

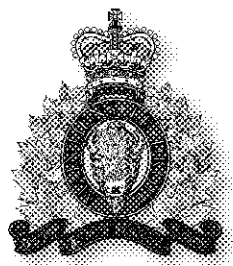
NATIONAL SECURITY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INTELLIGENCE TEAM

INVESTIGATION, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
AND CANADIAN ENFORCEMENT

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* *Note: Information and analysis contained in this report may be subject to change.*

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINAL EXTREMISM AND CANADA'S ENERGY SECTOR

Scientific studies indicate a direct correlation between greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Environmentalists assert climate change is now the most serious global environmental threat. Its potential impacts include global warming, a rise in sea levels, increased extreme weather events, and altered rainfall patterns; and that climate change is a direct consequence of elevated greenhouse gas emissions.

Since greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from fossil fuel burning, the energy sector is assessed by many as the biggest contributors to climate change.

Many foreign governments, international NGOs, academia, and individuals, routinely chastise Canada for its energy policies that permit the use of fossil and nuclear fuels, and that permit the continued exploitation of the Alberta Oil Sands, at the risk of inflicting irreparable damage to the global environment.

The Canadian law enforcement and security intelligence community have noted a growing radicalized environmentalist faction within Canadian society who is opposed to Canada's energy sector. Individuals within this fringe element are possibly inspired and motivated by erroneous information and inflammatory rhetoric — often attributed to credible people — that negatively exaggerates Canada's contribution to climate change.

Outwardly, environmental activists present a relatively benign threat, and it is often difficult to justify initiating criminal investigations associated to actions that promote the protection of the global environment. However, since the early 1980s, Canadian law-enforcement agencies have investigated a number of occurrences, including some involving violence, associated to radicalized environmentalists.

These radicalized individuals have the expressed intent and demonstrated capability to engage in criminal activity with the objectives to: influence federal and provincial governments; interfere within the energy sector regulatory process; and, force the private energy sector corporations to change their business operations so they do not inflict harm to the global environment.

In the shadow of this growing criminal phenomenon is the indisputable fact that Canadians are dependent upon energy sector corporations to provide an uninterrupted supply of energy to ensure the health and safety of Canadians and to sustain the Canadian and U.S. economies. And of equal importance, fossil and nuclear fuels will continue to be important sources of Canada's energy for the foreseeable future, and the development of the Oil Sands is vital for the health of the Canadian economy.

While the private sector is required to be prepared for all hazards, most often in accordance with federal and provincial regulations, it does not have ready access to criminal intelligence that will identify potential and/or credible criminal threats. Therefore it is incumbent upon the appropriate federal and provincial authorities to share responsibility for the protection of Canada's energy sector with the private energy sector stakeholders.

This assessment will provide an overview of environmental criminal extremism and its threat to Canada's energy sector.

ENVIRONMENTALISM

Environmentalism is rooted in the study of the ecological branch of biology which is defined as: attempt to understand the relationship between living organisms and their environment.¹

Encyclopedia Britannica defines environmentalism as:

*The adoption of forms of political, economic, and social organization that are thought to be necessary for, or at least conducive to, the benign treatment of the environment by humans; and through a reassessment of humanity's relationship with nature. **In various ways, environmentalism claims that living things other than humans, and the natural environment as a whole, are deserving of consideration in reasoning about the morality of political, economic, and social policies.***

By nature, humans are environmentalists. From the dawn of time, humans have utilized technology and science to manipulate the natural environment to ensure our health and safety. Actions as simple as the processing of trash, the development of sewage systems, the purification of water, and the use of fertilizers, are examples of humanity's use of technology and science to manage their environment.

Environmentalism also includes the realization that technological and scientific advancements meant to aid humans, if not properly managed, may in fact be a threat to our natural environment.

Environmentalism should not be a divisive issue as there are no gains if the environment is destroyed. Today, sound business practice should include initiatives to protect the environment. Corporations in North America, Europe, Japan, and in most newly industrializing nations are embracing environmental protection as part of their international competitive strategies. For many, the shift to proactive environmental management is driven by pressures from governments, customers, employees, and competitors. Both consumers and investors are beginning to see more clearly the relationship between business performance and environmental quality. The trend toward proactive environmental management is being accelerated by public pressures on governments almost everywhere to assure a cleaner environment.

Government regulations have become more stringent, legal liabilities for environmental damage have become more burdensome, and customers have become more demanding. In many countries, the public has become more vocal in demanding responsible environmental performance. Calls for responsible corporate behavior are coming from investors, insurers, environmental interest groups, financial institutions, and international trading partners.²

Most environmentalists are supportive of the technological and scientific advancements that have improved our health and safety standards and our natural environment. Many also caution that if the advancement of our technical and scientific initiatives outpaces our understanding of the impacts to the environment, then these initiatives should not be advanced. Regardless, if there is a remote chance that human actions may adversely impact the natural environment the adage, if in doubt leave out, should prevail.

The death of approximately 1800 ducks in the tailing ponds of the Alberta Oil Sands in April 2008, and the April 2010 explosion on board the BP Deepwater Horizon which resulted in the death of eleven platform workers and the spillage of millions of liters of oil into the Gulf of Mexico, are two of many incidents that provide un-refutable justification for environmentalists that society should not blindly trust the industry's ability or willingness to protect the environment.

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HISTORY OF CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISM

There is no definitive date to identify the onset of environmental extremism within Canada. There are noteworthy events that may be associated to the evolution of the international environmental movement of today.

Not that long ago it was assumed that the air and rivers had an infinite capacity to absorb waste, and there was an endless source of cheap petroleum products. It was also not that long ago that anyone who engaged in environmental activism was considered anti-business, anti-progress and anti-establishment and their causes were shunted to the side.

The Industrial Revolution, (Great Britain and Europe 1770s) marked a major turning point in the Earth's ecology and humanity's relationship with their environment. Coal replaced water, wind and wood to fuel the textile and iron works factories. The use of coal dramatically changed every aspect of human life but its impacts on the environment would not be recognized until the early 1960s.

