups are believed to be using UAVs to conduct surveillance on potential targets.¹⁵

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Potential indicators

The following indicators may be considered with respect to individuals who may be preparing a UAV for a terrorist attack:

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CURRENT REGULATIONS

Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs) that govern the safe operation of UAVs exclude model aircraft that are used for recreational purposes but include UAVs that are used for various types of scientific research, police surveillance, border patrols, inspection of remote infrastructure (e.g. pipelines), etc. Those who wish to operate UAVs beyond visual range must apply for a Special Operations Flight Certificate (SFOC).

According to Transport Canada (TC), the ultimate goal is to “normalize” UAV operations within civil airspace. But the appropriate technology is not mature enough, and the regulatory structure is not in place, to support routine operations. According to TC, the technology that enables commercial pilots to detect sense and avoid (DSA) UAVs is key to safety. However, the creation of available and reliable DSA technology is likely to be many years away.²⁰

OUTLOOK

As this technology continues to evolve, particularly guidance and control technology including required sensors and processing, we can expect to see significant technical enhancement, making UAVs even easier to fly. They are also expected to become increasingly popular among hobbyists.

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The future use of UAVs to facilitate attacks or surveillance on certain Critical Infrastructure cannot be discounted.

OPPORTUNITIES

Some attack scenarios mentioned in this report may warrant further scientific study to determine their feasibility and requisite safeguards. The scientific community may wish to consider:

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

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Non-emergency suspicious incidents can also be reported to RCMP 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

Prepared by: Critical Infrastructure Intelligence Team
Federal Policing Criminal Operations
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APPENDIX A – SPECIFICATIONS OF RCMA AND MULTICOPTER MODELS

RCMA

Research conducted by U.S. resident Rezwan Ferdhaus in 2011 suggested the model aircraft that were suitable for his attack plan were capable of carrying approximately 38 to 42 pounds. Another web site found by Ferdaus suggested another model had a built-in GPS system, costs less than \$3,000, could carry up to 50 pounds and fly up to 100 miles per hour. The plane that Ferdaus intended to use on the Capital building, the F-4 Phantom, reportedly reaches speeds of up to 160 mph. Ferdaus paid \$7,000 for the F-86 Sabre.

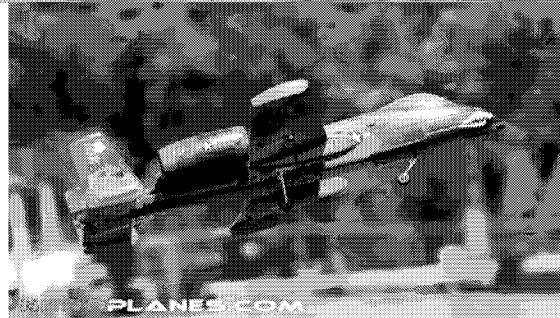


Wingspan: 1080mm

Length: 995mm

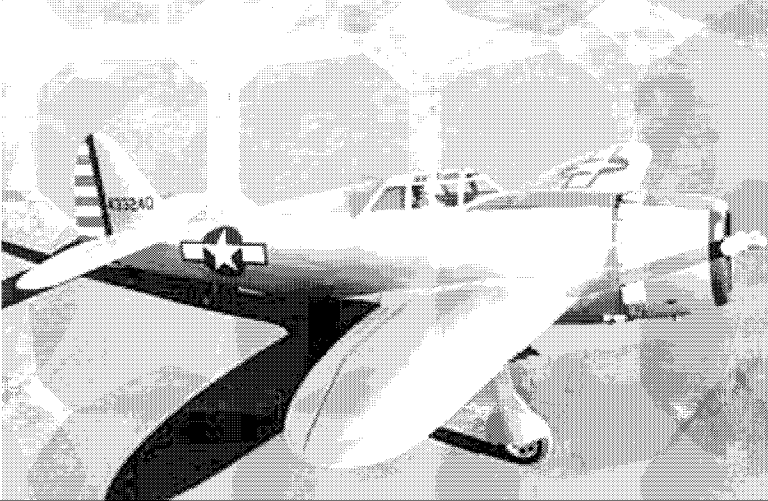
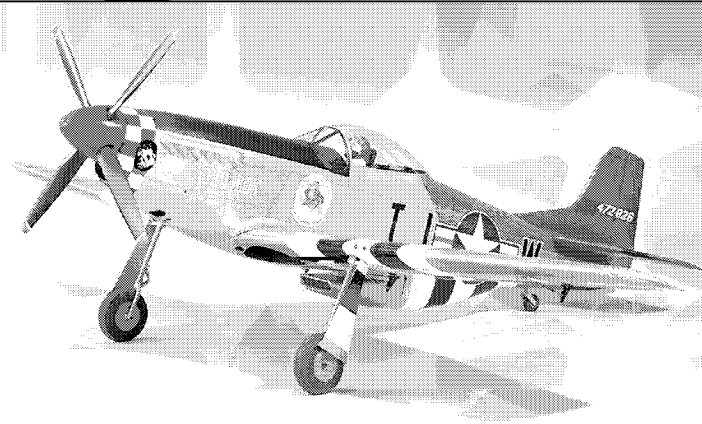
Twin 64mm EDF, twin ESC, twin Motor Transmitter

Range: 200m



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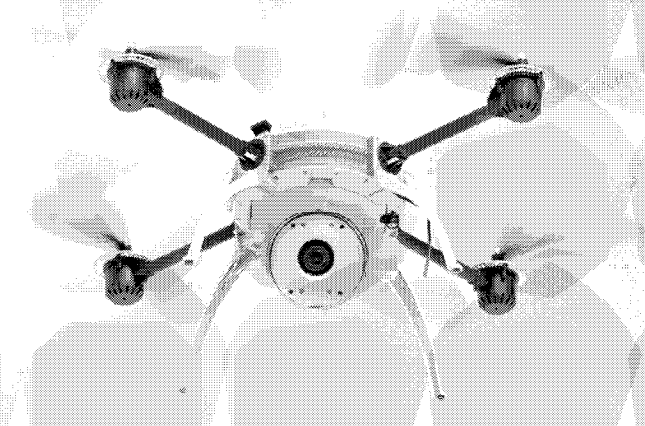
<p>Aircraft Type: Giant Scale</p> <p>Mfg. Sug. Retail Price \$429.99</p> <p>Wingspan 85 Inches</p> <p>Weight, Ready to Fly 356 Oz. (22 Lbs., 4 Oz.)</p> <p>Wing Loading 38 Oz./Sq. Ft.</p>	
<p>Aircraft type: Giant scale</p> <p>Wingspan: 84.5 in (2140 mm)</p> <p>Weight (w/radio): 17.5-19 lb (7940-8620 g)</p> <p>Wing Loading: 32-35 oz/ft² (98-107 g/dm²)</p>	

MULTICOPTERS

<p>Total Weight (Inc battery): 1200g</p> <p>Payload Capability: 200~500g</p> <p>Flight Time Up to 10 minutes</p> <p>Price: \$580</p>	
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<p>Total Weight (Inc battery): 1200g</p> <p>Payload Capability: 200~500g</p> <p>Flight Time Up to 10 minutes</p> <p>Price: \$730</p>	
<p>Length: 1400 mm</p> <p>Width: 1400 mm</p> <p>Height: 750 mm</p> <p>Propellor diameter: 500 mm</p> <p>Motor: 4 x electric motors</p> <p>Weight: 12 kg (without batteries)</p> <p>Payload: 4 kg</p>	
<p>VTOL Speed: upto 65 km/h</p> <p>Endurance: 25 minutes</p> <p>Mission Radius: 3 km</p> <p>Payload Weight: upto 400 grams</p>	

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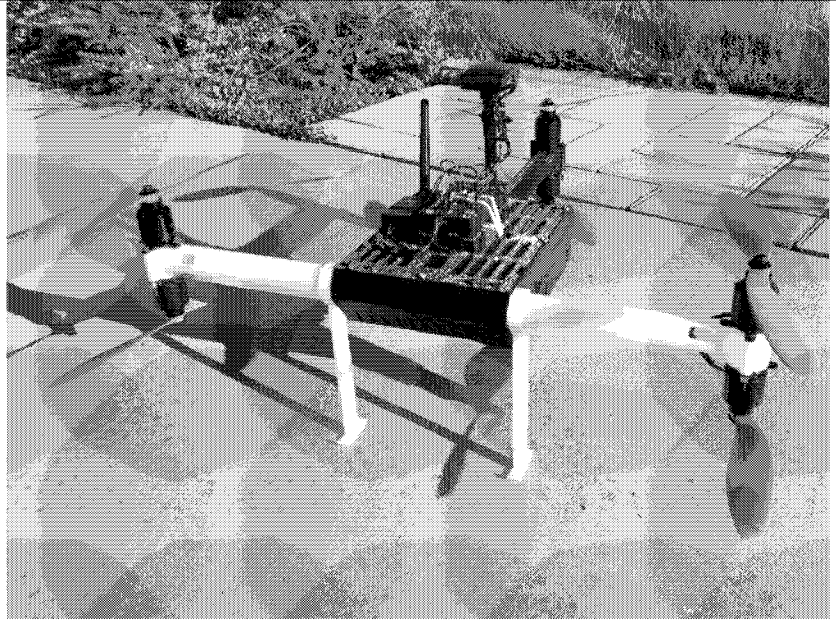
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Completely 3D printable (without support)

Simple assembly

Ample space to mount ESCs - concealed but still well ventilated for cooling

Frame weight is approx 300g. All up weight including 2 x 3S 3000mah batteries and my over-sized 880kv motors is 1,700g.



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APPENDIX B – INTERNATIONAL INCIDENTS INVOLVING EXTREMIST USE OF UAVs

- In October 2013, authorities in Pakistan recovered three remote-controlled aircraft during raids on several homes. Each plane is believed to have a carrying capacity of one kilogram. The accused were believed to have been planning an attack on the Pakistani Naval and Air Headquarters, along with other sensitive installations.²³
- In mid-June 2013, two men were taken into custody in Germany on suspicion of plotting an assassination attempt. The two suspects were studying aeronautics at the University of Stuttgart, and were developing GPS systems to guide pilotless aircraft. They had allegedly planned to use model aircrafts fitted with explosives, and to have them fly like 'guided missiles' into their undisclosed target.²⁴
- In June 2013, authorities in Iraq uncovered an Al Qaeda-linked plot involving five men who planned to use model aircrafts to release homemade chemicals. Authorities discovered three workshops being used for manufacturing chemicals, and where they found remote control planes and chemical agents including mustard gas, and sarin. The men planned to use the planes to strike targets in Iraq, Europe, and North America.²⁵ The Defense Ministry said that the suspects had materials and formulas to make the gases, and had a network to smuggle the gas out of Iraq, but they had yet to produce any weapons. Authorities believed the helicopters, flown by remote control, were intended to distribute the gas.²⁶
- In August 2012, three men were arrested on suspicion that they planned to target a shopping mall in Gibraltar, Spain. Spanish authorities suspected that they were testing an explosive-laden RCMA that measured three metres long. A video that was recovered by police showed what appeared to be a test flight where the RCMA was being maneuvered into a descent. At one point, two packets were seen dropping from either wing.²⁷
- Arrested in September 2011, Rezwan Ferdhaus plotted to fit model airplanes with C4 explosives and/or grenades, and crash them into the Pentagon in Arlington, Va. and the Capitol building in Washington D.C. The planes he acquired were equipped with GPS. Research conducted by Ferdhaus in 2011 suggested the model aircraft that were suitable for his attack plan were capable of carrying approximately 38 to 42 pounds. Another web site found by Ferdhaus

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suggested another model had a built-in GPS system, costs less than \$3,000, could carry up to 50 pounds and fly up to 100 miles per hour. The plane that Ferdaus intended to use on the Capital building, the F-4 Phantom, reportedly reaches speeds of up to 160 mph. Ferdaus paid \$7,000 for the F-86 Sabre. Since the planes would be flown using GPS, Ferdaus said he could retrieve the co-ordinates of the targets from Google Earth.²⁸

- In 2008, Christopher Paul of Worthington, Ohio, a Columbus suburb, pleaded guilty to plotting terrorist attacks in the U.S. and Europe using explosive devices. Prosecutors said he researched remote-controlled boats and a remote-controlled 5-foot-long helicopter.²⁹
- In mid-2005, open sources reported that a Hezbollah fighter apparently tried, but failed, to build a rudimentary RCMA packed with explosives.³⁰
- According to open sources, in early March 2004, Israeli intelligence prevented a terrorist act using a UAV loaded with explosives. Representatives of the administration of then-Prime Minister Ariel Sharon claimed that a Palestinian extremist group planned to attack a Jewish settlement in Gaza sector.³¹
- According to Hamas, six of its senior activists were killed in March 2004 when a UAV they had planned to launch against Israel blew up prematurely in central Gaza as they were preparing it for flight. The March 2004 incident possibly involved explosive-packed drone.³²
- In November 2003, a British national planned to acquire a RCMA and outfit it with anthrax to attack the U.K. House of Commons. According to the London *Independent* newspaper, a British national held at Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has confessed to being part of an al Qaeda plot to acquire a drone to attack the House of Commons with anthrax.³³ This connection is not confirmed.
- During an August 2002 raid on a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) drug-processing facility, Colombian Government forces recovered several RCMA that the rebels intended to equip with explosives. The rebels already had outfitted one RCMA with a one-kilogram payload of plastic explosives.³⁴ In August 2002, for example, the Colombian military reported finding nine small remote-controlled planes at a base it had taken from the FARC.³⁵

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- According to a media report citing Germany's BND intelligence agency, in 2002 then AQ Core leader Osama bin Laden considered using RCMAAs packed with explosives to target then-U.S. President George W. Bush and other heads of state at the G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy.^{36 37}
- In June 2002, quoting a German intelligence official, a news agency reported that al Qaeda might be planning to attack passenger aircraft using model airplanes. The source cited a warning that al Qaeda could strike at passenger aircraft using radio-controlled model airplanes or small rockets.³⁸
- In 1995, Aum Shinrikyo planned to produce enough agent to annihilate a large Japanese city by spraying it from a helicopter. Aum possessed a Russian helicopter and two drone airplanes that, with modifications, could have been capable of delivering chemical and biological weapons. A high-ranking Aum member reportedly obtained a helicopter pilot's license in the US. The helicopters reportedly crashed during testing. Press reports also allege that Aum was considering chemical attacks using remote-controlled aircraft.³⁹⁴⁰

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APPENDIX C – Extremist intent to use UAVs to facilitate attacks

In the last few years, members of online extremist forums have also expressed interest in using such methods to attack installations, conduct assassinations, or carry out pre-attack surveillance. For example:

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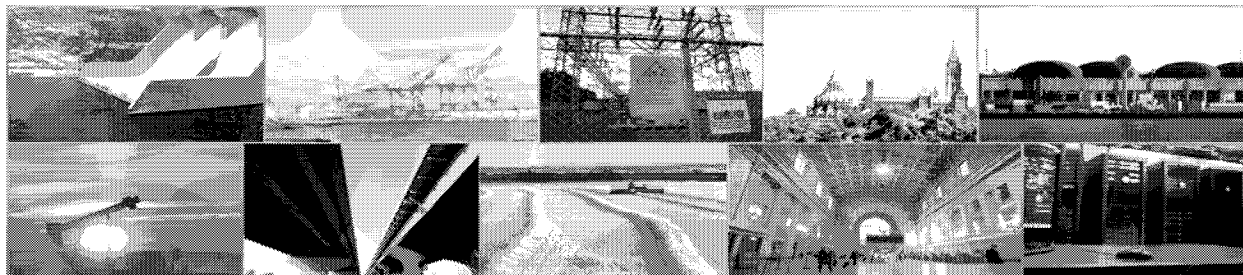
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GRC·RCMP



GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA • ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



ÉVALUATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS AUX INFRASTRUCTURES ESSENTIELLES

UTILISATION PAR DES EXTRÉMISTES DE VÉHICULES AÉRIENS SANS PILOTE (UAV)

2014-03-05

À l'appui de la stratégie adoptée par le gouvernement du Canada pour assurer la résilience des infrastructures essentielles (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 informations peuvent servir à protéger les IE du Canada. Les *évaluations de l'Équipe des renseignements relatifs aux infrastructures essentielles* visent à fournir aux intervenants concernés une évaluation des renseignements sur les enjeux liés à la protection des IE.

