Court File No. T-1492-17

FEDERAL COURT

BETWEEN:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION

Applicant

- and -

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA

Respondent

CERTIFIED TRIBUNAL RECORD
Volume XIV
Intelligence Requirements Document
2013-2014

1 April 2013
recueillies et rapportées afin d'assister le Service dans l'évaluation du contexte de la menace ainsi que du potentiel de violence y étant lié pouvant découler des protestations / démonstrations.
The above information has been collected and reported to assist the Service in assessing the threat environment and the potential for threat-related violence stemming from [redacted] protests / demonstrations.
14) L'information susmentionnée a été recueillie et rapportée afin d'assister le Service dans l'évaluation du contexte de la menace ainsi que du potentiel de violence y étant lié pouvant découler des protestations / démonstrations...
10) L'information susmentionnée a été recueillie et rapportée afin
d'assister le Service dans l'évaluation du contexte de la menace
ainsi que du potentiel de violence y étant lié pouvant découler des
protestations / démonstrations...
NOV 29 1977

BY HAND

Mr. Richard Fadden
Director
Canadian Security Intelligence Service
1941 Ogilvie Road
Gloucester, Ontario K1J 107

Dear Mr. Fadden:

Attached you will find my written Direction as per section 6(2) of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act with respect to intelligence priorities of the Service. This Ministerial Direction will replace the previous Ministerial Direction on Intelligence Priorities for 2011-2012.

A copy of this letter and the enclosed Ministerial Direction will be sent to the Chair of the Security Intelligence Review Committee.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Via Toews, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Enclosure: (1)

cc: The Honourable Chuck Strahl, P.C.
Chair of the Security Intelligence Review Committee
Ministerial Direction to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Intelligence Priorities for 2012-2013

In August 2012, the Cabinet Committee on National Security (CCNS) approved Canada’s 2012-2013 Intelligence Priorities. These priorities are intended to guide Canadian intelligence collection, and inform the assessment and analysis of intelligence to ensure that it is aligned with broader Government objectives.

Consistent with the CCNS decision, the Ministerial Direction (MD) provides guidance to the Director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), pursuant to subsection 2(2) of the CSIS Act, on the intelligence priorities for 2012-2013. The MD will inform the development of CSIS specific intelligence requirements.

The MD shall remain in effect until removed or replaced by the Minister.

Intelligence Priorities

Consistent with the priorities outlined below, which are presented in order of importance, CSIS is directed to continue to collect information and intelligence both within Canada and abroad on threats to the security of Canada. CSIS is directed to meet evolving intelligence needs and respond to emerging threats in a timely manner by relying on risk management and flexibility to concentrate resources on the most pressing threats.

Tab/Onglet 1

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AGC0941
Reporting to the Minister

Notwithstanding that CSIS advises the Government on an ongoing basis on threats to the security of Canada, the Director will report to the Minister of Public Safety in a timely manner on any significant risk to the security of Canada or potential for public controversy related to any CSIS activity.

In support of the Treasury Board Secretariat’s National Security Expenditure report on intelligence, CSIS will work collaboratively with Public Safety Canada officials to develop an effective means to account for how its resource allocations relate to the 2012-2013 intelligence priorities.
For Information Purposes, Please see attached Contact Report (CR) regarding a Counter Terrorism Information Officer (CTIO) Workshop held in Prince George from 2012 06 05 to 2012 06 07 which was attended by BCR [REDACTED] As is stated within this CR, BCR's participation in this type of forum provides an excellent opportunity to network with regional - specific law enforcement personnel.

For your dissemination as you see fit.

[Signature]
A / Chief
BC Region

Classification: Confidential
Classification : Confidentiel
Not for PA / Ne pas classer

Please see attached
Subject: Briefing provided to National Energy Board in Calgary - Briefings, Presentations and Advice to GoC

UNIT: Government Liaison Office Unit (GLO)

ISSUE: Responding to an earlier directive from CSIS Executives, IAB’s [REDACTED] travelled to Calgary to brief employees of the National Energy Board on [REDACTED].

ACTION: This briefing has been developed by the Government Liaison Office after responding to repeated request for this type of [REDACTED] overview. In addition to regular briefings to individual GoC clients, the GLO will again be providing this presentation to an audience of approximately 100 GoC staff in 2012 01 at NHQ, the second of its kind. Furthermore, The NSB requested a repeat briefing for another large group of staff who could not attend this current briefing owing to travel commitments. IAB and/or Calgary district will follow up with this request in early 2012
Overall feedback was very positive and the presentations were well received and at the right level.

The success of the energy sector briefings for many years reflects the strong relationship between IAB, NRCan and RCMP, and the active support of senior management to maintain the critical organizational, administrative, and intelligence momentum that underpin these briefings.
2012 Domestic Threat Environment in Canada:

Summary

1 of 20
2012 Domestic Threat Environment in Canada:

Summary
CAVEAT

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Pacific Trail Pipelines will provide a direct connection between the Spectra Energy Transmission pipeline system and the Kitimat LNG terminal for the transportation of natural gas from Western Canada to Asian markets.