The 1960's ushered in an era of social activism that included environmental awareness concerns. Within North America, air and water pollution were identified as potential environmental problems as smog blanketed the air above major cities, the Great Lakes were polluted and dying, radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons testing spread across the U.S. Midwest, and the wide use of pesticides was linked to health risks. It was also during the 1960's that many believed that the increasing global population, which was considered as the root cause of pollution³, would inevitably lead to mass starvation.

In 1962, Rachel Carson, a writer, scientist, and ecologist; published, the *Silent Spring* which challenged the U.S. chemical industry's use of pesticides that threatened both wildlife and humans, and called for a change in the way humans viewed its interactions with the natural environment. While the book was attacked by many, many others were shocked to learn of the effects of pesticides within the natural environment and, Ms. Carson's efforts were instrumental in the banning of DDT. Because of *Silent Spring*, many were introduced to ideas of environmentalism that have become common today including the understanding of pollution, conservation, and ecology.

During the early 1970's environmentalism became a respectable political issue with widespread support. The first Earth Day was held in the U.S. on April 22, 1970, (which is now considered the birth of the environmental movement), when thousands of colleges and universities organized protests against the deterioration of the environment. Groups that had been fighting against oil spills, factories that belched pollutants, the dispersal of raw sewage, toxic dumps, use of pesticides, freeways, the loss of wilderness, and the extinction of wildlife suddenly realized they shared common values. Canada held its first Earth Day on April 22, 1990, as it joined 200 million people in 141 nations in celebrating the first International Earth Day, which is now held annually on April 22nd.

The tactic of linking environmental protest to violence may be sourced to a 1977 incident when the then Marxist, Lyndon LaRouche⁴ told police that acts of violence were planned during protests against the construction of a nuclear reactor at Seabrook, New Hampshire. While no violence was involved within this specific

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protest, it provided an indication to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that violence may be used to promote environmental change.

It was also in 1977, when John Hanna⁵, the self-professed founder of the Environmental Life Force⁶, and who admitted to being inspired by the writings of Ms. Carson and Dr. Robert van den Bosch⁷ initiated the use of direct actions⁸ to stop the use of pesticides within the agriculture industry. In May, 1977 Mr. Hanna was arrested and charged by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for placing incendiary devices on seven crop dusters at the airport in Salinas, California, in addition to other criminal charges relating to his underground activities.

Messrs. LaRouche's and Hanna's actions proved that the mere mention of or, the use of violence could be used to draw attention to the impending environmental threats, and may have assisted moving environmentalism from irrelevant to the stature it commands today.

Environmental activism within Canada evolved in parallel with the U.S. experience most notably commencing with the formation of Greenpeace in Vancouver in 1971. Greenpeace was originally formed to protest against the U.S. testing of nuclear weapons in Alaskan waters. Since 1971, Greenpeace has grown to be an independent global activist organization with a 2009 income of approximately 199,857,000 (Euros)⁹, and that according to its website: ... acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace. In 1977, members of Greenpeace lead by Paul Watson, a Canadian citizen, broke from Greenpeace to form the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society¹⁰.

The decades following the 1970s, saw the steady growth of the international environmentalism movement, culminating today in the widely dispersed opposition to the industrial complexes that are perceived to be threats to the natural environment, and to a great degree, focusing on Canada's energy and environmental policies which permit the use of fossil and nuclear fuels, and that promote the development of the infrastructure that supports the Alberta Oil Sands.

There is a small but growing number of persons who may be influenced or possibly radicalized by the often reported erroneous information and inflammatory rhetoric — often attributed to credible individuals — that depicts:

The energy sector as the most significant threat to the global environment;

Humans are inflicting irreparable harm to the environment and that direct actions must be taken to halt this harm;

Canada's energy industries are a threat to the global environment; and,

The federal and provincial energy policies that: promote the continued development of the Oil Sands; Canada's fossil and nuclear fuel industry; and offshore petroleum activities — facilitate the destruction of the global environment.

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MOTIVATION — PASSIVE TO AGGRESSIVE

Climate change is a widely discussed and hotly debated topic. Ardent environmentalists assert climate change is now the most serious global environmental threat.¹¹ Its potential impacts include global warming, sea level rise, increased extreme weather events, and altered rainfall patterns; and that climate change is a direct consequence of elevated man made greenhouse gas emissions. Since greenhouse gas emissions are emitted from fossil fuel burning, the Canadian energy sector is assessed by many as the biggest contributor to climate change.

As a general rule, most Canadians have embraced environmentalism in some form and are confident that the enactment of stringent government regulations and environmental protection legislation, as well as industry standards ensures that Canada's energy sector does not threaten the environment.

However, many foreign governments, international NGOs, academia, and individuals, do not share this confidence and routinely chastise Canada for its energy and environmental policies. These policies permit the use of fossil and nuclear fuels, and that promote the continued exploitation of the Alberta Oil Sands, that are reportedly destroying the natural environment and that contribute to the global greenhouse gas emissions.

The most ardent environmentalists believe there is an urgent and pressing need to stop the destruction of the environment. And amongst these environmentalists, the Canadian law enforcement and security intelligence community have noted a growing radicalized¹² faction of environmentalists who advocate the use of criminal activity to promote the protection of the natural environment.

The growth of social activism has been greatly aided by the Internet, which may contain the source of inspiration or motivation to prompt the movement from passive to aggressive actions. Multiple Internet websites provide inflammatory rhetoric¹³ which is often attributed to credible individuals; and erroneous information¹⁴ that grossly exaggerates the impact of Canada's energy sector's contributions to climate change.

This information may prompt activists to engage in criminal activity, or as the following example demonstrates, sway or encourage politicians to invoke unnecessary and possibly harmful legislation.