L'information figurant dans la présente évaluation est à jour au **5 mars 2014**.

PRINCIPALES CONSTATATIONS

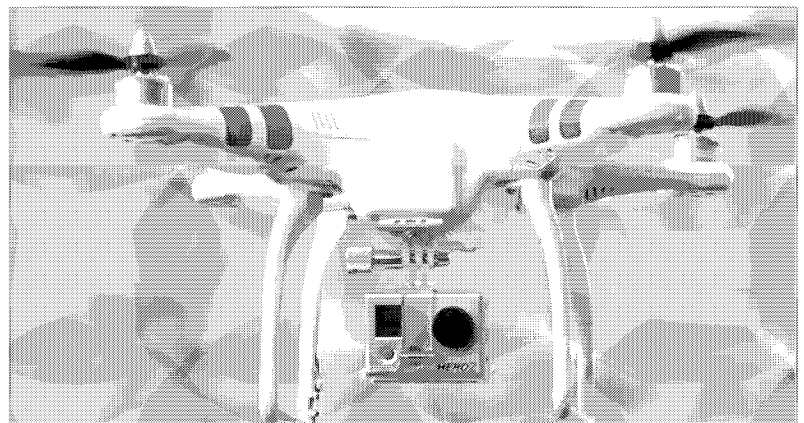
- Des extrémistes ont démontré qu'ils étaient prêts à utiliser des UAV avec fonction GPS pour effectuer de la surveillance aérienne en temps réel de cibles et pour transporter des engins explosifs artisanaux (EEA) et des agents chimiques ou biologiques.
- Le taux élevé de neutralisation de complots mettant en cause des UAV empêche de déterminer si ce type d'attentat a des chances de se concrétiser. Ces dernières années, il y a eu beaucoup de discussions entre experts sur la faisabilité de ce mode d'attentat.
- On ne peut ignorer l'utilisation éventuelle d'UAV pour commettre des attentats contre des infrastructures essentielles. Certains scénarios d'attentats peuvent justifier la réalisation d'études scientifiques supplémentaires afin d'en déterminer la faisabilité et de prendre les mesures de protection qui s'imposent.

TERMINOLOGIE ET DÉFINITIONS

L'article 101.01 du *Règlement de l'aviation canadien* (RAC) énonce qu'un « véhicule aérien non habité » est un aéronef entraîné par moteur, autre qu'un modèle réduit d'aéronef, et utilisé sans membre d'équipage de conduite à bord. Pour les besoins du présent rapport, les modèles réduits d'avions téléguidés (MRAT), y compris celui de l'image ci-contre, sont considérés comme un type d'UAV. Les experts nomment ce type d'aéronef « mini-UAV » et l'un d'eux le classe par poids (de deux à 20 kilogrammes). Cette catégorie de poids comprend les modèles réduits d'avions et les multicoptères.¹



Dans ce rapport, un UAV est défini comme [traduction] : « un véhicule aérien sans équipage qui utilise des forces aérodynamiques pour créer sa portance, peut voler de façon autonome et peut transporter une charge meurtrière ou non meurtrière ».² Les UAV peuvent être guidés par un système de localisation GPS, ce qui constitue un élément clé dont on tient compte dans le rapport étant donné qu'un tel système accroît grandement le rayon d'action et la précision d'un UAV.



Les multicoptères comportent plusieurs rotors qui fournissent à l'UAV la poussée et la portance requises. Les quadricoptères à quatre rotors (image ci-contre) ont récemment gagné en popularité dans les études sur les UAV et des versions commerciales de cette technologie sont très accessibles. (Pour des exemples et des précisions, voir l'**ANNEXE A.**)

PORTÉE

Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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CONTEXTE

Des extrémistes ont démontré qu'ils étaient prêts à utiliser des UAV avec fonction GPS pour effectuer de la surveillance aérienne en temps réel de cibles et pour transporter des agents chimiques ou biologiques.

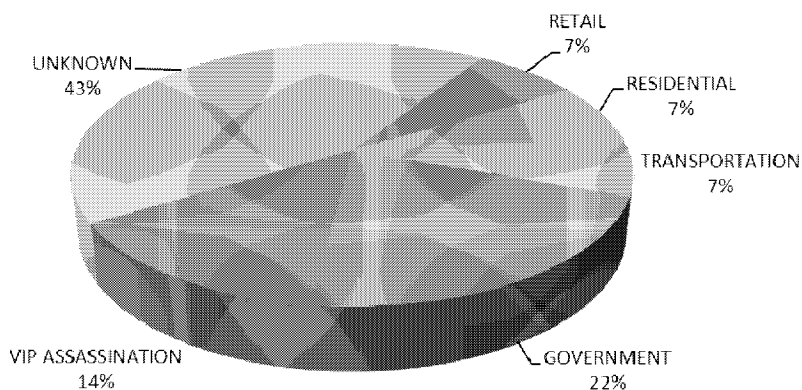
Dans au moins 13 cas s'étalant sur une période de 18 ans (entre 1995 et 2013), des extrémistes ont planifié ou tenté de modifier des modèles réduits d'avions téléguidés (MRAT) pour perpétrer des attentats.

Dans la plupart de ces plans d'attentats (10), on prévoyait emplier ces MRAT de différents types d'explosifs, notamment des explosifs C4 de plastique, des grenades et des engins artisanaux. En ce qui concerne les trois autres plans, ils consistaient à modifier des MRAT pour permettre la dispersion d'agents

Les ennemis de l'Amérique pourraient adopter une meilleure stratégie de R et D en mettant au point des EEA robotisés à partir des technologies courantes — par exemple un modèle réduit d'avion bourré d'explosifs et guidé par GPS.

~ Patrick Coffey, Ph. D. et auteur de *American Arsenal: A Century of Waging War* (2014)

TARGET TYPE



Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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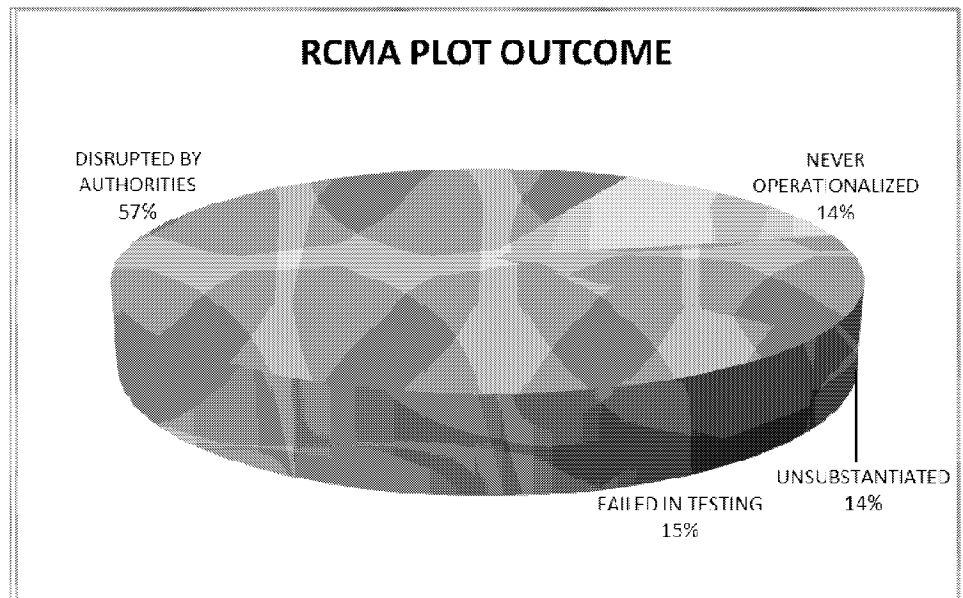
chimiques ou biologiques, notamment de l'anthrax, du sarin et du gaz moutarde.

Dans les cas où les cibles sont connues, des immeubles du gouvernement occupent une grande place de l'échantillon, tout comme les assassinats de PDM.

Parmi les attentats ciblant des biens du gouvernement qui ont été déjoués, mentionnons les complots d'attentat à l'explosif contre le quartier général de l'armée au Pakistan en 2013 et contre le Capitole à Washington (D.C.) et le Pentagone à Arlington (Virginie) en 2011. Citons également la dispersion d'anthrax à la Chambre des communes de Londres (R.-U.) en 2003 parmi les complots d'attentat non commis à l'aide d'explosifs. D'après des sources ouvertes, l'ancien dirigeant du noyau d'al-Qaïda (AQ), Oussama ben Laden, a envisagé l'assassinat de PDM en 2002. Son plan présumé consistait à cibler le président des É.-U. de l'époque, George W. Bush, et d'autres chefs d'État lors du Sommet du G8 de 2002 tenu à Gênes en Italie. (Pour tous les détails, voir l'**ANNEXE B.**)

Fait à souligner, aucun de ces 13 complots ne s'est concrétisé pour l'une des raisons suivantes :

- La majorité des complots (57 %) ont été déjoués par les autorités pendant la phase de planification.
- Certains complots ont échoué à l'étape de la mise à l'essai et ils ont ensuite été découverts par des organismes d'application de la loi.
- Un plan d'attentat a été envisagé, mais le peu d'information disponible a rendu sa corroboration difficile.
- Rien n'indique que le plan a été mis à exécution.



Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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ÉVALUATION DE L'ERIE

Le taux élevé de neutralisation de complots mettant en cause des UAV empêche de déterminer si ce type d'attentat a des chances de se concrétiser. Ces dernières années, il y a eu beaucoup de discussions entre experts sur la faisabilité de ce mode d'attentat.

Malgré ces discussions, on s'entend généralement pour dire que certains modèles d'UAV commerciaux à fonction GPS :

- sont habituellement abordables et largement accessibles en ligne;
- peuvent voler de grandes distances lors d'un vol;

Du point de vue technique, l'utilisation d'UAV pour le transport d'armes est à la portée des terroristes. Les avancées techniques continueront de contribuer à cette menace croissante.

~ Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology

À partir d'une liste de fabricants à l'échelle mondiale, un groupe terroriste peut choisir parmi près de 500 modèles mis à l'essai, et dont un grand nombre peuvent parcourir plus de 600 milles, transporter des charges utiles de 400 livres, décoller à partir de terrains gazonnés ou mous en utilisant une distance équivalant à un terrain de football et atteindre des vitesses de décrochage de moins de 80 nœuds.

~ Dennis M. Gormley, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute

Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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i) INCIDENCE SUR LE SECTEUR DES INFRASTRUCTURES ESSENTIELLES

Les experts sont plus divisés en ce qui concerne la capacité d'un UAV à atteindre une cible avec beaucoup de précision (p. ex. à quelques centimètres près) et à faire exploser des EEA ou à disperser des agents chimiques ou biologiques au moment désiré. Il serait aussi très difficile de perfectionner un dispositif de dispersion efficace pour des agents chimiques ou biologiques ou d'obtenir ou de créer des agents biologiques.

Il est seulement possible de répondre à certaines de ces questions avec exactitude après s'être livré à des expérimentations scientifiques. Il n'est cependant pas nécessaire de procéder à des expérimentations pour répondre à une autre question tout aussi importante : si un groupe extrémiste planifiait attaquer des infrastructures essentielles, est-ce que l'utilité perçue d'un UAV l'emporterait sur celle d'autres méthodes éprouvées? De manière générale, les extrémistes ne considèrent probablement pas les UAV comme une option plus intéressante que d'autres méthodes d'attaque éprouvées. Par exemple, lors des attentats commis contre des systèmes de transport en commun ailleurs dans le monde, des explosifs artisanaux ont été dissimulés dans des bagages (p. ex. des sacs à dos). L'histoire montre que ce moyen d'attentat a un taux élevé de succès, ce qui rend les solutions de rechange moins intéressantes, voire inutiles.

Il existe en effet de nombreux exemples de membres du crime organisé qui ont utilisé

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des UAV de façon semblable pour pénétrer dans une prison. En 2012, des criminels ont piloté un quadricoptère télécommandé de 600 \$ au-dessus de la clôture d'une prison brésilienne pour livrer des téléphones cellulaires aux détenus. En 2009, il y a eu une tentative d'utiliser un UAV pour livrer de la drogue à des prisonniers au R.-U.⁶ En novembre 2013, des agents correctionnels québécois ont signalé une tentative de pilotage d'un hélicoptère télécommandé transportant de la drogue au-dessus de la prison de Hull, à Gatineau (Québec). Des responsables ont aussi déclaré que des drones sont utilisés à cette fin dans les prisons d'un peu partout dans la province.⁷

en 1998, un MRAT a obligé le pilote d'un DC-9 à modifier son approche à l'Aéroport international de Dulles.⁸

Des sources ouvertes révèlent qu'en 2002, AQ a envisagé d'utiliser des aéronefs télécommandés pour attaquer des aéronefs de passagers.⁹ Rien n'indique toutefois qu'un tel plan a été mis à exécution.

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L'amateur, qui
a eu besoin de deux semaines pour acquérir, construire et tester l'UAV,

Les points suivants sont traités à propos des PDM :

En septembre 2013, dans un geste de protestation contre le programme allemand de surveillance au moyen de drones, un membre du Parti pirate d'Allemagne a fait voler un quadricoptère à proximité de la chancelière allemande Angela Merkel et du ministre de

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la Défense Thomas de Maiziere lors d'un rassemblement en cours de campagne. L'UAV a plané près d'eux avant de s'écraser sur la scène où Merkel et Maiziere étaient assis. Bien que l'UAV ne contenait pas d'armes, certains experts concluent que cet incident donne une idée de la menace que posent les UAV modifiés par des extrémistes.¹⁴

Surveillance

D'après des renseignements de sources ouvertes, on pense qu'un nombre limité de groupes extrémistes étrangers connus se servent d'UAV pour surveiller des cibles potentielles.¹⁵



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DÉTECTION ET NEUTRALISATION¹⁷

Indicateurs potentiels

Les indicateurs suivants peuvent être pris en considération relativement à des individus qui préparent un UAV en vue de commettre un attentat terroriste :

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RÉGLEMENTATION ACTUELLE

Le *Règlement de l'aviation canadien* (RAC) qui régit la sécurité d'utilisation des UAV exclut les modèles réduits d'avion utilisés à des fins récréatives, mais il régit les UAV utilisés pour différents types de recherche scientifique, la surveillance policière, les patrouilles frontalières, l'inspection d'infrastructures éloignées (p. ex. les pipelines), etc. Les personnes souhaitant faire voler des UAV au-delà de la portée visuelle doivent demander un Certificat d'opérations aériennes spécialisées (COAS).

D'après Transports Canada (TC), l'objectif ultime consiste à « normaliser » les opérations d'UAV dans l'espace aérien civil, mais la technologie de l'industrie n'est pas encore assez évoluée, et la structure réglementaire n'a pas encore été mise en place de façon à bien encadrer des opérations ordinaires. Selon TC, la technologie qui permet aux pilotes commerciaux de « détecter et éviter » des UAV est essentielle à la sécurité. Cependant, la disponibilité d'une technologie fiable de détection et d'évitement risque de ne pas voir le jour avant bon nombre d'années.²⁰

PERSPECTIVE

Enquêtes criminelles relatives à sécurité nationale

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Au fur et à mesure que la technologie évolue, en particulier la technologie liée à l'orientation et au contrôle, y compris les capteurs requis et le traitement, nous pouvons nous attendre à d'importantes améliorations techniques qui faciliteront encore le vol des UAV. On s'attend aussi à ce qu'ils deviennent de plus en plus prisés auprès des amateurs.