Within an issue as contentious to some as climate change, the City of Waterloo voted to eliminate fluoride from the city's drinking water. Contrary to the Ontario's Chief Medical Officer of Health's assessment that fluoridation is "one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20th century," and, a Health Canada panel of experts that found that fluoride was safe in the drinking water at current recommended levels and was an effective tool in the fight against tooth decay, public pressure forced the Waterloo City Council to eliminate fluoride from the drinking water.¹⁵

On the anti-fluoride side: "People are starting to realize that there's no science supporting drinking fluoridated water and there's no science supporting that it's safe," said Robert Fleming, of the group Canadians Opposed to Fluoridation that launched the anti-

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fluoride campaign in Waterloo and is trying to court other municipalities across the country. "And people are getting angry." The group launched a two-year battle to oust fluoride after two residents complained they had serious health complications from fluoride sensitivity, culminating in a public referendum last month that narrowly supported getting rid of the additive.¹⁶

And on the pro-fluoride side: The incoming head of the Ontario Dental Association warned the decision sets a dangerous precedent by allowing a small minority of people, using questionable science downloaded off the Internet, to effect dramatic change on public-health policy. "My greatest fear here is with the advent of the Internet, and with the advent of social media, that a small vocal minority of individuals who are perhaps misinformed are able to reach a great number of people," said Dr. Harry Hoediono, the association's incoming president and a dentist in Waterloo.¹⁷

Although "virtually" every Waterloo councillor supports fluoridation, they voted unanimously to remove it because they wanted to respect the results of the referendum, said regional chairman Ken Seiling, who blamed fluoride supporters, including the area's dentists, for not mounting a more effective public awareness campaign. "I think this is really most unfortunate and, quite frankly, I don't accept a lot of the information put forward by the anti-fluoridation group," Mr. Seiling said. "But I have to live with the results."¹⁸

As this example of social activism demonstrates, politicians may be compelled to act against their best judgement if the electorate mounts an effective campaign, based in some cases, on questionable information.

Radicalization at the most extreme:

Nothing is more important than saving the Lions, Tigers, Giraffes, Elephants, Froggies, Turtles, Apes, Raccoons, Beetles, Ants, Sharks, Bears, and, of course, the Squirrels. The humans? The planet does not need humans.

This quotation was extracted from the manifesto of **James Jay Lee, a mentally unbalanced individual who was shot and killed by the police on September 1, 2010, during his occupation of the Discovery Television studios in a suburb Washington, D.C..**

Reportedly, Lee was influenced by former U.S. Vice President Al Gore's book; *An Inconvenient Truth*; and after viewing the documentary:

Lee said at the time that he experienced an awakening when he watched former Vice President Al Gore's environmental documentary, An Inconvenient Truth.¹⁹

It is assessed that select individuals or organizations will continue to use the Internet and other forms of mass communication to provide information that negatively depicts the energy sector. It is also possible that people similar to Lee will be influenced by what they read on the Internet and who may be prompted to engage in criminal activity to do their part to protect the environment.

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ENVIRONMENTAL INSPIRED CRIMINAL THREATS TO THE ENERGY SECTOR

Environmental ideologically motivated individuals including some who are aligned with a radical, criminal extremist ideology pose a clear and present criminal threat to Canada's energy sector.

Humans are characterized as a cancer on the Earth...of all the components of the ecosystem, humans are the only ones we know to be completely optional".²⁰

The RCMP investigates criminal activity and those individuals who engage in it, but does not investigate organizations or individuals engaged in lawful protests or those who engage in acts of legitimate dissent.

There are two categories of individuals who pose a criminal threat to Canada's energy sector.

- Non-violent criminal activists are those who act on their own or in concert with others or within or on behalf of an organization and who actively engage in non-violent criminal actions. Within Canada these individuals advocate and have a demonstrated capability to engage in criminal behaviour i.e. trespassing, vandalism, mischief and other forms of non-violent crime to promote change.
- Violent criminal extremists are those who act on their own or in concert with others or within or on behalf of an organization and who promote and actively engage in violent actions. Within Canada these individuals advocate and have a demonstrated capability to engage in violent criminal behaviour i.e. vandalism, break and enters, arson, improvised explosive devices, to promote change.

There is another category of environmentalists, which includes any individual acting on their own or in concert with others or within an organization that advocates change through lawful means and/or engages in legitimate and lawful dissent. These individuals are not of law enforcement interest and will not be included within this assessment.

Al Qaida and similar religiously inspired terrorist organizations are of significant concern to the law-enforcement, security intelligence agencies and the private sector. Most security precautions, policies, procedures, developed and implemented within Canada since 9/11, have been completed to prepare for and respond to potential criminal threats associated to religiously inspired terrorist.

In reality, criminal occurrences attributed to environmentalists have and are more likely to, occur within Canada. Outwardly, environmentalists present a benign threat, and, it is often difficult to justify in the court of public opinion, conducting criminal investigations associated to the noble cause of protecting the global environment. It is a matter of fact that some persons associated to environmentalism have the expressed intent and demonstrated capability to engage in criminal activity to interfere within the Canadian energy process.

Canada's economic growth — which is reliant on a safe, reliable and secure source of energy — and the objectives of environmentalists are in direct conflict.

As Dr. Roger Pielke Jr., Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of Colorado stated:

...Climate policy requires sacrifice, as economic growth and environmental progress are necessarily incompatible with one another... experience shows quite clearly that when

*environmental and economic objectives are placed into opposition with one another in public or political forums, the economic goals win out....Countries worldwide have expressed a commitment to sustaining economic growth, and these commitments are not going to change any time soon, no matter how much activists, idealists, or dreamers complain to the contrary. People will pay some amount for environmental goals, but only so much before drawing the line....*²¹

The environmental movement includes the **passive, socially responsible, law abiding activists**. Another segment craves public attention and will execute **spectacular — unlawful reckless stunts that include elements of criminality**. And, finally **there are extremists (those on the extreme fringes of animal rights, environmental, anti nuclear) who will act out violently to project their disdain for the energy sector for what it does and represents**. The latter includes the loosely affiliated individuals who advocate, promote and execute violent criminal acts, and also includes those characterized as lone wolves, who seek to invoke change by means of violent criminal acts.

Unlike religiously inspired terrorists who aspire to conduct high profile terrorist attacks to inflict mass casualties, criminal actions mounted by environmentalists are planned and executed with the intention of NOT inflicting casualties, and are focused on delivering a message while not inflicting physical harm to any living being or to the natural environment. Ironically, radical environmentalists and animal rights activists of today destroy property and provoke violent confrontations in the name of non violence; and many environmental activists don't even maintain the pretense of non violence, and even offer detailed advice about what to do and how to get away with it.