On ne peut ignorer l'utilisation éventuelle d'UAV pour commettre des attentats contre des infrastructures essentielles.

POSSIBILITÉS

Certains scénarios d'attentat mentionnés dans le présent rapport peuvent justifier la réalisation d'études scientifiques supplémentaires afin d'en déterminer la faisabilité et de prendre les mesures de protection qui s'imposent. Le milieu scientifique peut envisager les méthodes suivantes :

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

Réseau info-sécurité nationale : 1-800-420-5805
Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) : 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
Opérations criminelles de la Police fédérale
Courriel : SIR-SIS@RCMP-GRC.GC.CA

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ANNEXE A – SPÉCIFICATIONS DES MRAT ET DES MODÈLES DE MULTICOPTÈRES

MRAT

Les recherches effectuées en 2011 par Rezwan Ferdhaus, un résident des É.-U., lui ont permis de déterminer que le MRAT qui convenait à son plan d'attentat était capable de transporter de 38 à 42 livres de marchandise. Sur un autre site, il a trouvé un modèle doté d'un GPS intégré pour moins de 3 000 \$ - celui-ci pouvant transporter 50 livres et voler à 100 milles à l'heure. L'avion que Ferdhaus voulait lancer sur le Capitole, le F-4 Phantom, pourrait atteindre 160 milles à l'heure. Ferdhaus a payé 7 000 \$ pour le F-86 Sabre.

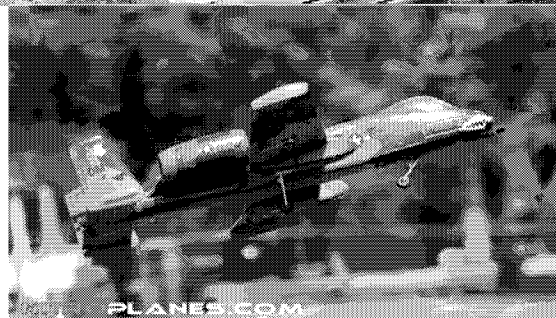


Envergure : 1080 mm

Longueur : 995 mm

Deux EDF de 64 mm, deux ESC, deux moteurs

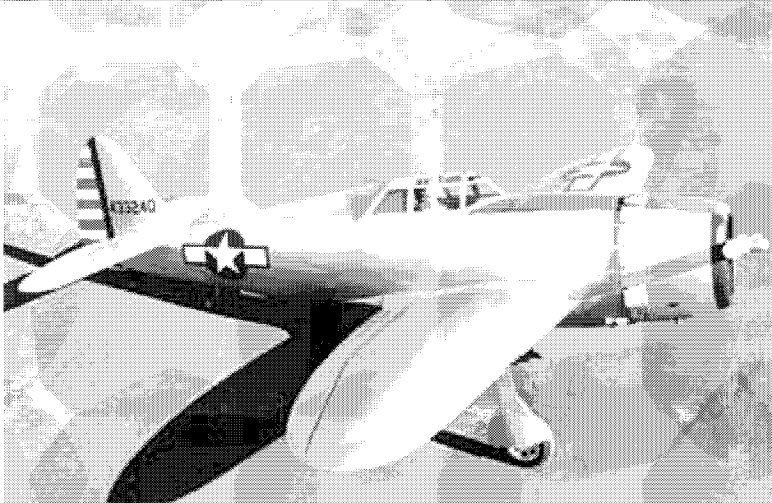
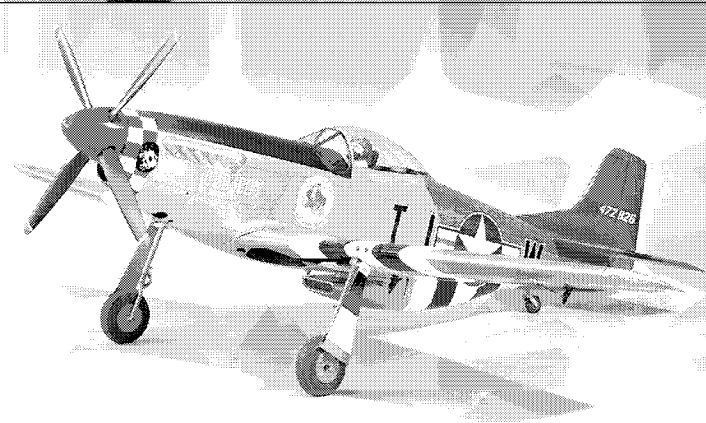
Portée : 200 m



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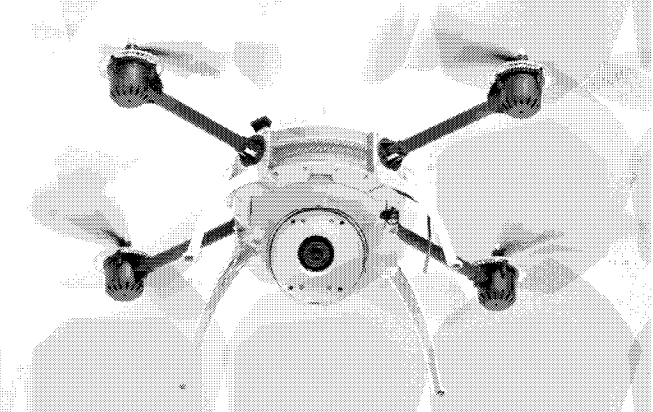
<p>Type d'aéronef : Giant Scale</p> <p>Prix de vente suggéré du fabricant : 429,99 \$</p> <p>Envergure : 85 pouces</p> <p>Poids, prêt à voler, 356 onces (22 lb, 4 oz)</p> <p>Charge alaire : 38 oz/pi²</p>	
<p>Type d'aéronef : Giant scale</p> <p>Envergure : 84,5 po (2140 mm)</p> <p>Poids (avec radio) : de 17,5 à 19 lb (7940 8620 g)</p> <p>Charge alaire : de 32 à 35 oz/pi² (de 98 à 107 g/dm²)</p>	

MULTICOPTÈRES

<p>Poids total (pile comprise) : 1200 g</p> <p>Capacité de charge utile : de 200 à près de 500 g</p> <p>Temps de vol : jusqu'à 10 minutes</p> <p>Prix : 580 \$</p>	
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<p>Poids total (pile comprise) : 1200 g</p> <p>Capacité de charge utile : de 200 à près de 500 g</p> <p>Temps de vol : jusqu'à 10 minutes</p> <p>Prix : 730 \$</p>	
<p>Longueur : 1400 mm</p> <p>Largeur : 1400 mm</p> <p>Hauteur : 750 mm</p> <p>Diamètre des hélices : 500 mm</p> <p>Moteur : 4 moteurs électriques</p> <p>Poids : 12 kg (sans les piles)</p> <p>Charge utile : 4 kg</p>	
<p>Vitesse lors du décollage e de l'atterrissage : jusqu'à 65 km/h</p> <p>Endurance : 25 minutes</p> <p>Rayon de mission : 3 km</p> <p>Charge utile : jusqu'à 400 grammes</p>	

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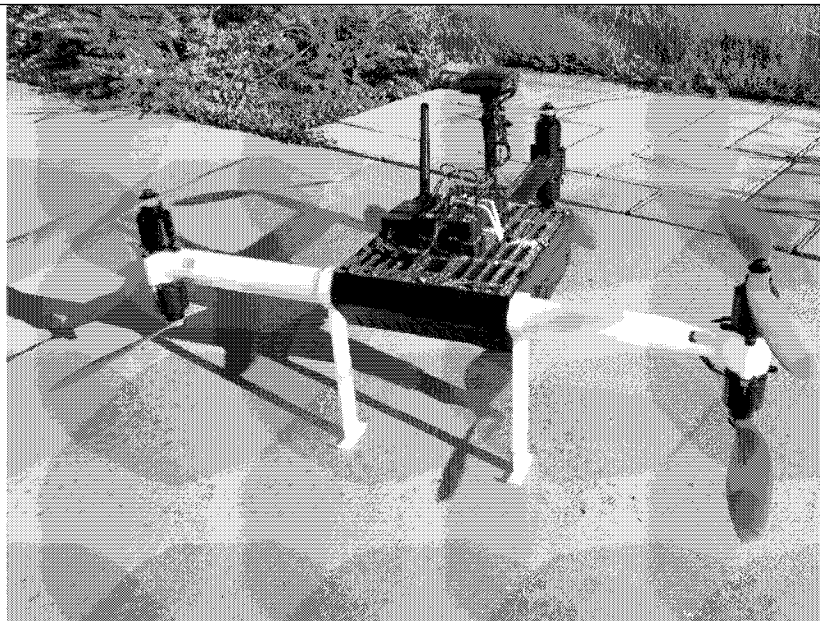


Imprimable en 3D (sans support)

Assemblage simple

Amplement d'espace pour installer les ESC – cachés, mais bien ventilés pour le refroidissement.

Poids du châssis : environ 300 g. Le poids total, comprenant deux piles 3S 3000mah et deux moteurs surpuissants de 880kv est de 1 700 g.



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ANNEXE B – INCIDENTS À L'ÉTRANGER IMPLIQUANT L'UTILISATION D'UAV PAR DES EXTRÉMISTES

- En octobre 2013, les autorités du Pakistan ont récupéré trois modèles réduits d'avions lors de descentes dans plusieurs maisons. On croit que chaque avion a la capacité de transporter une charge d'un kilogramme. On présume que les accusés planifiaient un attentat contre les quartiers généraux de la marine et de l'armée de l'air au Pakistan et contre d'autres installations de nature délicate.²³
- À la mi-juin 2013, deux hommes soupçonnés de complot en vue d'une tentative d'assassinat ont été détenus en Allemagne. Les deux suspects étudiaient l'aéronautique à l'université de Stuttgart, et concevaient des systèmes GPS pour guider des aéronefs sans pilote. Ils prévoyaient apparemment utiliser des modèles réduits d'aéronefs chargés d'explosifs, et les envoyer comme des missiles guidés sur leur cible non dévoilée.²⁴
- En juin 2013, les autorités irakiennes ont mis au jour un complot lié à al-Qaïda impliquant cinq hommes qui avaient l'intention d'utiliser des modèles réduits d'aéronefs pour disperser des produits chimiques de fabrication maison. Les autorités ont découvert trois ateliers de fabrication de produits chimiques qui contenaient des avions télécommandés et des agents chimiques, notamment du gaz moutarde et du sarin. Les hommes prévoyaient utiliser les avions pour atteindre des cibles en Iraq, en Europe et en Amérique du Nord.²⁵ Le ministère de la Défense affirme que les suspects possédaient du matériel et des formules pour fabriquer des gaz et qu'ils comptaient sur un réseau pour faire sortir le gaz d'Irak en contrebande, mais qu'ils n'avaient pas encore produit d'armes. Les autorités croient que les hélicoptères télécommandés devaient servir à disperser les gaz.²⁶
- En août 2012, trois hommes ont été arrêtés parce qu'on les soupçonnait de planifier un attentat contre un centre commercial de Gibraltar en Espagne. Les autorités espagnoles les soupçonnaient de faire la mise à l'essai d'un MRAT chargé d'explosifs qui mesurait trois mètres de long. Une vidéo découverte par la police montre ce qui semble être un vol d'essai lors duquel le MRAT effectue une manœuvre de descente. À un certain moment, on aperçoit deux paquets qui sont largués de chaque aile.²⁷
- Arrêté en septembre 2011, Rezwan Ferdhaus avait l'intention de bourrer

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d'explosifs C4 ou de grenades des modèles réduits d'avions puis de les faire s'écraser sur le Capitole à Washington D.C. et le Pentagone à Arlington (Virginie). Les avions qu'il s'est procurés étaient équipés de la fonction GPS. Les recherches effectuées par Rezwan Ferdhaus en 2011 donnent à penser que le modèle réduit d'aéronef qui convenait à son plan d'attentat était capable de transporter une charge de 38 à 42 livres. Sur un autre site, il a trouvé un modèle doté d'un GPS intégré pour moins de 3 000 \$ - celui-ci pouvant transporter une charge de 50 livres et voler à 100 milles à l'heure. L'avion que Ferdhaus voulait lancer sur le Capitole, le F-4 Phantom, peut apparemment atteindre 160 milles à l'heure. Ferdhaus a payé 7 000 \$ pour le F-86 Sabre. Comme les avions sont commandés à l'aide d'un GPS, Ferdhaus a affirmé qu'il pouvait récupérer les coordonnées des cibles sur Google Earth.²⁸

- En 2008, Christopher Paul de Worthington (Ohio), une banlieue de Columbus, a plaidé coupable à une accusation de complot en vue de commettre des attentats terroristes aux É.-U. et en Europe au moyen d'engins explosifs. Des procureurs affirment qu'il a cherché des bateaux télécommandés et un hélicoptère télécommandé de cinq pieds de long.²⁹
- Vers le milieu de 2005, des rapports de sources ouvertes ont souligné qu'un combattant du Hezbollah a apparemment essayé, sans succès, de construire un MRAT rudimentaire bourré d'explosifs.³⁰
- Selon des sources ouvertes, au début de mars 2004, les services de renseignements israéliens ont empêché qu'un attentat terroriste soit commis au moyen d'un UAV chargé d'explosifs. Des représentants de l'administration de l'ancien premier ministre Ariel Sharon ont déclaré qu'un groupe extrémiste palestinien planifiait attaquer une colonie juive dans le secteur de Gaza.³¹
- D'après le Hamas, six de ses principaux activistes ont été tués en mars 2004 lorsqu'un UAV qu'il prévoyait lancer contre Israël a explosé prématurément dans le centre de Gaza alors qu'ils le préparaient pour le vol. L'incident de mars 2004 mettait possiblement en cause un drone bourré d'explosifs.³²
- En novembre 2003, un ressortissant britannique a planifié de se procurer un MRAT et de le bourrer d'anthrax pour attaquer la Chambre des communes du R.-U. Selon le journal *Independent* de Londres, un ressortissant britannique détenu au Camp Delta à Guantanamo Bay (Cuba) a avoué avoir participé à un

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complot d'al-Qaïda dans le but de se procurer un drone pour attaquer la Chambre des communes avec de l'anthrax.³³ Ce lien n'est pas confirmé.

- Lors d'une descente effectuée en 2002 dans une installation de fabrication de drogue appartenant aux Forces armées révolutionnaires de Colombie (FARC), les services du gouvernement colombien ont saisi plusieurs MRAT que les rebelles voulaient équiper d'explosifs. Les rebelles avaient déjà chargé un MRAT d'un kilogramme d'explosifs plastiques.³⁴ En août 2002, par exemple, l'armée colombienne a déclaré avoir trouvé neuf petits avions télécommandés dans une base qu'elle a confisquée aux FARC.³⁵
- Selon les médias, qui citaient l'organisme de renseignements BND de l'Allemagne, en 2002, l'ancien dirigeant du noyau d'al-Qaïda (AQ), Oussama ben Laden, a envisagé d'utiliser des MRAT bourrés d'explosifs pour cibler le président des États-Unis de l'époque, George W. Bush, et d'autres chefs d'État lors du Sommet du G8 tenu à Gênes en Italie.^{36 37}
- En juin 2002, citant un agent de renseignement allemand, une agence de presse a affirmé qu'al-Qaïda pourrait planifier un attentat contre un avion de passagers au moyen de modèles réduits d'avions. La source a cité un avertissement selon lequel al-Qaïda pourrait cibler un avion de passagers au moyen de modèles réduits d'avions télécommandés ou de petites fusées.³⁸
- En 1995, le groupe terroriste Aum Shinrikyo avait l'intention de produire une quantité suffisante d'agents chimiques pour anéantir une grande ville japonaise en les pulvérisant à partir d'un hélicoptère. Aum possédait un hélicoptère russe et deux drones qui, après quelques modifications, auraient été capables de transporter des armes chimiques et biologiques. Un membre haut gradé d'AUM aurait apparemment obtenu un brevet de pilote d'hélicoptère aux É.-U. Les hélicoptères se seraient écrasés lors de tests. Selon des articles de journaux, Aum a aussi envisagé de se livrer à des attaques chimiques au moyen d'aéronefs télécommandés.³⁹⁴⁰

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ANNEXE C – Des extrémistes veulent se servir d'UAV pour commettre des attentats

Ces dernières années, des membres de forums extrémistes en ligne ont manifesté de l'intérêt pour le recours à de telles méthodes dans le but d'attaquer des installations, de commettre des assassinats ou de faire de la surveillance. Par exemple :

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⁴ Summary of Terrorist Incidents and Counter-Terrorist Operations Worldwide June 2013, ICT's Incidents Database Periodical Report, Institute for Counter-Terrorism (www.ict.org.il)

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⁸ Michael Gips, *A Remote Threat*, *Security Management*, octobre 2002.