Dr. Patrick Moore, who is noted as one of the founding members of Greenpeace, described Aenvironmental extremists as: anti-human, anti-science and technology, anti-business, and plain anti-civilization, and who stated;

*...In the final analysis, eco extremists project a naive vision of returning to the supposedly utopian existence in the Garden of Eden, conveniently forgetting that in the old days people lived to an average age of 35, and there were no dentists. In their Brave New World there will be no more chemicals, no more airplanes, and certainly no more polyester suits.*²²

The most ardent environmentalists believe there is an urgent and pressing need to stop the destruction of the environment. And amongst these environmentalists are a few who are prepared to do what must be done to protect the environment, including a small number of radical environmentalists who advocate the use of criminal activity to protect the environment.

As stated by Earth First!:

The very future of life on Earth is in danger. Human activities (from hunting to habitat destruction) have already driven countless species to extinction, and the process is only accelerating. The destruction of the Earth and its sustainable indigenous cultures has led to tragedy in every corner of the globe. ...It is not enough to ask politicians and corporations to destroy less wilderness. We need to preserve it all, to recreate lost habitats and reintroduce extirpated predators. We need to stop and reverse the poisoning of our

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air, water and soil, as well as the modification of life's genetic code. It is not enough to oppose the construction of new dams and developments. It is time to free our shackled rivers and restore the land....To put it simply, the Earth must come first.²³

And:

We believe in using all of the tools in the toolbox, from grassroots and legal organizing to civil disobedience and monkeywrenching²⁴. When the law won't fix the problem, we put our bodies on the line to stop the destruction. Earth First!'s direct action approach draws attention to the crises facing the natural world, and it saves lives.²⁵

While CSIS dedicates most of its counter terrorism resources to religiously-inspired extremism, which the Government of Canada considers to be the most serious threat to the safety of Canadians, **CSIS continues to monitor individuals and organizations that might be involved in other forms of terrorism, such as, domestic terrorism including the threat or the use of violence by groups advocating for issues such as the environment.²⁶**

CSIS advised that; although Canada has not often been targeted specifically for a terrorist attack, it is vulnerable to terrorism for the following reason:

Extremists from environmental and animal rights groups are willing to use dangerous and violent tactics in the fight for their cause (for example, extremists have engaged in arson attacks, tree spiking and spraying of noxious substances in public places so as to forestall logging operations; animal rights extremists have mailed pipe bombs and letters containing razor blades tainted with poisonous substances to scientists and taxidermist...).²⁷

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised that:

... During the past several years, special interest extremism, as characterized by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and the Earth Liberation Front (ELF), has emerged as a serious terrorist threat. Generally, extremist groups engage in much activity that is protected by constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly. Law enforcement becomes involved when the volatile talk of these groups transgresses into unlawful action. The FBI estimates that the ALF/ELF have committed more than 600 criminal acts in the United States since 1996, resulting in damages in excess of 43 million dollars.²⁸

Since the early 1980's, Canadian law-enforcement agencies have investigated a number of occurrences associated to radical environmentalists who advocate and engage in criminality involving: direct threats to persons, break and enters, vandalism, sabotage and of more significant concern, incidents involving explosives and firearms.

First and foremost amongst these groups is the Earth First!²⁹ Earth First! is best known for using extreme criminal tactics as a key part of its strategy. Earth First! was formed in the early 1980s, and gained notoriety for its tactic of tree spiking, whereby a large metal spike was driven into the trunk of a tree destined for logging. When loggers' chain saws hit a spike, they would be damaged beyond repair, forcing the workers to stop, slowing the rate of logging, and costing the timber companies time and money. Seemingly popular with activists, the practice is detailed, with instructions, in "Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching".

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The most current reported Canadian incidents of tree-spiking occurred in February, 2000, when spikes were inserted into hundreds of trees in the Elaho Valley, north of Vancouver, B.C. in an attempt to preserve grizzly bear habitat; and in 2004, when more than 100 spikes were found in logs by timber workers in Elk Creek, a controversial logging site east of Vancouver.

A more radical offshoot of Earth First!³⁰ renamed itself the Earth Liberation Front (ELF). Since ELF sees the perpetrators as committing violence against the environment, its followers feel justified in using violence in the form of economic sabotage, in order to "remove the profit motive" from environmental destruction.³¹ ELF sees its actions as a matter of self defense to protect the earth from the greedy individuals and corporations that it views as destroying the environment's ability to sustain life. ELF (and its sister organization, the Animal Liberation Front or ALF), promotes the use of improvised incendiary devices.

From a purely Canadian context, members of a criminal extremists group identified as the Squamish 5³² were convicted for the May, 1982 bombing of the BC Hydro Cheekeye Dunsmuir Hydro substation in rural B.C.³³ Members of this group were also convicted for the October, 1982 bombing of the Litton Industries plant in Rexdale, Ont.,³⁴ and the November, 1982 fire bombings of three Red Hot Video locations in Vancouver³⁵.

Other Canadian environmental associated criminal incidents of note include and are not limited to: the April 2001 conviction of Weibo Ludwig on five charges related to bombings and other forms of vandalism against oil and gas installations in northern Alberta; a Quebec-based anarchist group identified as the *Initiative de resistance internationaliste* that claimed responsibility for the 2004 failed attempt to topple a Hydro Quebec transmission tower carrying electricity to the U.S.; the 2006 bombing a vehicle belonging to a spokesman for Canadian Petroleum Products Institute, and the 2010 bombing of the Canadian Forces recruitment office in Trois Rivières, Quebec;³⁶ the criminal investigations of Canadians Darren Thurston,³⁷ and David Barbarash;³⁸ occurrences associated to ELF; and a multitude of Greenpeace incursions and unlawful occupation of private property belonging to energy sector companies.

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INTENT AND CAPABILITY:

It is highly probable that environmental criminal extremists will attempt to mount direct actions targeting Canada's energy sector, specifically the petroleum sub-sector and the fossil and nuclear fueled electricity generating facilities.

Environmental criminal extremists have the expressed intent and the demonstrated capability to engage in criminal activity with the objective of influencing government policy, interfere within the energy regulatory process and force the energy industry to cease operations that they assess as being harmful to the global environment.

Demonstrated criminal activity associated to environmental criminal extremists includes: unlawful protests, break and enters, mischief (damage to property, sabotage), arson, and use improvised explosive devices.

To date, criminal activity associated to environmental criminal extremism has been restricted to property damage. However, energy sector security officials advised that energy sector facilities are inherently dangerous, and any unauthorized incursion into an energy sector compound and the tampering of a facility's operations may trigger unforeseen consequences that risk the health and safety of persons within a pre-determined radius, the facility's operations, and the natural environment.

Some violence prone environmental criminal extremists advocate the use of arson and improvised explosive devices. Within the many readily available how to manuals, such as the Ecodefence: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching, there is usually a caveat cautioning that any use of volatile substances or devices must be used with care to ensure that no living being is harmed. However, exposure in any forum to devices constructed to initiate combustion or explosive forces provide a very real threat to the health and safety to anyone who comes in close proximity to one of these devices.

Impact:

A thorough impact assessment associated to extremist activity can only be provided with the assistance of the private sector owners/operators. While the police or other authorities may be able to speculate on the potential for loss of life or injuring, property damage, or the effects to the delivery of the energy services, it is the private sector owner/operator who are qualified to provide an assessment of the potential impact of any criminal actions to their operations.

Therefore it is important that the private sector owners/operators be engaged at the earliest opportunity in the development of any threat assessment involving the energy sector.

CONCLUSION

The health and safety of Canadians and Canada's economic growth — which is reliant on a safe, reliable and secure source of energy — and the objectives of ardent environmentalists are in direct conflict.

It is highly probable that environmentalist will continue to mount direct actions targeting Canada's energy sector, specifically the petroleum sub-sector and the fossil and nuclear fueled electricity generating facilities, with the objectives of: influencing government energy policy, interfering within the energy regulatory process and forcing the energy industry to cease its operations that harm the environment.

The impact of these actions upon Canada's energy sector will be dependent on the facility's criticality to the energy sector, the energy grid and the facilities associated interdependencies. Environmental activists' actions may inadvertently result in personal injury/death, damage to a facility's infrastructure, and harm to the natural environment. It is recommended that emergency response and business continuity plans include the possibility of unlawful incursions associated to environmental activists.

Recommendations:

Canada's energy sector is at risk from environmental criminal extremists and it is recommended that emergency response and business continuity plans include actions to address this evolving threat.

If not already completed, it is recommended that:

- A credible security consulting company conduct a physical and cyber vulnerability assessment of your company's operations;
- Complete a threat, risk and vulnerability assessment to identify and be prepared to respond to all threats;
- Develop and maintain contact with police of jurisdiction;
- Report suspicious behaviour to your local police, or to the RCMP for inclusion within the the Suspicious Incident Reporting (SIR).

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ENDNOTES

- 1 Business Dictionary: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/ecology.html#:~:z13C6A7c1D>
- 2 Proactive corporate environmental management: A revolution new industrial revolution <http://www.jstor.org/pss/4165456>
- 3 Human population growth is indelibly tied together with increased use of natural and man made resources, energy, land for growing food and for living, and waste by products that are disposed to decompose, pollute or be recycled. Naturally, the exponential population growth led to the exponential requirements for resources, energy, food, housing and land as well as the exponential increase in waste by products.
- 4 Lyndon Hermyle LaRouche, Jr. is an American politician, and a perennial candidate for President of the United States. While he associates himself with the Democratic Party, he has never been that party's nominee for office. In his early political career LaRouche often used the pseudonym Lyn Marcus. His political views are extremely controversial and are characterized by his belief in a number of complex conspiracy theories, involving global plots by such figures as the British Royal Family, George P. Shultz, and George H. W. Bush and other circles of international bankers engaging in what he has characterized as a "synarchist" political movement of the oligarchy. Some of LaRouche's opponents on the political conservative right have characterized him as a fascist and a communist, while some of his opponents on the political liberal and socialist left have characterized him as a fascist, Bonapartist, and a right wing populist. Beginning in the 1970s, the LaRouchites combined populist anti-elitism with attacks on leftists, environmentalists, feminists, gay men and lesbians, and organized labor. LaRouche's views have changed considerably over time, particularly during the 1970s when he abandoned much of his Marxist philosophy, and moved towards the right. While his followers see LaRouche's views as being those of a brilliant and original thinker, his critics see them as conspiratorial and in some cases, anti Semitic.
Source Watch: http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Lyndon_LaRouche
- 5 John Hanna is the self professed founder of the Environmental Life Force — which evolved into the Earth Liberation Front — and the first person to serve prison time for using direct action to stop the use of pesticides within the U.S. agriculture industry.
- 6 Environmental Life Force (ELF), also known as the Original ELF, was the first radical environmental group in 1977 to use explosive and incendiary devices in defense of the environment. The name was founded by John Hanna who was the only member of the group to be arrested and convicted for the use of explosives on federal property. The ELF conducted armed actions in northern California and Oregon and disbanded in 1978 following Hanna's arrest for placing incendiary devices on seven crop dusters at the Salinas, California airport on May Day, 1977. ELF claimed that "warfare" designed pesticides were being used on domestic crops, specifically a chemical banned after its extensive use in Vietnam. A communique to "The Independent" later provided the group with a front page story. They also called for above ground organisations to initiate a boycott of sprayed food and for the public to criticise the process. <http://www.originaelf.com/>
- 7 Dr. Robert van den Bosch was a professor of entomology, chairman of the Division of Biological Control at the University of California at Berkeley, and one of the world's most outspoken proponents of integrated, ecologically sound insect control.
- 8 Defined as: Attempt to achieve some objective without going through the normal channels of communication, grievance procedure, or decision making. Sudden industrial action, called lightening strike, by employees without the support of the union, and acts of sabotage, are examples of direct action.
Business Dictionary: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/direct-action.html>
- 9 Greenpeace 2009 Annual Report:
http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/publications/greenpeace/2010/Annual_Report_2009/AR2009.pdf
- 10 Established in 1977, Sea Shepherd Conservation Society (SSCS) is an international non profit, marine wildlife conservation organization. Its mission is to end the destruction of habitat and slaughter of wildlife in the world's oceans in order to conserve and protect ecosystems and species. Sea Shepherd uses direct action tactics to investigate, document, and take action when necessary to expose and confront illegal activities on the high seas..
<http://www.seashepherd.org/who-we-are/>
- 11 Daniel C. Esty et. al., Pilot 2006 Environmental Index (New Haven: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, 2006).
- 12 The RCMP defines radicalization as the process by which individuals (usually young people) are introduced to an overtly ideological message and belief system that encourages movement from moderate, mainstream beliefs towards extreme views. While radical thinking is by no means problematic in itself, it becomes a threat to national security when Canadian citizens or residents espouse or engage in violence or direct action as a means of promoting political, ideological or religious extremism.
- 13 **Inflammatory Statements:**