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¹³ *German chancellor's drone 'attack' shows the threat of weaponized UAVs*, *Ars Technica*, 18 septembre 2013.

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- ²¹ Lindsey Hoshaw, *The Sky's the Limit*, *Boston Globe*, 18 juillet 2011.
- ²² Dixit, Atray C., et coll. *Development of an iPhone-controlled UAV*, Université Princeton, août 2013.
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- ³¹ Eugene Miasnikov, *Terrorists Develop Unmanned Aerial Vehicles*, Center for Arms Control, Energy and Environmental Studies at MIPT, 6 décembre 2004.
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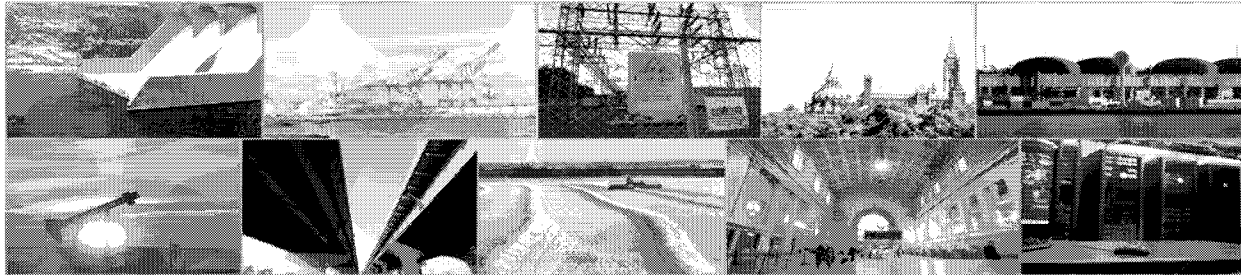
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RCMP-GRC

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE • GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

**CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT****Criminal Threats to the Canadian Petroleum Industry****2014-01-24**

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.

This Assessment is current as of 2014-01-24.

KEY FINDINGS

- The Canadian petroleum industry is requesting government approval to construct many large petroleum projects which, if approved, will be situated across the country;
- There is a growing, highly organized and well-financed, anti-Canadian petroleum movement, that consists of peaceful activists, militants and violent extremists, who are opposed to society's reliance on fossil fuels;
- The anti-petroleum movement is focused on challenging the energy and environmental policies that promote the development of Canada's vast petroleum resources;
- Governments and petroleum companies are being encouraged, and increasingly threatened, by violent extremists to cease all actions which the extremists believe, contributes to greenhouse gas emissions;
- Recent protests in New Brunswick are the most violent of the national anti-petroleum protests to date;
- Violent anti-petroleum extremists will continue to engage in criminal activity to promote their anti-petroleum ideology;
- These extremists pose a realistic criminal threat to Canada's petroleum industry, its workers and assets, and to first responders.

National Security Criminal Investigations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past three years, anti-shale gas criminal activity has occurred in New Brunswick, culminating with the 2013-10-17, violent criminal response to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) enforcement actions. Ensuing criminal actions resulted in: six RCMP vehicles burned; weapons, ammunition and improvised explosive devices seized; and the arrest of 40 individuals, including the Chief and council members of the Elsipogtog First Nation. As a result of the RCMP enforcement action in New Brunswick, numerous protests in support of the New Brunswick, anti-shale gas protestors have occurred across the country.

The New Brunswick, protests, the most violent anti-petroleum actions experienced thus far in Canada, are indicative of the growing international opposition to the Canadian petroleum projects currently operating, under development, or being planned across Canada. These violent protests are likely an indicator of what the petroleum industry, and the law enforcement community, must be prepared to confront as the development of Canada's petroleum resources continues and expands.

Non-governmental environmental groups such as; Greenpeace, Tides Canada, and Sierra Club Canada, to name a few, assert climate change is now the most serious global environmental threat, and that climate change is a direct consequence of elevated anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions which, they believe, are directly linked to the continued use of fossil-fuels. Since greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from fossil-fuel burning, the Canadian petroleum industry, most notably Canada's Oil Sands, is singled out internationally as a significant contributor to global climate change.

Research and analysis done in support of ongoing RCMP criminal investigations shows those involved in the anti-Canadian petroleum movement have an interest in drawing public attention to, and in building recognition of, the perceived environmental threat from the continued use of fossil fuels.

The publicizing of these concerns has led to significant, and often negative, media coverage surrounding the Canadian petroleum industry. The use of social media, including the use of live-streaming, provides the anti-petroleum movement the ability to by-pass the traditional news networks, to control and craft its message, and to promote a one-sided version of the actual events, leading to broadly based anti-petroleum opposition.

From what has been witnessed and experienced thus far, it may be surmised that the issues within the anti-petroleum movement are complex, divisive, controversial and polarizing. Within the anti-petroleum movement, the Canadian law-enforcement and security intelligence communities have noted a growing pan-national - fringe - violent extremist faction that is ideologically opposed to the Canadian petroleum industry.

Those within the movement who are willing to go beyond peaceful actions primarily employ direct action tactics, such as civil disobedience, unlawful protests, break and entry, vandalism and sabotage. Some of the more violent- prone extremists advocate the use of arson, firearms, and improvised explosive devices.

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When discussing Domestic Issue-based Extremism, in its Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Public Safety Canada noted that:

*"Although not of the same scope and scale faced by other countries, low-level violence by domestic issue-based groups remains a reality in Canada. Such extremism tends to be based on grievances—real or perceived—revolving around the promotion of various causes such as animal rights, white supremacy, environmentalism and anti-capitalism. ...Although very small in number, some groups in Canada have moved beyond lawful protest to encourage, threaten and support acts of violence. As seen in Oklahoma City in 1995 and in Norway in 2011, continued vigilance is essential since it remains possible that certain groups—or even a lone individual—could choose to adopt a more violent, terrorist strategy to achieve their desired results."*¹

Violent incidents such as: the bombing of the vehicle belonging to a vice president of the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute in Quebec; the series of gas pipeline bombings in Northern B.C.; the firebombing of the Edmonton residence of the retired Syncrude president and chief operating officer; the arrest of a Montreal man for making threats against the shale gas industry in Quebec, and Alberta; and, the destruction of petroleum equipment and threats to petroleum personnel in New Brunswick, clearly illustrate the nature of criminal threats confronting the Canadian petroleum industry.

As witnessed in New Brunswick and Ontario, direct physical confrontation with petroleum facility staff, private security staff, the general public and law enforcement is occurring. Disturbingly, in New Brunswick, the persons arrested on 2013-10-17, were in possession of weapons and improvised explosive devices that, according to reporting, the violent extremists planned to use.

Natural resource exploration and development projects - most notably on disputed aboriginal land - have historically been a contentious issue within many aboriginal communities. Due to the environmental and land use implications, some factions of the anti-petroleum movement, most notably in New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia, have aligned themselves with violent aboriginal extremists. In general, members of this aboriginal extremist faction do not have support within their own communities, where traditional protest activity is often restricted to non-violent types of actions such as site blockades.

Current social media monitoring in support of ongoing criminal investigations indicates an increasing number of postings that include violent rhetoric associated to the New Brunswick, anti-shale gas protests. The linking of this violent rhetoric with the demonstrated violent protest actions, and the seizure of weapons and improvised explosive devices, can indicate the law enforcement community is one step closer to facing the threat of severe bodily harm from violent extremists.

As witnessed with the anti-shale gas protests in New Brunswick, the anti-Enbridge Line 9 Project protests in Ontario, and the opposition to the Northern Gateway Pipeline Project in British Columbia, local issues quickly attract support from across North America. In some cases, the arrival of outside influence, financial support, and direction can inflame an already tense environment. Additionally, isolated issues have the potential to escalate from local to national very quickly, often resulting in criminal activity among supporters across the country.

Criminal investigations to date indicate the most likely targets include; petroleum extraction and processing facilities, pipelines, equipment and offices, private residences of petroleum officials,

National Security Criminal Investigations

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and, hotels used by the field workers, financial institutions which support the petroleum industry, the railway industry, and as witnessed at the National Energy Board hearings in Toronto and Montreal, the regulatory process. Currently, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, face the most significant anti-petroleum criminal threat. However, as the petroleum industry expands its operations across Canada, criminal activity associated to the anti-petroleum movement will increase nationally.

The nature and extent of the criminality will depend on the location of the petroleum project, the associated perceived environmental threat, other contentious issues affecting the communities, the criminal intentions and capabilities of the participants, and their willingness to challenge the petroleum industry.

Regardless of the source, or nature, criminal actions targeting the Canadian petroleum industry, intended to cause harm or not, represent a credible threat to the health and safety of the workers, the general public, the activists, the natural environment and the facility's operations.

Within an industry where accidents and malicious human-induced activity could result in deaths and damage to the environment, there is no room for error. If violent environmental extremists continue to engage in unlawful activity, it jeopardizes the health and safety of its participants, the general public and the natural environment.

Law enforcement, and other first responders, face the challenge of additional burden on their resources, and of ensuring the safety of their members, of company employees, of the general public, including those engaged in "*peaceful assembly*".

BACKGROUND

According to the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), the world relies on an energy mix that includes oil, coal, natural gas, hydro, nuclear and renewables. All forms of energy production must increase to meet growing demand.

The International Energy Agency advised that, global demand will increase 35 per cent from 2010 to 2035, with fossil fuels satisfying the vast majority of that increased demand. China and India's combined consumption projections account for nearly half of the demand forecast. Oil imports for both countries will increase nearly four times in the next 20 years, and surpass the current levels of imports from Japan and the United States combined. Security of supply is also a growing issue. Many of the world's current producing oilfields are mature, and state-owned national oil companies hold 81 per cent of the world's current reserves. These countries develop their own resources to meet their own needs first. Many do not conduct business with foreign investors. In some cases, geo-political stability is a significant factor and investment deterrent. With consumption rising worldwide, and conventional oil supplies declining, the need for a secure supply of oil from unconventional resources like Canada's oil sands will continue to increase.²

CAPP further advised that, Canada is uniquely positioned to supply an abundance of safe, secure energy. Canada has the third largest oil reserves in the world: 173 billion barrels that can be recovered with today's technology. Of that number, 168 billion barrels are located in the Oil Sands. Over the past 30 years, Canadian crude oil production has increased to 3.1 million

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barrels/day due to growth in supply from the oil sands, now composing more than half of Canada's crude oil production.³

A recent Canada-wide public opinion poll co-sponsored by the Canada West Foundation found that more than 80 per cent of Canadians support continued oil sands development. However, the supporters are relatively evenly divided between those who say that oil sands development should carry on as-is, and those who support a slower pace.⁴ (See Appendix A: *Canadians Broadly Support Resource Development – But There Are Still Some Issues*)

Regarding market access, 62 per cent feel that U.S. President Barak Obama should approve the Keystone XL project. The Energy East project (which would send oil from Alberta and Saskatchewan to eastern Canada) and Northern Gateway (which would send oil to Asia via the British Columbia coast) were supported by 50 per cent or more of respondents, with Kinder Morgan's expansion (which would send oil from Alberta to Asia via the British Columbia coast) with 49 per cent support. In addition, almost two-thirds of those polled believe that pipelines are the safest way to transport oil and gas.⁵

Quoting the pollster:

*"The message is clear. Canadians overwhelmingly support continued oil sands development, although many believe that the rate of growth needs to be moderated. Canadians strongly support pipelines as the safest transport option and support building pipelines to reach all three major markets tested: eastern Canada, Asia (via pipeline and tanker, of course) and the U.S."*⁶

However, there is an apparent growing international anti-Canadian petroleum movement. In their literature, representatives of the movement claim climate change is now the most serious global environmental threat, and that climate change is a direct consequence of elevated anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions which, reportedly, are directly linked to the continued use of fossil fuels.

According to Greenpeace:

*"What we do know is that climate change is already harming people and ecosystems. Its reality can be seen in melting glaciers, disintegrating polar ice, thawing permafrost, dying coral reefs, rising sea levels, changing ecosystems and fatal heat waves...Never before has humanity been forced to grapple with such an immense environmental crisis. If we do not take urgent and immediate action to stop global warming, the damage could become irreversible."*⁷

Citing information provided by Richard Heede, who is the Principal of Climate Mitigation Services, Greenpeace noted that;

*"...At the same time fossil fuel corporations continue to extract more resources that will continue to damage our climate while they reap the financial benefits at the cost of the environment."*⁸

Since greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from fossil fuel burning, the Canadian Oil Sands (aka: tar sands) and the proposed pipelines that will transport the petroleum products from the Oil Sands, are receiving singular international attention.

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As noted in the Vancouver Observer on 2013-12-07:

*"It was several days before media reports and commentary on the havoc caused by typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines finally began to acknowledge a possible connection to anthropogenic climate change... What continues to be almost entirely missing from media analysis is Canada's role in all this, particularly the moral dimensions of the nation's current economic development policies and those of several provinces (e.g., BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland). The facts, from Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies, are that: 1) on a per capita basis, historically and at present, Canada stands among the world's top greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters particularly of carbon dioxide (CO2). Canadians are therefore as responsible as anyone else on Earth for human-induced global warming. (To argue that as a nation our emissions are only 2-3 per cent of the global total is specious, essentially a form of denial); 2) the Federal government and several provinces have hitched their economic wagons largely to petroleum, natural gas and coal development/exports. In short, the nation's economic future is tied, as a matter of deliberate policy, to the country becoming a major exporter of potentially catastrophic climate change."*⁹

As stated by Bill McKibben, in his Rolling Stone article titled: "The Fossil Fuel Resistance";

*"As the world burns, a new movement to reverse climate change is emerging - fiercely, loudly and right next door... After decades of scant organized response to climate change, a powerful movement is quickly emerging around the country and around the world, building on the work of scattered front-line organizers who've been fighting the fossil-fuel industry for decades. It has no great charismatic leader and no central organization; it battles on a thousand fronts. But taken together, it's now big enough to matter, and it's growing fast... Americans got to see some of this movement spread out across the Mall in Washington, D.C., on a bitter-cold day in February. Press accounts put the crowd upward of 40,000 - by far the largest climate rally in the country's history. They were there to oppose the Keystone XL pipeline, which would run down from Canada's tar sands..."*¹⁰

And, as noted by Martin Pelletier, Portfolio Manager at TriVest Wealth Counsel Ltd.,

*"...the environmental movement is gaining momentum in its fight against oil sands development. We believe many Canadians continue to underestimate just how influential the anti-oil sands movement is. Some have compared it to the anti-Vietnam movement in the 1960s both in scale and voraciousness. The difference is that this movement is funded by organizations with very deep pockets, such as the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation and the Tides Foundation."*¹¹

The movements' objectives include exposing what it sees as the harmful effects of the petroleum industry's operations, and to ultimately shut down the Canadian petroleum industry.

As stated by Greenpeace:

*"We exist to expose environmental criminals, and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future."*¹²

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*"Greenpeace is calling on oil companies and the Canadian government to stop the tar sands and end the industrialization of a vast area of Indigenous territories, forests and wetlands in northern Alberta."*¹³

The Tar Sands Solutions Network, which is identified as a growing international network of organizations including First Nations, environmental groups, landowners, farmers, scientists, community leaders, academics, and grass roots groups located throughout North America and Europe set its goals as follows:

*"Our focus is stopping the expansion of the Canadian tar sands and its infrastructure of pipelines and tankers, growth that is out of control and happening without consistent care, oversight, or debate. More importantly, building Keystone is an integral part of the oil industry's reckless expansion of the tar sands, and commits us to 50+ more years of fossil fuel dependence that will cause climate catastrophe."*¹⁴

The Increasing Impact of Social Media

The anti-Canadian petroleum movement which is, in part being led by sophisticatedly organized and financed non-governmental activist groups, has engaged within a significant anti-Canadian petroleum campaign. (See Appendix B: *Environmentalists' deep pockets dwarf Canada's campaign to win approval for Keystone pipeline.*)

Main stream and social media are used to amplify the movement's message, focusing its attention on the Canadian energy sector; with the intended audience appearing to being, politicians, regulators, investors, and the general public.¹⁵

The movement is aiming its messaging to: mobilize young people, or as stated by Dr. Alan McHughen, University of Oxford, England;

*"Unfortunately, the junk dealers and anti-technology NGOs use social media skillfully, and they recruit impressionable students each year to help "save the planet." This domination of the Internet and the free workforce of volunteers overwhelm the efforts of legitimate scientist educators, few of whom actually have public education or outreach in their job descriptions."*¹⁶

According to Dr. Patrick Moore, a co-founding member of Greenpeace, who now speaks out against it, the movement's message is crafted to negatively portray large corporations. As stated by Dr. Moore within his article titled: *"Environmentalism for the Twenty-first Century"*, when discussing the extreme factions of the environmental movement:

*"They rejected consensus politics and sustainable development in favour of continued confrontation and ever-increasing extremism...the movement's tendency to abandon science and logic and to get the priorities completely mixed up through the use of sensationalism, misinformation and downright lies...They are anti-business. All large corporations are depicted as inherently driven by greed and corruption."*¹⁷

Others exaggerate the Oil Sands' environmental footprint, and references reports that challenge the safety and integrity of the petroleum industry,¹⁸ and the hydraulic fracturing process.¹⁹

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Quoting Caroline Fraser, from her report of 2011-07-11, titled: *"Tapping Social Media's Potential To Muster a Vast Green Army"*;

*"A rapidly expanding universe of citizens' groups, researchers, and environmental organizations are making use of social media and smart phone applications to document changes in the natural world and to mobilize support for taking action."*²⁰

Brittany White, a graduate student in the School for Resource and Environmental Studies at Dalhousie University and a Research Assistant at the Social Media Laboratory, concluded a study to determine how Twitter is used by environmentalists to discuss a current Canadian environmental issue: the Northern Gateway Pipeline. She found that environmentalists are turning to Twitter more and more, and that Twitter is predominantly used by environmentalists to: (1) disseminate information and (2) to organize action on the Northern Gateway Pipeline.²¹

In her conclusion, Ms. White reported that Twitter is actively used by environmentalists to move beyond the government and mainstream media filters to raise their own voices and to spread their own messages about environmental issues. Thus, environmentalists are no longer confined to simply waving banners and yelling through megaphones; they have gone online.²²

As noted on the Greenpeace webpage;

*"The collective power of the Internet and social media' is as much a part of campaigning to protect the environment as taking peaceful direct action."*²³

Quoting Corey Padveen, Director of Social Media at t2 Marketing International, from his "Social Media Case Study":

*"Charities and not-for-profits have been resorting to social media in a big way. This is in large part due to the fact that social media is a great way to share important information and quickly have it spread to interested communities. Of the charities using social media, Greenpeace is among the more recognizable. Furthermore, the Greenpeace social media initiatives are not simple Facebook posts or tweets, there is a very calculated effort on the part of Greenpeace to use social media to their benefit."*²⁴

Furthermore, Volker Gaßner, head of the Greenpeace press office in Hamburg Germany, advised that,

*"...we live in a fast-paced world, and people don't have the time to engage on environmental issues...Due to the tremendous amount of information it is becoming very important for NGOs to tell their own story, in their own words. We need to reach relevant influencers, introduce them to us and our projects and ensure that they can help spread the word to attract as many supporters as possible. This way we can all work together and solve environmental problems."*²⁵

During Greenpeace's occupation of Shell Canada's Albion Oil Sands facilities; and its breaching of Canadian Parliament Building security, it used live-streaming to provide full coverage of its actions, by-passing traditional media reporting.²⁶

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By all accounts, the movement has mobilized a percentage of society to at least question the Canadian petroleum industry, and may have resulted in increasing opposition to the industry. An Environics Research poll commissioned by the Council of Canadians found that a majority of Canadians (62 per cent) support a moratorium on all fracking for natural gas until all the federal environmental reviews are complete.²⁷

Financing

According to Dr. David Keith, who teaches physics and public policy at Harvard University, environmental organizations such as the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club are raising US\$300-million to US\$400 million a year in the U.S. alone from foundations and wealthy individuals to bankroll their fight for climate change action, and defeating Keystone XL is high on their agenda. (See: *Appendix B: Environmentalists' deep pockets dwarf Canada's campaign to win approval for Keystone pipeline.*)

"Many of the grants for the "Tar Sands Campaign" are far larger than grants for other important causes. For example, a rape intervention project in Sub-Saharan Africa got US\$9,000 and a project to support people with HIV in Indonesia got US\$9,998. In comparison, Greenpeace got US\$186,000 and the World Wildlife Fund got US\$160,000 to campaign against Alberta oil."

Financial Post: U.S. Foundations
Against the Oil Sands; 2010-10-14

<http://opinion.financialpost.com/2010/10/14/u-s-foundations-against-the-oil-sands/>

According to the Financial Post, publicly available Revenue Canada and U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax returns indicates, the environmental movement in Canada is receiving substantial financial support from influential U.S. philanthropic organizations such as: the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which have collectively donated approximately \$190 million (U.S.) into the Canadian environmental movement over the last decade. (See: *Appendix C: U.S. foundations against the oil sands, and Appendix D: New U.S. funding for the war on Canadian oil.*)

As an example, according to the Financial Post, a review of the 2008 U.S. tax returns shows, Tides Canada paid two coastal First Nations a total of \$27.3 million (U.S.) in a single grant. This grant was to reportedly "fund conservation planning projects and conservation initiatives" and was earmarked for the Nuxalk and the Lax Kw'alaams, which, according to the same reporting, was to pay for "Mobilizing First Nations Against Climate Change in B.C." and for "support of Coastal First Nations to hire a co-ordinator to engage with government, industry, environmental groups, media and the public regarding the proposed Enbridge Gateway tar sands pipeline." (See: *Appendix C: U.S. foundations against the oil sands, and Appendix D: New U.S. funding for the war on Canadian oil.*)

As noted in the East-West Energy Chronicle, on 2010-10-05:

"... huge American charities are funding environmental activism in Western Canada. These funds are having an impact on political decisions that are of nontrivial importance to the future of Canada's energy industry. Interestingly, the funding cited is directed to organizations that are waging a PR war not only against the oil sands, but also against tanker traffic in the coastal area between Vancouver Island and Alaska, the disallowance of which would foreclose the possibility

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of Canada diversifying hydrocarbon exports away from its current single export market, the USA".²⁸

Criminal Activity Associated to the Anti-Petroleum Movement

*"... to hold radical views is not a crime. The Constitution provides strong protection of individual beliefs and free speech. Only when these turn to criminal incitement and violent action or manifest intent to engage in violence is there cause for legal intervention..."*²⁹

Police investigate criminal activity and NOT:

- *freedom of conscience and religion;*
- *freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;*
- *freedom of peaceful assembly; and*
- *freedom of association.*³⁰

Police act on reasonable and probable grounds that someone has, or someone may commit a criminal offence.

An example of this evolution is the May 2010 firebombing of an Ottawa Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) branch, whose parent company is a key financial backer of the Oil Sands, and a sponsor of the 2010 Winter Olympics.

As posted to many independent websites, the following communique is attributed to the attackers of the RBC branch:

*"...RBC is now the major financier of Alberta's tar sands, one of the largest industrial projects in human history and perhaps the most destructive. The tar sands, now the cause of the second fastest rate of deforestation on the planet, are slated to expand several times its current size. The games in Vancouver are now over, but resistance continues. An RBC branch can be found in every corner of Kanada..."*³³

Criminal actions targeting the Canadian petroleum industry:

August 2006: A vehicle belonging to a vice president of the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute was firebombed while it was parked at his residence in Thérèse-De Blainville, Quebec.

Between October 2008 and July 2009: Six explosive devices were detonated at Encana facilities located in North East British Columbia

January 2009: The Edmonton residence of the retired Syncrude president and chief operating officer was firebombed.

July 2011: Montreal man arrested for making threats against the shale gas industry in Quebec and Alberta.

2011 to present: SWN Resources Canada equipment vandalized and its employees threatened and harassed.

June 2013: Eighteen protesters were arrested at an Enbridge pumping station in rural Hamilton.

October 2013: Service de police de la Ville de Montréal arrest protesters who interfered with the National Energy Board – Enbridge Line 9 hearings.

October 2013: Anti-Shale Gas New Brunswick: RCMP enforcement results with; police vehicles burned, weapons, ammunition and improvised explosive devices seized, 40 arrested.

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Criminal actions mounted by environmental activists are often planned and executed with the intention of NOT inflicting casualties. Activists are focused on delivering a message, while not inflicting physical harm to living entities, or the natural environment.

Those aligned with the most extreme factions use the Internet to promote and instruct on the use of violent criminal techniques, including arson, vandalism and sabotage. Demonstrated criminal activity associated to this extremist faction includes: threats to life and property, improvised explosive devices, arson, vandalism, sabotage, thefts, and, break and enters, most notably in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia.³⁴

Aboriginal Opposition

- Due to the environmental and land-use implications, the anti-petroleum movement, most notably in New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia, has been able to align itself with violent aboriginal extremists.
- The development of Canada's natural resources is amongst the primary concerns within many aboriginal communities.

Natural resource exploration and development projects – most notably on disputed land - have historically been a contentious issue within aboriginal extremist groups, and are often the catalyst for aboriginal/industry/law enforcement confrontation.

In general, violent aboriginal extremists often do not have support within their communities, and traditional protest activity often is restricted to non-violent types of actions such as site blockades.

"Anything that promotes sabotage, which is mischief, which is damage to property, which is in many cases dangerous, is illegal... And there are limits obviously placed on protests and on a person's efforts to express their disdain and their opposition to certain issues."

Justice Minister Peter McKay's response to veiled threats to Canadian petroleum projects. 2014-01-08

However, based on recent incidents and ongoing criminal investigations, some violent extremists are more likely than others to engage in aggressive confrontation. Analysis of existing intelligence and open source reporting indicates that violent aboriginal extremists are using the Internet to recruit and incite violence, and are actively engaging in direct physical confrontation with private company officials, destruction of private property, and threats of violence to persons and property.³⁵

As witnessed with the anti-shale gas protests in New Brunswick, the anti-Enbridge Line 9 Project protests in Ontario, and the opposition to the Northern Gateway Pipeline Project in British Columbia, local aboriginal issues quickly attract support from across North America. In some cases, the arrival of outside influence provides financial support, and direction. Isolated aboriginal issues have the potential to escalate from local to national very quickly, often resulting in criminal activity across the country.

As an example, information posted to an anarchist website: "*Act for Freedom Now*", on 2014-01-11, unidentified person(s) claimed responsibility for the placement of an incendiary device at a Vancouver financial institution on 2014-01-09. The poster of the information advised that the attack was in support of Canadians arrested in Mexico, and noted:

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*"This also comes in a time where Canada's justice minister Peter Mackay is warning activists to not commit illegal actions toward stopping the pipelines. Mackay you can shove your warnings up your fucking ass. The state's and corporations dreams of massive resource extraction will go up in flames of revolt from the streets to late night sabotage and destruction. The need for freedom, anarchy and liberation will destroy this colonial state. Our acts of sabotage are uncontrollable, strategic and successful. This attack on HSBC is only the beginning of sabotage the will and is occurring. We are also in solidarity with Miq'maq warriors and other protesters still facing charges and harassment by the RCMP pigs and the Canadian state from anti-fracking protests in Elsipogtog."*³⁶

Anti-Shale Gas Protests - New Brunswick

- Current open source research in support of RCMP investigations indicates an increasing number of social media postings that include violent rhetoric associated to the New Brunswick, anti-shale gas protests. This violent rhetoric, with the demonstrated violent protest actions, and the seizure of weapons and improvised explosive devices, could indicate the law enforcement community is one step closer to the threat of severe bodily harm.
- As of 2013-12-13, the RCMP has executed 55 arrests (38 Aboriginal and 17 non-aboriginals), for 91 C.C. offences associated to the New Brunswick anti-shale gas protests.

In 2010, after consultation with and the support of, the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs in New Brunswick (AFNCNB), and with a license from the New Brunswick Government, SWN Resources Canada, Inc. (SWN), commenced natural gas and oil exploration in an area covering 1 million hectares (2.5 million acres).

As reported by the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), published under the title: *"NB chiefs group, Mi'kmaq district council received contracts from SWN and Irving-owned security firm"*;

*"...The main New Brunswick chiefs organization received a contract from a Houston-based energy company facing ferocious opposition from Elsipogtog First Nation residents over its shale gas exploration. SWN Resources Canada also "did everything right" under the consultation process agreed to between the provincial government and the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs in New Brunswick, according to the lawyer for the chiefs organization. The AFNCNB has been receiving funding from SWN for the past two years to provide environmental monitoring for the company while it explores for shale gas in the province, said Mike Scully, who is the consultation liaison for the AFNCNB. Scully said six people have been hired to follow SWN's workers as they work exploration lines in their search for shale gas deposits. Scully also said that Industrial Security Ltd (ISL), which is on contract with SWN, issued a subcontract to the North Shore Mi'kmaq District Council for nine people to do "security related work" associated with SWN. Elsipogtog First Nation is not part of the district council which includes seven Mi'kmaq communities in the region. The council includes the communities of Bouctouche First Nation, Eel Ground First Nation, Eel River First Nation, Fort Folly First Nation, Indian Island First Nation, Pabineau First Nation and Metepenagiag First Nation."*³⁷

A peaceful, concerted anti-shale gas movement surfaced to challenge the New Brunswick government's commitment to develop its petroleum industry.³⁸

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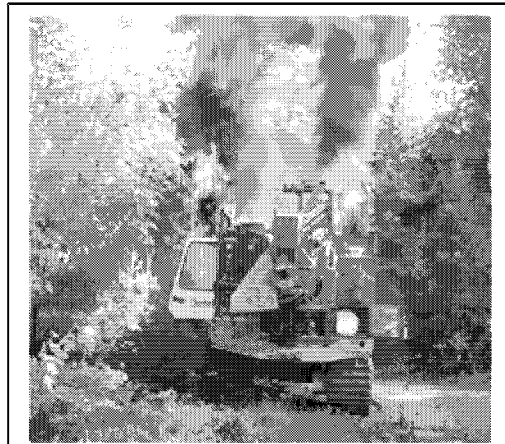
With the perceived prospect that the hydraulic fracturing process contaminates drinking water and the air, an aggressive, violent extremist anti-fracking movement was formed within New Brunswick, including within the aboriginal communities.