...the Alberta tar sands are evidently an unmitigated disaster for the environment...
Heather McRobie Canada's tar sands: a dangerous solution to offshore

The tar sands, most of which occur in Alberta, are being extracted by the biggest opencast mining operation on earth. An area the size of England, of pristine forests and marshes, will be dug up, unless the Canadians can stop this madness. Already it looks like a scene from the end of the world: the strip miners are creating a churned black hell on an unimaginable scale. @...George Monbiot. The Guardian November 20, 2009

The trains carrying coal to power plants are death trains. Coal fired power plants are factories of death...James Hansen: The Observer, February 15, 2009
"I can't understand why there aren't rings of young people blocking bulldozers and preventing them from constructing coal fired power plants." ... Al Gore upon winning the 2007 Nobel

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14 Erroneous Facts:

Fiction	Fact
The Oil Sands are the largest single point source of GHGs in Canada. http://www.canadasoilsands.ca/en/issues/land_use.aspx	The Oil Sands= account for ~ five percent of Canada's emissions, and ~ 0.1 percent of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. The Oilsands: http://www.canadasoilsands.ca/en/issues/greenhouse_gas_emissions.aspx
Together, these tar sand deposits cover about 140,000 square kilometers (about 54,000 square miles, or an area about the size of Florida). Money Week November 26, 2007: http://www.moneyweek.com/investments/commodities/are-canadian-tar-sands-the-answer-to-our-oil-needs.aspx	Only two percent of about 3,450 square kilometers of the Oil Sands can be mined from the surface, which is in fact comparable in size to an area one third the size of metropolitan Edmonton. 2010 Canada's Oil Sands: http://www.canadasoilsands.ca/en/issues/land_use.aspx
Annual greenhouse gas emissions from tar sands plants in 2007 are expected to be 39.3 41.4 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent, and it is estimated that by 2011, annual greenhouse gas emissions from the tar sands plants alone will be over 80 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. Stop Tar Sands Permanently: http://stoptarsands.wordpress.com/about/faqs/	29.5 megatonnes of greenhouse gases are emitted from the oil sands each year which represent 12 percent of Alberta's total greenhouse emissions, nearly five percent of Canada's emissions, and 0.1 percent of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. Canada's Oil Sands: http://www.canadasoilsands.ca/en/issues/greenhouse_gas_emissions.aspx
The water requirements for oil sands projects range from 2.5 to 4.0 barrels of water for each barrel of oil produced. Rainforest Action Network - Tar Sands Bull CAPP: http://understory.ran.org/2010/06/08/tar-sands-bull-capp/	Fresh water use at Imperial Oil's Cold Lake in situ facility has dropped from 3.5 barrels of fresh water for every barrel of bitumen in 1985 to half a barrel of fresh water per barrel of bitumen today. Canada's Oil Sands: http://www.canadasoilsands.ca/en/issues/water.aspx
Oil Sands represent 65 % of the water withdrawals from the Athabasca River. Pembina Institute: Down to the last drop? The Athabasca River and Oil Sands: http://pubs.pembina.org/reports/LastDrop_Mar1606c.pdf	Oil Sands mining projects use less than one per cent of the water that flows in the Athabasca River, and some 85 per cent of the water that is used is recycled. The Oil Sands Developers Group: http://www.oilsandsdevelopers.ca/index.php/thank-you/oil-sands-facts/

15 National Post - Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2010

<http://www.nationalpost.com/news/Water+fluoridation+meets+Waterloo/3539306/story.html>

16 Ibid

17 Ibid

18 Ibid

19 Counterculture Con HQ

<http://countercultureconservative.wordpress.com/2010/09/01/awakened-by-al-gores-an-inconvenient-truth/>

20 Dr. Patrick Moore's presentation to the US Congressional Committee April 28, 2005

21 Roger Pielke Jr. The Climate Fix: What Scientists and Politicians Won't Tell You About Global Warming

22 Ibid

23 Earth First! Journal: <http://www.earthfirstjournal.org/section.php?id=1>

24 Monkeywrenching has proven to be an effective means of protest and activism, not only shedding light on various political issues, but also providing a very active means of resistance through a list of tactics. Environmentalists, such as those associated with Earth First!, use monkeywrenching as a means of subverting ecological destruction. Animal rights activists such as ALF (Animal Liberation Front) use this as a means to help free entrapped creatures as well as send a strong message to particular corporate, governmental, or scientific communities, as well as the general public. Outside of organized groups per se, monkeywrenching can be used to protect public privacy by destroying CCTV Cameras (Closed Circuit Television Cameras). Biotech or GM (Genetically Modified) crops are often the targets of monkeywrenching (also known as Night time Gardening), as the destruction of this type of property can effectively ruin a crop and prevent it from being distributed and consumed. When used against businesses and corporations monkeywrenching can halt or slow production and distribution of goods.