As reported by Macdonald Stainsby in the "Counterpunch", on 2013-10-23,

*"When land defenders from their community learned of the multiple places around the continent that have seen everything from polluted aquifers to tap water that could be lit on fire as an outcome of fracking— concerned families took action to defend their water."*³⁹

As SWN conducted its operations, its equipment was destroyed, its employees threatened and harassed, its work impeded by road blocks, and security staff assaulted.

Given the severity of the protesters' criminal actions, the RCMP exercised its authority on 2013-10-17, to ensure the health and safety of the workers and the general public. The RCMP's enforcement actions resulted with: six RCMP vehicles burned; weapons, ammunition and improvised explosive devices seized; and the arrest of 40 individuals, including the Chief and council members of the Elsipogtog First Nation.



One of two SWN drilling trucks destroyed by fire in New Brunswick on 2013-06-25.

Mr. Stainsby further commented;

*"On October 17th in the Canadian province of New Brunswick, an indigenous Mi'kmaq community named Elsipogtog came under RCMP militant attack... The RCMP swooped in a community that has never ceded their land via treaty to either Canada or the British Crown, with multiple dozen armed officers coordinating an attack on an encampment of shocked and terrorized Mi'kmaq people and their supporters,"*⁴⁰ and, a call for support was issued which prompted the arrival of aboriginal and non-aboriginal supporters from across Canada, and North American-wide protests in support of the New Brunswick aboriginals.

Opposition to the Canadian Petroleum Pipeline Industry

(See Appendix E: Activists plot how to block new pipelines in B.C. and Appendix F: Safety and Security, Canadian Petroleum Industry; and, Proposed Petroleum Pipelines.)

The anti-petroleum pipeline movement claims:

- The proposed new pipelines are part of the tar sands rush - the push to more than double production from Alberta's tar sands by 2020.
- Stopping the expansion of the Canadian petroleum network is crucial to shifting Canada's energy sector away from dependence on fossil fuels and toward economic alternatives that protect communities and slow global warming.

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According to Lorrie Goldstein, of the Toronto Sun when he discussed; *“environmental radicals”*;

*“...Their real agenda is to undermine the development of Canada’s oilsands -- an insignificant contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions -- along with any pipelines needed to move oil to ports in B.C., the Maritimes, and the Gulf Coast...”*⁴¹

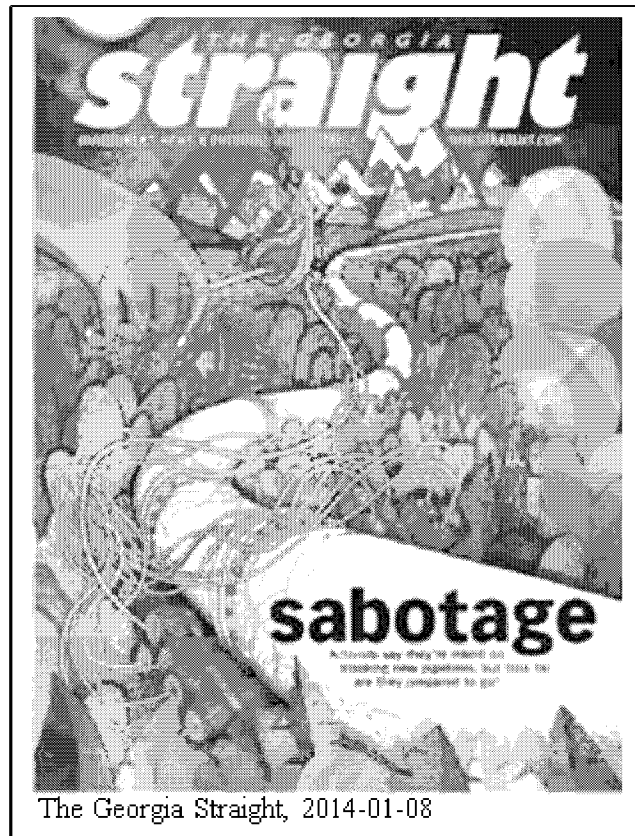
Initially, petroleum industry opposition, ranging from peaceful protests to criminality, focused exclusively on the Oil Sands, and its growing significance to the North American energy sector. These protests, while gaining international attention, had limited impact on the continued development of these megaprojects.

Anti-petroleum activists, militants and violent extremists have shifted their focus from the Oil Sands to the proposed multiple pipeline projects that, if approved, will transport the land-locked petroleum products from Alberta, and Saskatchewan, to the Pacific Coast, the Gulf of Mexico Coast, and to Eastern Canada, and eventually, to global markets.

Some pipeline opponents view the expansion of the Canadian pipeline network that will support the Oil Sands as a major contributor to global climate change. They argue the pipeline would increase carbon emissions by accelerating the pace of oil sands development, which releases more greenhouse gas emissions than the production and refining of more conventional types of crude. Others are focused on local concerns over the impact on land and water in the event of a spill.

Quoting from the Deep Green Resistance New York website:

*“...But even this is not enough to slake the thirst for profits of these oil companies and their friends in the Harper government, who intend to double tar sands production by 2020 and triple it by 2030. There is, however, one major obstacle standing in the way of this short-sighted project: in order to produce all this oil — the objective is five million barrels per day — there must be a means of transporting it. And to transport it means to build pipelines: no pipelines, no expansion.”*⁴²



The Georgia Straight, 2014-01-08

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SUMMATION

Within the anti-petroleum environmental movement, the law enforcement and security intelligence communities have detected a small, but violent-prone faction that has the intent and demonstrated capability to engage in criminal activity to attempt to shut down the Canadian petroleum industry.

Results of criminal investigations to date indicate the most likely targets of this criminal intervention include; petroleum extraction and processing facilities, pipelines, equipment and offices, private residences of petroleum officials, and, hotels used by the field workers, financial institutions and the railway industry, and as witnessed at the National Energy Board hearings in Toronto and Montreal, the regulatory process. Currently, New Brunswick, and British Columbia face the most significant anti-petroleum criminal threat. However, as the petroleum industry expands its operations across Canada, criminal activity associated to the anti-petroleum movement will increase nationally.

The nature and extent of the criminality will depend on the location of the petroleum project, the associated perceived environmental threat, other contentious issues affecting the communities, the criminal intentions and capabilities of the participants, and their willingness to challenge the petroleum industry.

Regardless of the source, or nature, criminal actions targeting the Canadian petroleum industry, intended to cause harm or not, represent a credible threat to the health and safety of the workers, the general public, the activists, the natural environment and the facility's operations.

If violent environmental extremists engage in unlawful activity, it jeopardizes the health and safety of its participants, the general public and the natural environment.

Law enforcement, and other first responders, face the challenge of additional burden on their resources, and of ensuring the safety of their members, of company employees, of the general public, including those engaged in "*peaceful assembly*".

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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Non-emergency suspicious incidents can also be reported to RCMP 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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Appendix A: Canadians Broadly Support Resource Development – But There Are Still Some Issues

<http://cwf.ca/commentaries/canadians-broadly-support-resource-development-but-there-are-still-some-issues>

A recent Canada-wide public opinion poll co-sponsored by the Canada West Foundation tested the public's attitude toward natural resource development and found that Canadians support development but do not trust government and industry to do it right.

Oil sands development and paths to market are a hot button issue, so let's start there. More than 80% of Canadians support continued oil sands development – a resounding endorsement. However, the supporters are relatively evenly divided between those who say that oil sands development should carry on as-is, and those who support a slower pace. Further, only 55% feel that the oil sands industry provides significant benefits for the whole country. Opposition to oil sands development is strongest in Quebec at 30%, and is just 12% or less in the West, Ontario and Atlantic Canada.

Not surprisingly, almost 80% of Canadians believe that we should process more of our natural resources (including oil) prior to export.

Regarding market access, 62% feel that President Obama should approve the Keystone XL project. The Energy East project (which would send oil from Alberta to eastern Canada) and Northern Gateway (which would send oil to Asia via the BC coast) were supported by 50% or more of respondents, with Kinder Morgan's expansion (which would send oil from Alberta to Asia via the BC coast) coming in at 49% support. In addition, almost two-thirds of those polled believe that pipelines are the safest way to transport oil and gas.

The message is clear. Canadians overwhelmingly support continued oil sands development, although many believe that the rate of growth needs to be moderated. Canadians strongly support pipelines as the safest transport option and support building pipelines to reach all three major markets tested: eastern Canada, Asia (via pipeline and tanker, of course) and the US. The poll also revealed some issues that need to be addressed by both governments and industry through more than talking points and advertising campaigns. When asked whether the industry does a good job of balancing economic growth and environmental protection, just 37% responded positively for oil and gas compared to 69% for agriculture and 58% for forestry.

Barely one-third agree that the oil and gas industry does a good job of respecting the views of local communities affected by resource development. The federal and provincial governments received marginally better results for the same questions, but did not exceed 45% support in either category. Federal and provincial environmental regulatory bodies also got failing grades.

The bottom line is that Canadians feel that resource development in general provides economic benefits and does so across Canada. Not surprisingly, this perception is conditional on the geographic distribution of the resource. Agriculture is most strongly perceived as benefitting the entire nation, followed by forestry, mining, oil and gas in general, oil sands, and shale gas. Unfortunately, we don't trust the oil and gas industry or government to find the balance between economic benefits, the interests of local communities and the environment.

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Social licence is primarily about individual citizens and communities supporting resource development industries and projects. This support is depends upon protecting the environment, being fair with all, and achieving positive outcomes. Despite the efforts of groups that oppose development, a large majority of Canadians generally support resource development. At the same time, the efforts of industry and government to garner the trust of Canadians to do that development right are also not proving to be very effective.

This survey shows clearly that Canadians generally view resource development in a positive light, but they also have serious concerns that need to be addressed.

The full survey results can be found at www.cwf.ca. The poll of 2,000 Canadians was undertaken by CROP and was commissioned by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, the Canada West Foundation, The Federal Idea and the Mowat Centre.

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Appendix B: Environmentalists' deep pockets dwarf Canada's campaign to win approval for Keystone pipeline

Financial Post, 2013-10-18 -<http://opinion.financialpost.com/2013/10/17/claudia-cattaneo-keystone-xl-pipeline/>

Canada's campaign to win approval in the United States for the Keystone XL pipeline may seem pricey, aggressive, and perhaps out of character — but it's a drop in the bucket compared with the resources and tactics of those rallying against it.

Environmental organizations such as the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club are raising US\$300-million to US\$400 million a year in the U.S. alone from foundations and wealthy individuals to bankroll their fight for climate change action, said David Keith, who teaches physics and public policy at Harvard University. Defeating Keystone XL is high on their agenda. I think industry is a bit naive about what they are up against "This is hardball. This is serious," the Canadian environmental scientist said this week on the sidelines of an energy industry conference in Calgary, where he spoke about the strategies of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the U.S. "I think industry is a bit naive about what they are up against. It's not like they are up against dope-smoking, nonsense people. Some of the people I know in that movement are people who could easily get \$1-million a year jobs in industry. And they are people who successfully created billion-dollar industries."

Prof. Keith, who is also president of a Calgary startup that develops technologies to capture carbon dioxide from ambient air, said the U.S. NGO movement has changed its game plan in the past decade. When its goal of cutting a deal with the U.S. Congress on climate change failed because of Republican opposition, it became grassroots-based. New groups such as 350.org successfully mobilized young people eager to pressure "elites" to think about climate change and do something about it. The movement aimed its firepower at fossil-fuel projects such as Keystone XL, power plants and coal exports in the hope of delaying and stopping them, while "irritating" industry into being "more willing to cut a larger deal,"

Prof. Keith said. In fact, there is speculation Canada is quietly negotiating with the White House to toughen up its pending greenhouse gas emission regulations for the oil and gas industry — which would put Canada at a disadvantage over other oil-producing countries — in exchange for approval of the Alberta-Texas pipeline.

A decision on whether the much-delayed project is in the public interest is now expected around March. The environmental movement is also looking to build public support by delivering victories — they "want to see some scalps," Prof. Keith said. "If Keystone is killed, [while] that actually doesn't do much to change the climate because that is just one oil platform, that scalp might help the movement [achieve] something substantial, which is to change the energy system." Indeed, another goal is to accelerate the shift to renewable energy by making fossil fuels as expensive as possible, he said. While energy consumers may not like that, this benefits some of the movement's funders, such as Tom Steyer, the hedge-fund billionaire and green energy philanthropist, who is paying for TV and social media campaigns against Keystone XL.

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Appendix C: U.S. foundations against the oil sands

<http://opinion.financialpost.com/2010/10/14/u-s-foundations-against-the-oil-sands/>

There has never been a major oil spill in Vancouver harbour, but this coming Sunday protestors who say a spill is inevitable will take kayaks and canoes out into the water to stare down oil tankers. Chances are there won't be a tanker in sight, but there will be a party boat, organizers say.

If the campaign against oil tankers were to succeed in Vancouver, overseas exports of Canadian oil would be blocked and Canada would be stuck with only one major customer for Alberta oil: the United States. That's the trade-off.

Like most protests, the one against oil tankers has all the look and feel of a Canadian grassroots movement. The campaign against Alberta's oil sands also seems to rise out of the people, but the interesting thing is that there are very few roots under that grass. Money comes in from a small core of U.S. charitable groups. One of those groups — the U.S. Tides Foundation of California (Tides U.S.) and its Canadian counterpart have paid millions to at least 36 campaign organizations. (See list below.)

All the money, at least US\$6-million, comes from a single, foreign charity. The Tides U.S. campaign against Alberta oil is a campaign against one of Canada's most important industries. It's fair for Canadians to inquire about who's funding this campaign and why. The trouble is, nobody knows.

But Tides U.S. is not alone. U.S. tax returns and public records show that Tides U.S. and charities based in California and New York have granted US\$15-million since 2003 specifically for campaigns against Alberta oil and against oil tanker traffic and pipelines through British Columbia. The purposes for these grants are clearly outlined in the filings. For example, Tides U.S. received US\$700,000 in 2009 from the Oak Foundation of San Francisco "to raise the visibility of the tar sands issue and slow the expansion of tar sands production by stopping new infrastructure development."

The Oak Foundation, created by a duty-free-shop founder, paid Greenpeace Canada an undisclosed sum of money "to leverage the growing interest of ranchers and landowners in limiting unbridled oil and gas exploration and production in southern Alberta." Greenpeace was also funded "to conduct specialized opinion research and media work" and to identify messaging for maximum information value among Albertans. World Wildlife Fund Canada was paid an unreported amount by the Oak Foundation for "an e-campaign to mobilize Canadians and send a politically compelling message."

In short, environmental organizations are doing what they are paid to do. What hasn't been known is who's paying the pipers — and why. One thing is sure: when 36 organizations are all funded by a common, foreign source, their multi-million dollar campaign — with paid, full-time staff, expensive billboards and state-of-the-art web-sites — is anything but a grassroots operation.

The Tides Foundation is an American charity that has given away US\$1.5-billion since 1976. For many years, the chairman of the U.S. Tides Foundation, and the vice-chairman of Tides Canada, has been Joel Solomon. Mr. Solomon, an interesting figure in his own right, also

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backed the election campaign of Vancouver's Mayor Gregor Robertson to the tune of about US\$330,000. But that's another story.

U.S. tax returns show that Tides and Tides Canada have paid US\$4.3-million for a "Tar Sands Campaign." The top recipients were the Sierra Club (US\$909,652), Corporate Ethics International (US\$750,000), the Natural Resources Defense Council (US\$520,000), and Forest Ethics (US\$401,364).

Many of the grants for the "Tar Sands Campaign" are far larger than grants for other important causes. For example, a rape intervention project in Sub-Saharan Africa got US\$9,000 and a project to support people with HIV in Indonesia got US\$9,998. In comparison, Greenpeace got US\$186,000 and the World Wildlife Fund got US\$160,000 to campaign against Alberta oil.

Unlike many charitable foundations, Tides U.S. doesn't have a large endowment. "In practice, Tides behaves less like a philanthropy than a money-laundering enterprise, taking money from other foundations and spending it as the donor requires," writes the U.S. Center for Consumer Freedom. "Called 'donor-advised' giving, this pass-through funding vehicle provides public-relations insulation for the money's original donors."

Since 2000, Tides Canada has been paid at least US\$56-million by American charitable foundations. In 2007 and 2008, Tides Canada received US\$34-million and ranked 14th in the world in terms of funding from U.S. foundations. Obviously, something about Tides Canada is very important to its American funders.

Tides, and the U.S. foundations that fund it, have incredibly deep pockets. A large part of Tides' funding comes from the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, the William & Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David & Lucile Packard Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. These are The Big Five. They give away about US\$1.2-billion every year. If these foundations decide to undermine a foreign industry, they probably can.

These Big Five have poured at least US\$190-million into Canada's environmental movement over the last decade, but their American logos are nowhere to be seen. Instead, we see a pageant of Canadian icons: dogwood, herds of caribou, wild salmon, First Nations and loons. U.S. tax returns show that the David Suzuki Foundation has been paid at least US\$10-million from American foundations. This hasn't exactly been out in the open.

The Moore Foundation is the creation of Gordon Moore, a co-founder of Intel Corp. According to Forbes, he was once the ninth-wealthiest American. Based in San Francisco, the Moore Foundation has paid B.C. organizations nearly US\$50-million and says as plain as day that grantees are expected to influence British Columbia's resource management decisions, specifically with regards to oil and gas.

Since 2006, the Moore Foundation has paid US\$14-million to support the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area Initiative (PNCIMA). This is a federal agency assigned the task of helping to plan all coastal development and influence decisions about natural resources from the northern tip of Vancouver Island to the southern border of Alaska, a strategic part of the Canadian coast. Ottawa created the PNCIMA, but its role is unclear. If PNCIMA — -funded by the anti-tanker Moore Foundation — were to recommend banning oil tankers, Alberta oil can't go to Asia.

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Hands down, the biggest beneficiaries of Tides Canada's distributions have been First Nations along the B.C. coast. Some of these same First Nations have vehemently promised to stop the Enbridge Northern Gateway Pipeline to send oil from Alberta to Kitimat, on the B.C. coast. U.S. tax returns for 2008 show that Tides Canada paid two coastal First Nations US\$27.3-million in a single grant. This mega-grant was "to fund conservation planning projects and conservation initiatives" and was earmarked for the Nuxalk and the Lax Kw'alaams. Tides Canada's objective was to pay for "Mobilizing First Nations Against Climate Change in B.C." and for "support of Coastal First Nations to hire a co-ordinator to engage with government, industry, environmental groups, media and the public regarding the proposed Enbridge Gateway tar sands pipeline."

Rethink Alberta, the newest campaign to try to influence Alberta development, is led by Corporate Ethics International. Its aim is to tell tourists and tour operators to boycott Alberta. In addition to funding from Tides U.S., Corporate Ethics received US\$950,000 from The Rockefeller Brothers Fund "to stem demand for tar sands derived fuels in the United States." Never mind oil from Nigeria or the Middle East, Rockefeller Brothers has honed in on Alberta. Michael Marx, the executive director of Corporate Ethics International, won't answer any questions about CEI's sources of funding or how that's spent. "CEI's policy is to maintain the confidentiality of its funders," Marx replied by email.

The Hewlett and Packard foundations in California were created by the founders of tech giant Hewlett-Packard. With assets of almost US\$7-billion, Hewlett alone is one of the largest charitable foundations in the world. Since 2000, the separate Hewlett and Packard foundations have contributed US\$71-million to conservation initiatives, including an effort to "reform" resource-based industries, and to fund First Nations in Canada. That included US\$29-million towards the Great Bear Rainforest, US\$22-million to reduce the development of fossil fuels in northern Canada, and US\$14-million to support First Nations.

My research into the filings of U.S. charities active in funding activists against Canadian and Alberta energy development shows that the anti-oil sands movement is the product of American charities with unknown or certainly unclear motives. At least US\$15-million has been paid by the Hewlett and other foundations since 2003, most of it in recent years, including US\$3.7-million in U.S. grants paid to the Pembina Foundation, which funds the Pembina Institute of Calgary, a tar sands critic. The flow of money through the Tides group, in turn, is going to Greenpeace Canada and others.

The kayaks bobbing into Vancouver Harbour on Sunday are likely riding a sea of money from U.S. sources. If all this money isn't enough to get Alberta to "rethink," there's plenty more where it came from, which means the Alberta oil industry is up against a billion-dollar gorilla. There's nothing's wrong with foreign funding for charitable purposes but charities should do charity and foreign funding should be out in the open.

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WHO'S FUNDING THE WAR ON THE OIL SANDS

ORGANIZATIONS PAID BY THE U.S. TIDES FOUNDATION/TIDES CANADA TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALBERTA'S OIL SANDS

IN US\$, SINCE 2003

Organization	Tar sands	General	Total
Corporate Ethics International	\$750,000	\$0	\$750,000
Natural Resources Defence Council	\$200,000	\$320,000	\$520,000
Sierra Club / Sierra Club Foundation (U.S.)	\$200,000	\$231,004	\$431,004
Forest Ethics	\$286,000	\$115,364	\$401,364
Sierra Club of B.C. Foundation	\$0	\$341,198	\$341,198
Environmental Defense Canada Inc.	\$310,000	\$0	\$310,000
Boreal Songbird Initiative	\$285,000	\$0	\$285,000
Rainforest Action Network	\$225,000	\$20,000	\$245,000
Western Organization of Resources Councils Education Project	\$175,000	\$50,000	\$225,000
Ducks Unlimited Canada	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
Southern Alberta Land Trust Society	\$195,030	\$0	\$195,030
Greenpeace Canada	\$186,000	\$0	\$186,000
Friends of the Earth	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Canada	\$160,000	\$0	\$160,000
Insight Productions Inc.	\$0	\$145,000	\$145,000
Sierra Club of Canada	\$117,450	\$20,000	\$137,450
University of Toronto (The Governing Council)	\$133,763	\$0	\$133,763
Driftwood Foundation	\$27,000	\$93,917	\$120,917
Earthworks	\$100,000	\$15,000	\$115,000
Indigenous Environmental Network	\$115,000	\$0	\$115,000
Fresh Energy	\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000
Dogwood Initiative	\$0	\$102,983	\$102,983
Plains Justice	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000
Tides Center Global Community Monitor	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000
Environmental Law & Policy Center	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000
Oil Change International	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
Equiterre	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000
Nine other organizations	\$225,184	\$0	\$225,184
TOTAL:	\$4,345,776	\$1,644,466	\$5,990,242

SOURCE: VIVIAN KRAUS, U.S. CHARITABLE TAX RETURNS

NATIONAL POST

National Security Criminal Investigations

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Appendix D: New U.S. funding for the war on Canadian oil

Financial Post: 2013-12-03

<http://opinion.financialpost.com/2013/11/29/vivian-krause-new-u-s-funding-for-the-war-on-canadian-oil/>

Tides USA letters reveal \$3.2-million in payments over last few months to activists groups and environmental organizations in Canada, U.S. and Europe. The objective: Create opposition to Canadian oil developments. Keystone opponent 350.org has the look and feel of an amateur, grassroots operation, but in reality, it is a multi-million dollar campaign run by staff earning six-digit salaries. For more than a decade, there has been a complex international effort to stymie the oil industry in Canada.

It's called the Tar Sands Campaign and the main sources of funding for this campaign are the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Oak Foundation, the Sea Change Foundation, the Tides Foundation and other charitable foundations, most of which are based in California. By my calculations, these foundations have provided at least \$75-million for campaigns and land use planning initiatives that thwart the development and export of Canadian oil. Until now, little information has been available about the specific activities that have been funded. Not anymore. Earlier this month, an unprecedented amount of detail came to light in a series of covering letters for 70 payments sent by the San Francisco-based Tides Foundation ("Tides USA") to 45 organizations in the U.S., Canada and Europe. These payments total \$3.2-million. I came across these covering letters using Google.

All of the letters that I've seen are signed by Gary D. Schwarz, the interim CEO of Tides USA. Most of these letters were sent between June and October of 2013. Mr. Schwarz's covering letters stipulate a list of conditions including, for example, that the recipient organization agrees "not to use any portion of the granted funds to carry on propaganda nor to attempt to influence specific legislation either by direct or grassroots lobbying." And yet these letters suggest to me that this is precisely what Tides is funding.

The numbering and timing of these payments indicates that they have been made systematically. For example, between August 2 and September 29, Tides made 27 consecutively numbered payments for a total of \$1.9-million. In all cases, the donor is listed as "an existing fund." Generally, the existing fund is not identified. The recipients are clearly identified. From the Great Bear Rainforest Initiative and the First Nations at Fort Chipewyan to the groups pushing for the EU Fuel Quality Directive in Europe, virtually every organization that campaigns against the Alberta oil industry is funded by Tides USA, these letters reveal. Among the initiatives that Tides USA funds are LeadNow, Idle No More, the Indigenous Tar Sands campaign, the Tanker Free Coast campaign, Pipe Up, the Tar Sands Reality Check, the Canadian Youth Climate Coalition, PowerShift and Save the Salish Sea. The gist of these initiatives is to foment opposition to pipeline and export infrastructure that is essential for getting Canadian energy to global markets. Seven payments mention building relationships with First Nations, "indigenous solidarity," resistance and opposition along pipeline routes. For example, through the Tides Canada Foundation Exchange Fund, Tides USA paid \$35,000 for re-granting to West Coast Environmental Law "to provide legal strategies and communication support to First Nations to constrain tar sands development."

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Through the Tides Canada Foundation Exchange Fund, Tides USA also paid \$15,000 to the Sierra Club of BC for a project called, "Our Coast, Our Call: Mobilizing and Strengthening Opposition to Tanker Expansion on the British Columbia Coast."

Even before the recommendations of the Joint Panel Review of the Northern Gateway pipeline are in, Tides USA has paid First Nations in British Columbia to respond to the panel and to media. On August 9, 2013, Tides USA paid \$67,500 to the Great Bear Initiative Society "for work with Coastal First Nations on the Central and North Coasts to prepare for the federal consultations; respond to media; and raise awareness of the costs of an oil spill and respond to Joint Review Panel (JRP) recommendations." Tides USA paid \$25,000 to the same group "to enforce the oil tanker ban for the Great Bear Rainforest through communications outreach, to maintain opposition to oil tankers, and to increase public support against the Northern Gateway pipeline." Both of the letters regarding these payments were sent to the attention of Mr. Art Sterritt. Tides funds the Dogwood Initiative "to cultivate widespread public opposition to tar sands oil tankers and pipeline proposals in British Columbia." Note that Dogwood isn't paid to oppose all tankers, only "tar sands oil tankers" — in other words, only tankers exporting Canadian oil.

On August 9, 2013, Pembina was paid \$225,000 "to advance policy improvements, the narrative that oilsands expansion is problematic, land use decisions that slow expansion, and improved climate policy." Tides USA also funded Pembina "to provide regular briefings to the Tar Sands Group and broaden the base of key influencers." Earlier in the year Tides USA paid Pembina \$55,000 "for furthering awareness of the negative impacts of the tar sands economy." Indeed, with the recent release of its recent report, "Booms, Busts and Bitumen," Pembina did just that. Environmental Defence Canada was paid \$212,500 by Tides USA "for outreach and education on the Line 9 and Energy East pipelines; ongoing promotion of Tar Sands Reality Check; leading government relations work in Ottawa; promotion of the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD); and supporting the work of allies."

Equiterre was paid \$75,000 by Tides USA "to educate the public on Line 9 and Energy East, participate in the regulatory process for Line 9, and assist in promoting Tar Sands Reality Check in Quebec and raising awareness of the economic challenges with tar sands development." Greenpeace Canada was paid \$90,000 "for events that show opposition to pipelines and tar sands expansion, for ongoing participation in the AB pipeline review, and for continued work to expose the nefarious work of industry and government in order to expand the tar sands" and a further \$100,000 for similar purposes.

Some payments mention a specific pipeline company: TransCanada pipelines (Keystone XL and Line 9) are mentioned in regards to 15 payments, Enbridge in 11 and Kinder Morgan in six. Some payments mention specific pipelines, including Line 9, the Clipper/Line 67 expansion, Energy East, as well as pipelines in the MacKenzie valley and New England. For example, the National Wildlife Federation, based in Washington D.C., was paid \$50,000 "to organize opposition to the Enbridge Line 67 expansion and the Keystone XL pipeline."

Living Oceans Society was paid \$30,000 "to build opposition to the KM pipeline; conduct research on risks to human health from an oil spill, risks to wildlife, and the "blue economy;" implement comprehensive rollout strategies for the research results including ethnic audiences; and renew opposition parties' commitment to tanker ban." Living Oceans was also paid \$6,000 for a project titled, "Exposing the threats to human health posed by a Kinder Morgan spill."

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Tides also funds the beginning of a new campaign against InSitu mining, according to one letter to the Keepers of the Athabasca Watershed Society. The EU Fuel Quality Directive is mentioned in the covering letters regarding five payments that I've seen. For example, on September 13, 2013 a numbered company in Fort Chipewyan was paid \$55,000 "to build the case for rejecting the Shell and Teck Frontier mines; participate in regulatory processes and use legal tools to increase regulations; work with groups in Europe to support the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD); and build public opposition to tar sands and pipelines."

Tides USA paid the same amount to the same numbered company in 2012, tax returns show. For a project titled, "Stop Shell and Keep Tar Sands Out of Europe," Tides USA paid \$12,000 to the U.K. Tar Sands Network, based in Oxford. Tides USA also funds Friends of the Earth in Europe and the European Federation for Transport & Environment, both based in Belgium. In the U.S., Tides paid \$1.5-million to 21 organizations including funds organizing landowners, for the Nebraska Farmers Union and for "using creative action" in small towns and rural communities along the proposed Keystone XL pipeline route. The Sierra Club was paid \$165,000 "for organizing and mobilizing opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline and other tar sands projects and for coordination with Canadian colleagues."

The New York-based Natural Resources Defense Council was paid \$150,000 for policy analysis and advice and for "co-ordinating allies" in Canada and Europe. It was also paid to co-ordinate the Tar Sands Free Northeast Coalition, particularly at the municipal level.

Forest Ethics was paid \$155,000 "... to persuade a minimum of either Coke or Pepsi to confirm publicly that they have committed to eliminate fuel that comes from tar sands refineries" – in other words, Canadian oil.

Details of the 27 consecutively numbered payments (#1875 – #1903) made by Tides USA between August 2 and September 29, are reported below.

- #1875: \$75,000 for Bill McKibben's organization, 350.org "for mobilizing the public in opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline and expansion of tar sands," August 2, 2013.
- #1876: \$80,000 paid to ProgressNow "for Bold Nebraska's efforts towards organizing landowners in Nebraska who oppose the Keystone XL pipeline; and for support of the Nebraska Farmers Union and Nebraska Easement Action Team," August 16, 2013.
- #1877: \$50,000 paid to the Earth Island Institute "for Energy Action Coalition's efforts towards mobilizing students and youth in opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline and the expansion of the tar sands," August 9, 2013.
- #1878: \$75,000 paid to Forest Ethics "to conduct education and outreach on the Kinder Morgan and Enbridge Northern Gateway Campaign; participate in the development of Tar Sands Free West Coast; and persuade a minimum of either Coke or Pepsi to confirm publicly that they have committed to eliminate fuel that comes from tar sands refineries," August 9, 2013. For the same purpose, Forest Ethics was also paid \$50,000 on August 16, 2013 and \$30,000 on October 25, 2013.
- #1879: \$25,000 paid to Friends of the Earth "for monitoring and exposing State Department handling of the Keystone XL pipeline review process," August 9, 2013.
- #1880: \$25,000 paid to the Polaris Institute "for Indigenous Environmental Network's organizing indigenous opposition to the expansion of Enbridge Alberta Clipper/Line 67

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expansion and the Keystone XL pipeline,” September 6, 2013.