Affinity Project — Web of Struggles: <http://affinityproject.org/practices/monkeywrenching.html>

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- 25 Earth First! Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=279352799460>
- 26 CSIS - <http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/prts/trrrsm/index-eng.asp>
- 27 CSIS - <http://www.csis-scrs.gc.ca/prts/trrrsm/index-eng.asp>
- 28 Testimony of James F. Jarboe, Domestic Terrorism Section Chief, Counterterrorism Division, FBI Before the House Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health February 12, 2002 "The Threat of Eco Terrorism"
- 29 Earth First! : <http://www.earthfirst.org/about.htm> Earth First! is an international movement composed of small, bioregionally based groups. Earth Firsters (EFlers) take it upon ourselves to become intimately familiar with the ecology of their area and the most immediate and serious threats to it. EFlers apply "direct pressure", with a combination of education, litigation, and creative civil disobedience. EFlers believe in using all the tools in the tool box, ranging from grassroots organizing and involvement in the legal process to civil disobedience and monkeywrenching.
- 30 The Earth Liberation Front also known as ELF, was established in 1992 in Brighton, England and dedicated to saving the environment. It was founded by the more radical members of the activist environmental group, Earth First! who believed criminal acts would better advance their environmentalist agenda than would legal protest. The American branch announced its creation in October 1996 with an arson attack on a US Forest Service truck in Oregon's Willamette National Forest. The decoupling of ELF from Earth First enabled the two organizations to focus on their respective constituencies. Earth First recruits those who believe in peaceful, non violent protest. The ELF, in contrast, draws those who favor direct action and revolutionary violence. The goals of the two groups are similar. They differ primarily in the means to be employed.
- 31 Ecoterrorism <http://www.pollutionissues.com/Ec-FI/Ecoterrorism.html>
- 32 The Squamish Five: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squamish_Five: The Squamish Five (sometimes referred to as the Vancouver Five) were a group of self styled "urban guerrillas" active in Canada during the early 1980s. Their chosen name was Direct Action. The five were Ann Hansen, Brent Taylor, Juliet Caroline Belmas, Doug Stewart and Gerry Hannah. Unlike the Red Brigades, Red Army Faction, and other groups, they were not motivated by a political ideology which placed them at the vanguard of a Marxist revolution. Rather, they were activists who had become disenchanted and frustrated with traditional methods of activism. They believed that by engaging in semi symbolic propaganda by the deed, they could jolt people into action themselves.
- 33 The Squamish Five http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squamish_Five: On 30 May 1982, a large bomb at the Cheekye Dunsmuir BC Hydro substation detonated causing \$5 million in damages. Four transformers were damaged beyond repair, but no one was injured. The hydroelectric project had been criticized by some as environmentally unsound and contributing to the destruction of wilderness on the Island.
- 34 Litton Industries bombing: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squamish_Five: In October, 1982, members of the group identified as The Squamish Five filled a stolen pick up truck with 550 kg of dynamite and drove from Vancouver to Toronto. Their target was Litton Industries, a company producing guidance components for the controversial American cruise missiles many feared would increase the risk of nuclear war. The bomb was detonated on October 14, 1982, and was intended to cause only property destruction. The van was parked in full view of corporate security, with an elaborate "warning box" duct taped to the hood, displaying a message, a digital clock counting down, and a single stick of dynamite to draw attention to the danger. Belmas called the security desk and warned them of the explosion, giving instructions on exactly what to do and where the danger area was. The security personnel, however, suspected a hoax, and did not respond quickly enough to evacuate the facility before the explosion. The evacuation was just getting started when the bomb detonated minutes ahead of schedule, injuring ten people. Meanwhile, at the back of the factory, where the guidance system was being produced, no damage was done. The only damage was to the storage area where the parts were held before production, and the offices above and around the storage area.
- 35 Red Hot Video firebombing http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squamish_Five: On November 22, 1982, the group identified as The Squamish Five re emerged as part of a larger group under the name "Wimmin's Fire Brigade". They subsequently firebombed three franchises of Red Hot Video, a chain selling violent pornographic films called snuff films which had attracted the attention of feminist activists. The majority of stores ended up either closing down, or changing their names, and due to attention brought against the stores by the action, pressure was put on government to change laws so that that type of violent pornography could no longer be sold in Canada resulting in charges and fines against the Red Hot Videos store in Victoria BC, Canada.
- 36 Globe and Mail, July 02, 2010
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/quebec/quebec-police-mum-about-nature-of-trois-rivieres-bomb/article1626227/>