- #1881: \$50,000 paid to the National Wildlife Federation, “to organize opposition to the Enbridge Line 67 expansion and the Keystone XL pipeline,” August 9, 2013.
- #1882: \$150,000 paid to the Natural Resources Defense Council (c/o Frances Beinecke) for “policy analysis and advice; for education of policy makers; for organizing opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline and tar sands expansion generally; for coordinating with Canadian and European allies; and for development of the Tar Sands Free Northeast Coalition including organizing municipalities,” August 9, 2013.
- #1883: \$60,000 paid to Oil Change International for “oil industry analysis and for information on the climate impacts of tar sands projects,” August 16, 2013.
- #1884: \$35,000 paid to Public Citizen Foundation “towards monitoring and exposing the practices of TransCanada on the Keystone XL South (Gulf Coast) pipeline project; and for organizing landowners along the pipeline route of Keystone XL and SeaWay,” August 9, 2013.
- #1885: \$165,000 paid to The Sierra Club, based in San Francisco “for organizing and mobilizing opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline and other tar sands projects and for coordination with Canadian colleagues.” August 16, 2013.
- #1886: \$25,000 paid to the Backbone campaign (c/o Mr. Bill Moyer) for a project called “The Other 98%’s training and organizing direct actions in opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline.” September 27, 2013.
- #1888: \$55,000 paid to a numbered company, 850450 Alberta Ltd., in Fort Chipewyan “to build the case for rejecting the Shell and Teck Frontier mines; participate in regulatory processes and use legal tools to increase regulations; work with groups in Europe to support the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD); and build public opposition to tar sands pipelines,” September 13, 2013.
- #1889: \$75,000 paid to The Dogwood Initiative “to increase the number of no tankers supporters; develop volunteer teams in each area; and deepen the engagement of existing supports,” August 9, 2013. Dogwood was also paid \$25,000 on July 19, 2013 “to cultivate widespread public opposition to tar sands oil tankers and pipeline proposals in British Columbia” and a total of \$81,700 in four grants “to help British Columbians exercise local control to create healthy and prosperous communities.”
- #1890: \$212,500 paid to Environmental Defense “outreach and education on the Line 9 and Energy East pipelines; ongoing promotion of Tar Sands Reality Check; leading government relations work in Ottawa; promotion of the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD); and supporting the work of allies,” August 9, 2013. Through Tides Canada Foundation Exchange Fund, Environmental Defense was also paid \$15,000 “to co-sponsor a series of concerts aimed at engaging and educating a wider audience about the risks of tar sands expansion,” July 12, 2013.
- #1891: \$60,000 paid to The European Federation for Transport & Environment, based in Belgium, “for organizing, providing technical advice to policy makers, and educating the public of key countries in support of the EU Fuel Quality Directive implementing regulations, as outlined in your proposal,” August 2, 2013.
- #1892: \$70,000 paid to Friends of the Earth Europe ASBL, based in Belgium, “towards organizing and educating policy makers and the public in key countries in support of the EU Fuel Quality Directive implementing regulations, as outlined in your proposal,” August 9, 2013.
- #1893: \$67,500 paid to the Great Bear Initiative Society, “for work with Coastal First Nations on the Central and North coasts to prepare for the federal consultations;

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respond to media; raise awareness of the costs of an oil spill and respond to Joint Review Panel (JRP) recommendations,” August 9, 2013. The Great Bear Initiative Society was paid \$25,000 “to enforce the oil tanker ban for the Great Bear Rainforest through communications outreach, to maintain opposition to oil tankers, and to increase public support against the Northern Gateway Pipeline,” July 12, 2013. Both payments were sent by Tides to the attention of Mr. Art Sterritt.

- #1894: \$100,000 paid to Greenpeace Canada “for your continued outreach and education on pipelines, tar sands mines and pipeline safety regulations, as outlined in your proposal,” August 9, 2013. Greenpeace Canada was also paid \$90,000 “for events that show opposition to pipelines and tar sands expansion, for ongoing participation in the AB pipeline review, and for continued work to expose the nefarious work of industry and government in order to expand the tar sands,” April 12, 2013.
- #1895: \$50,000 paid to Keepers of the Athabasca Watershed Society for “development and implementation of an InSitu campaign; continued work on pipelines; and participation in other Alberta events and campaigns,” August 9, 2013.
- #1896: \$30,000 paid to Living Oceans Society “to build opposition to the KM pipeline; conduct research on risks to human health from an oil spill, risk to wildlife, and the “blue economy;” implement comprehensive roll out strategies for the research results including ethnic audiences; and renew opposition parties’ commitment to tanker ban,” August 9, 2013. Living Oceans was also paid \$6,000 for a project titled, “Exposing the Threats to Human Health Posed by a Kinder Morgan Spill,” October 4, 2013.
- #1897: \$35,000 paid to the The Northwest Bioregional Research Society for “ongoing coordination of the Enbridge campaign in the north, support for materials and events, and for hosting regular provincial calls,” August 16, 2013.
- #1898: \$225,000 paid to the Pembina Institute “to advance policy improvements, the narrative that oilsands expansion is problematic, land use decisions that slow expansion, and improved climate policy,” August 9, 2013. That grant also specified, “This grant is also to provide regular briefings to the Tar Sands Group and broaden the base of key influencers, as outlined in your proposal.” The Pembina Institute was also paid \$55,000 “for further raising awareness of the negative impacts of the tar sands on the economy, for participating in conversation with Province of Alberta about water, land and air regulatory reform, technical support to tar sands campaign partner, and for participation in the Shell JRPs and preparation for the Tech Frontier JRP,” April 12, 2013.
- #1899: \$30,000 paid to the Sierra Club of BC for “continued work to stop the Enbridge and Kinder Morgan pipelines including working with First Nations, PowerShift and others,” August 23, 2013. Through the Tides Canada Foundation Exchange Fund, the Sierra Club of BC was also paid \$15,000 for a project titled, “Our Coast, Our Call: mobilizing and strengthening opposition to tanker expansion on the BC coast,” October 4, 2013.
- #1900: \$30,000 paid to the Prairie Chapter of the Sierra Club of Canada for the “Climate and Energy Campaigner’s work on new mines, pipeline safety, regulations, protection of water and support for the Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation (ACFN), August 30, 2013.
- #1901: \$18,500 paid to the T. Buck Suzuki Foundation (no relation to the David Suzuki Foundation) for “education and outreach on the risks associated with the Enbridge pipeline,” August 16, 2013.
- #1903: \$46,500 paid to West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation (WCELRF) “for ongoing work to support First Nations in their opposition to pipelines in British Columbia,” August 16, 2013. Through the Tides Canada Foundation Exchange

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Fund, WCELRF was paid also paid \$35,000 "to provide legal strategies and communication support to First Nations to constrain tar sands development," July 12, 2013.

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Appendix E: Activists plot how to block new pipelines in B.C.

Straight.com

<http://www.straight.com/news/561671/activists-plot-how-block-new-pipelines-bc>

Carlito Pablo

2014-01-08

At night, around campfires under a New Brunswick sky, Ambrose Williams thought about imminent battles back home.

....Last November, the young Vancouver man and nine others travelled more than 5,000 kilometres east to the town of Rexton. Their mission was to reinforce the Mi'kmaq of the Elsipogtog First Nation who had clashed the month before with the RCMP. The confrontation happened on October 17, 2013, when heavily armed police dismantled a highway blockade by Natives opposing a gas-exploration project.

"I saw it as a staging ground," Williams told the Georgia Straight about his journey during a December 27 interview—the day he returned—near Vancouver's downtown waterfront. According to the 25-year-old former president of the Aboriginal Life in Vancouver Enhancement Society, it was "good training to see how police tactics are used against aboriginal people and protesters".

That knowledge may become valuable later.

Williams's Gitksan and Dene ancestors are from northern B.C., where lies the path of the Northern Gateway oil pipeline proposed by Enbridge Inc. This is also where planned gas pipelines to the west coast will pass. These will cross pristine forests and waters as well as traditional Native territories.

"It was a good starting point because I saw Enbridge coming...like, four or five years ago," Williams said about his involvement in New Brunswick. "I was talking about it with people, and people were, 'Oh, yeah, that's not going to go through; that's not going to go through.' But now they've got the green light....It's only a matter of time."

About a week before he returned to Vancouver, a federal joint review panel endorsed for cabinet approval the 1,177-kilometre pipeline that will carry diluted bitumen from Alberta's oilsands to the port in Kitimat, B.C., for shipment to foreign markets.

Williams echoed the vow by Native and nonaboriginal activists that Northern Gateway "will not be built".

He expects "protection" and "decolonization" camps rising, blockades going up, and occupations. He cited as an example the 1990 crisis in Oka, Quebec, where Mohawks, some of whom were armed, came face to face with police and the military.

"We'll hit them on all fronts and just keep on hammering," Williams pledged.

He stressed that he neither encourages nor condones sabotage and other acts of destruction. But the soft-spoken Williams also said that "anything like that is acceptable if the cause is just.

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And stopping the pipeline is a just cause.”

“Everyone has their line, and once they cross it, then they’re accountable for themselves and the actions that they’ve caused,” Williams added. “We can’t go around telling people what to do, what to say. But everyone needs to realize they will come up to this line at some point, and they have to be willing to cross it or not.”

Acts of sabotage in the name of the environment are rare in B.C., according to Zoe Blunt (her activist name; legal name Tracie Park), a veteran of antilogging protests. Not only rare, but most people are also reluctant to talk about them, the Victoria-based activist noted.

“It’s difficult for anyone who is speaking out publicly in favour of sabotage, or even in, like, a neutral way...because they’re facing not only condemnation and denunciation from the corporations, the police, [and] the government but also the mainstream environmental groups,” Blunt told the Straight in a phone interview.

But she maintained that actions like tree-spiking and monkey wrenching—the destruction of property and machinery—helped stop the clear-cut logging of ancient forests in Clayoquot Sound on Vancouver Island and in the Elaho Valley near Squamish during the 1990s and 2000s.

Although acts of civil disobedience during the Clayoquot Sound conflict are celebrated, Blunt said, there’s hardly ever a mention that 20,000 trees are believed to have been spiked to ward off chainsaws.

That’s one reason why she’s working on her first book—a slim one, she said—with the tentative title *The Pros and Cons of Tree-Spiking: The Secret History of Eco-Sabotage in British Columbia*.

“Radicals assert that our society is founded on violence and coercion, much of it invisible,” Blunt writes in a draft she forwarded to the Straight. “Social critics note the accepted order of things is for the strong to abuse the weak. But when those lower on the hierarchy push back, the reaction is fear and horror.”

Her research material includes writings by former Vancouverite Paul Watson, world-renowned founder of the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, a direct-action group operating on the high seas to protect whales and other marine wildlife.

In one 1990 manuscript titled “In Defense of Tree-Spiking”, Watson recalled organizing a “small cadre of concerned eco-activists” in 1982 when the Grouse Mountain Ski Resort announced that it was selling timber rights on a part of the mountain overlooking Vancouver.

Armed with hammers and metal spikes, they spiked 2,000 trees. They also posted warnings in the area. Watson and his companions then drove across the bridge to Vancouver and delivered news releases about their action, which generated front-page stories.

They followed up with TV interviews. Wearing masks, they all identified themselves as Wally Cedarleaf.

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"Within a day, the sawmills stated flatly that they would not buy logs from the spiked lot," Watson wrote. "The deal was off. Grouse Mountain Resort people were furious. We were denounced as terrorists and criminals by those we thought were our allies—the North Vancouver City Council, Greenpeace, and assorted other eco-bureaucrats.

"We didn't give a damn—the trees were saved," Watson continued. "Grouse Mountain would remain intact. The tactic worked."

In the same document, Watson commented on civil disobedience, a symbolic and peaceful violation of the law, like sit-ins.

According to Watson, civil disobedience is "costly to its participants both financially and physically".

The "establishment loves" civil disobedience, he stated. "The authorities are trained to deal with it. There are no surprises."

Oil and gas pipelines are part of the energy-and-utilities sector, one of 10 sectors identified by the federal government in its 2009 National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure.

It defines critical infrastructure as "processes, systems, facilities, technologies, networks, assets and services essential to the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians and the effective functioning of government".

The strategy sets out a collaborative approach by the national government, provinces, territories, and private infrastructure owners and operators to protect these assets against "natural, intentional and accidental hazards".

Critical infrastructure is also mentioned in a major security document released in 2012 and updated in 2013 by the federal government titled Building Resilience Against Terrorism: Canada's Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The government identifies "domestic, issue-based extremism" as one of three sources of terrorism threats in the country.

Noting that "domestic issue-based groups remain a reality in Canada", the document states that these revolve around issues that include "environmentalism".

"As part of this Strategy," the paper notes, "the Government works closely with the owners and operators of critical infrastructure to identify risks and to understand what in practice can and should be done to reduce security vulnerabilities."

It also states that under new legislation related to terrorism, the definition of "harm to Canadian interests" includes "interference with critical infrastructure".

The document further notes that the RCMP "operates a Critical Infrastructure Intelligence Team examining physical and cyber threats to critical infrastructure". This effort includes a "Suspicious Incident Reporting system to gather information from private industry and local law enforcement about suspicious incidents".

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In 2000, Wiebo Ludwig, a Dutch immigrant and leader of a Christian community in Alberta, was convicted on five charges related to bombings and vandalism of oil and gas wells in that province; he received a 28-month sentence.

Ludwig was also suspected by the RCMP of bombing six gas pipelines in B.C. in 2008 and 2009. He died in 2012.

The RCMP, Enbridge, and the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers refused Straight requests for interviews. The Canadian Energy Pipeline Association did not respond to an interview request by the Straight before deadline.

Joe Alaimoana is the general manager of All Peace Protection, an Alberta-based security-guard company with clients in the oil industry. A Samoan from New Zealand, he is also the company's First Nations economic-development officer, working to provide security jobs to aboriginal people in B.C. and Alberta.

According to Alaimoana, remote sites are a big challenge.

"It's very easy for people to hide in there and start stealing and tampering with equipment," Alaimoana told the Straight in a phone interview.

Safety for oil-and-gas employees and contractors working in isolated areas is also a concern, he added.

Services offered by Alaimoana's company include pipeline security. He said that increased oil-and-gas activity will mean more employment for security guards, especially for pipeline patrols. From East Vancouver, Gord Hill followed events in New Brunswick as the Mi'kmaq battled the police and employed various tactics against SWN Resources Canada, the company exploring for shale gas that will be extracted by means of hydraulic fracturing, a controversial method also known as fracking.

The Kwakwaka'wakw man noted that in court filings for an injunction against protesters, SWN stated that several company vehicles had been damaged and more than 1,000 geophones sabotaged. Geophones are devices for mapping gas deposits.

The Mi'kmaq also set fire to RCMP cruisers during the October 17 clash. A few days later, the RCMP abandoned its detachment in the Elsipogtog First Nation community following an arson attempt. The Canadian flag at the Mountie outpost was replaced with a Native warrior flag. "With the Mi'kmaq struggle, you saw a lot of sabotage occur," Hill told the Straight in a coffeehouse interview.

Turning to Enbridge's Northern Gateway in B.C., Hill said he expects legal challenges and a massive mobilization of public opinion against the project.

"But then beyond that...what I think is really important is...a grassroots Native movement," he said. "It's the only one that really has the capability of engaging in more radical tactics or the willingness to engage in more radical tactics. Something like what happened in New Brunswick with the antifracking struggle from the Mi'kmaq. I mean, that's an example for Native communities to look at as to how grassroots Native people can resist these kinds of projects."

National Security Criminal Investigations

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