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- 37 Darren Todd Thurston is a Canadian anarchist and animal rights activist. In July 2006, Thurston pleaded guilty to criminal conspiracy and related arson charges that occurred from 1996 through 2001 in Oregon and four other U.S. states, and which were claimed in the name of the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). The FBI arrested Thurston and 10 other members of a west coast-based animal rights and environmentalist organization that the FBI and media called The Family. The arrests were made as part of the FBI's Operation Backfire. Thurston was sentenced in May 2007 to 37 months in prison in exchange for his cooperation with the investigation. In 1992, Thurston was convicted for his part in an Animal Liberation Front action at a University of Alberta laboratory and liberating 29 cats slated for medical experimentation. For this act and another earlier action, he served two and a half years in a Canadian prison and was released in 1994. In 1998, Thurston was charged along with former ALF spokesman David Barbarash relating to a series of threatening letters that were booby trapped with razor blades and sent to hunting guide outfitters across British Columbia. In late 2000, charges against Thurston were stayed by the Crown following a refusal by the RCMP to give details on informants used in the case. On December 7, 2005, Thurston was arrested in Portland, Oregon in the company of Chelsea Gerlach. Although he was initially told he would receive a speedy deportation, he was later indicted in a case involving 16 individuals alleged to have been involved in 17 Earth Liberation Front, Animal Liberation Front and other unclaimed actions that took place between 1996 and 2001. These arrests took place as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Operation Backfire, referred to in the activist community as part of an ongoing trend known as the Green Scare. Thurston was facing five federal charges including of arson with and incendiary device and conspiracy in addition to two federal charges for the possession of fraudulent identification. The actual accusation of criminal wrongdoing levied against Thurston stems from an allegation that he was involved in an Earth Liberation Front incident at Litchfield, California in 2001 during which wild horses rounded up by the Bureau of Land Management were freed and a barn burned to the ground.
- 38 David Barbarash: <http://www.furcommission.com/news/newsE65.htm> Over the last decade and a half, Barbarash has built up a persona which includes the key ingredients of a classic anarchist: he is anti establishment, and he is arrogant enough to believe he can force change by taking the law into his own hands. His occasional writings focus not on workable solutions to society's ills, but simply on ways to destroy the existing order without getting caught. Some of the groups with which he has been linked: Anti Racist Action, the Anti Fascist Militia, the Militant Direct Action Task Force, ALF's Justice Department, and the tree spiking Earth First! His criminal record began in 1982 with a conviction and C\$300 fine for narcotics possession. But it was in 1987 that Barbarash the terrorist first came to the attention of the law. As one of the "Kentucky Fried Five", Barbarash helped vandalize a fast food outlet in Toronto. The defendants pleaded guilty to mischief resulting in willful damage, and possession of burglary tools and stolen property. The original charges also accused Barbarash and one other of possessing explosives, carrying weapons, and vandalizing the Toronto University dentistry school in 1987, but these charges were dropped as part of a plea bargain. Barbarash received a suspended sentence and a year's probation. Meanwhile, another young man who would later become almost inseparable from Barbarash, both as roommate and partner in crime, was making his own mark on the terrorist scene. In 1991, Darren Thurston, now 29, firebombed three trucks belonging to a fish supply company in Edmonton. During their investigation, police seized from his apartment a loaded assault rifle, a semi automatic handgun, 150 rounds of ammunition, a gas mask, two training grenades and two bayonet type knives, plus literature on incendiary devices and improvised weapons. In 1992, the team of Barbarash and Thurston raided a University of Alberta laboratory, stole and abandoned animals and caused Cdn\$50,000 in damage. Thurston was jailed, but Barbarash fled to the US to avoid arrest, and lived in hiding there for two years. In 1994 his luck ran out. The FBI nabbed him in California, and he was extradited back to Canada where he spent three and a half months in jail awaiting trial. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to time served by a judge who called the "zealousness" of his beliefs "frightening" and dubbed him a "danger to the public." By 1995 Barbarash and Thurston were free again and working for a British Columbia organization, Bear Watch, opposing the hunting of black bears. Their provocative approach towards hunters was too much for Bear Watch, and they were soon kicked out. "Barbarash was a little out of control," said a spokesman. "We didn't like what they were doing. That's why they're no longer with Bear Watch." But Barbarash's stint harassing hunters was more significant for some of the utterances it produced on the subject of violence. For example, following a protest that involved the use of horns to scare bears away from hunters, Barbarash was charged with violating Canada's Wildlife Act. "We're a group of non violent people trying to prevent violence," declared a miffed Barbarash. (12) And in May 1996, following retaliatory attacks by hunters on Bear Watch trucks, he said: "Violence of any kind is no longer tolerable." Meanwhile, according to the RCMP, Barbarash and Thurston had launched their own campaign of violence, directed at outfitters for hunting guides. The RCMP's investigation began in response to a series of pipe bombs sent through the mail in 1995. First on the list was Holocaust denier Ernst Zundel, who received an envelope rigged with a razor blade, and shortly after, a pipe bomb packed with nails. Other bombs went to Aryan Nations leader Charles Scott, Dr. Ted Mitenko of cattle biotech firm Alta Genetics, and John Thompson of the Mackenzie Institute, a think tank which researches issues relating to organized violence and political instability. A fifth was addressed to the Aryan Resistance Movement in Vancouver, but was intercepted by the postal service. Most of the bombs were disarmed or detonated safely by authorities, and no one was seriously hurt. But Mitenko only escaped with his life by using his heavy desk as protection while opening the parcel with a coat hanger. The shrapnel left embedded in the walls of his office left no doubt that the RCMP were investigating cases of attempted murder. Barbarash and Thurston were suspects. While the RCMP was investigating the pipe bombs, another wave of terror had been launched, this time directed at hunting guide outfitters. In January 1996, a total of 27 people 22 outfitters and five media organizations received envelopes containing cards with razor blades attached. Responsibility was claimed by ALF's Justice Department. A fact that would later prove significant was the difference between the packages received by the outfitters and the media. While the outfitters received single envelopes rigged with razor blades, each media package consisted of two envelopes, one inside the other. The outer envelope contained a warning, while the razor blades were rigged inside the inner envelope. As part of their investigation of the pipe bomb campaign, in March 1997 the RCMP received a warrant to search the premises of Barbarash and Thurston. A year later, in March 1998, they were arrested, but no charges were filed for the pipe bombs. Instead they were arrested for the razor blade campaign and charged with 27 counts of mailing items with intent to do bodily harm. Barbarash was also charged with two other offenses relating to items found in his possession: a prohibited weapon (stun gun), and an "explosive device." On Apr. 12, 1999, a preliminary court hearing upheld all the charges against Barbarash except for the five arising from the razor blade mailings to the media. The court's explanation was that since the packages to the media contained a warning, it would be difficult to argue that the senders intended to cause bodily harm. This curious position was taken in spite of the fact that one recipient of a media package actually did cut a finger, despite the warning. In March 1996, just two months after the campaign with which the two men have been charged, a second wave of razor blades were mailed to 34 Canadian fur retailers. As in the first wave, responsibility was claimed by ALF's Justice.

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APPENDIX

Threat Level Legend:

An evaluation of a threat to a person(s), location or event based on available information and intelligence, combined with an overall analysis of the threat environment.

Imminent

Intelligence has identified an individual or group within Canada or abroad which is assessed as having the capability and the intent to commit an act of serious violence against a specific target in the immediate future.

High

Intelligence has identified an individual or group within Canada or abroad which is assessed as having the capability and the intent to commit an act of serious violence. Intelligence indicates that an attack may be forthcoming.

Medium

Intelligence has identified an individual or group within Canada or abroad which is assessed as having the capability and the intent to commit an act of serious violence. There is no intelligence indicating that an attack is forthcoming.

Low

Intelligence has identified an individual or group within Canada or abroad which is assessed as having either the capability or the intent to perform an act of violence.

No Known Threat

There is no available information intelligence indicating a threat.

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NOTES

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