Quick Facts:

- Pipeline location: Summit Lake to Kitimat, British Columbia
- Pipeline length: Approximately 463 km
- Pipeline capacity: Up to approximately 1,000 MMcf/d
- Compressor station: 1
- Diameter of pipe: 42 inches

Pacific Trail Pipeline

The Pacific Trail Pipeline (PTP) is a 463-kilometre underground pipeline that will transport residential-grade natural gas from the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin to the Kitimat LNG™ export facility. Once at the facility, natural gas will be converted to liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Building a Safe Pipeline

Over the last five years, the Pacific Trail Pipelines Limited Partnership (PTP LP) has...
studied the proposed corridor and developed an approach that maximizes safety and environmental protection. With this comprehensive knowledge-base, the PTP LP has routed its pipeline to avoid any hazards and minimize impacts to surrounding environments. The following techniques are being utilized to help ensure pipeline safety:

• Avoiding unsuitable terrain;
• Burying the pipeline deeper under road crossings and potential road crossings to add extra protective layers of soil over the pipe;
• Rerouting the pipeline to avoid areas of soil instability; and
• Using thicker-walled pipe in areas where the pipeline needs additional protection.

The construction of the pipeline will include a six-step process:

1. Clearing and Grading
The pipeline right-of-way is cleared and graded to prepare for construction.

2. Trenching
A trench is dug in which to bury the pipeline at a depth of approximately
one metre.

3. Pipe Stringing and Bending

The pipe is laid beside the trench. Individual joints of pipe are shaped to fit the terrain.

4. Joint Welding and Coating

The sections of pipe are welded together, inspected and certified. The weld joints are also coated and inspected.

5. Placing the Pipe

The welded pipe is then lowered into the trench and the continuous lengths of pipe are connected.

6. Replacing the Soil and Testing the Pipeline

The trench is backfilled with soil. The final step is to pressure test the pipeline prior to startup.

Future Job Opportunities

In preparation for pipeline construction, clearing and logging of the route is scheduled to begin later in 2012. Pipeline construction will continue over several years and will commence operation when the Kitimat LNG terminal is complete.
Recently, the PTP LP participated in a oneday session called “Doing Business with the Pacific Trail Pipeline” organized by the First Nations Limited Partnership (FNLP). The session, which was attended by over 100 people from local communities, was an opportunity for contractors to learn about the upcoming construction opportunities.

In addition, the PTP LP has recently participated in community job fairs in Prince George and Burns Lake to meet local residents who have an interest in working on the project.

COMMUNITY Update

Spring 2012

Environmental Approvals

The Pacific Trail Pipeline project (formerly known as the KSL Looping project) received its Environmental Certificate from the BC Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) in 2008.

In December 2011, the PTP LP submitted an application to the BC EAO to increase the pipeline’s diameter. In April 2012, the
BC EAO approved the application and the changes have been incorporated into the original environmental certificate.

After completing a more detailed engineering design, it was determined that increasing the pipe's diameter would result in many positive benefits. With a wider pipeline, the PTP LP will be able to reduce the number of compressor stations from two to one, which will decrease the project's environmental footprint. In addition, the reduction of compressor stations will decrease greenhouse gas emissions, energy usage and operational and construction costs.

The BC EAO is currently reviewing an additional amendment to the PTP LP's certificate. This amendment includes minor route adjustments and additional stockpile sites. The route adjustments were a result of detailed route work and are intended to avoid certain environmental, geotechnical, or landowner areas. The stockpile sites are logistical areas that the construction crews will use to stage and store materials and...
equipment during construction. These sites will be fully reclaimed post construction.

What is LNG?
LNG is natural gas, mostly methane, cooled to -160°C, the point at which gas condenses to a liquid at atmospheric pressure. When natural gas is cooled to liquid form, its volume is reduced by a factor of 600, which means LNG uses 1/600th of the space required for the same volume of gas in its vapour state. LNG is non-corrosive, non-toxic and will not pollute land or water resources. It is lighter than air and disperses quickly when exposed to air. These characteristics allow LNG to be shipped and stored safely. LNG is the cleanest-burning fossil fuel available.

Recent Open Houses
The PTP LP held four open houses along the PTP route to discuss proposed changes to the pipeline route.
Feb 27 – Vanderhoof
Feb 28 – Burns Lake
Feb 29 – Houston
March 1 – Terrace
We are grateful to have had the opportunity to speak with landowners along the PTP route and engage in meaningful dialogue. Thank you for your hospitality.

Contact us

For more information about the PTP, log on to:

www.pacifictrailpipelines.com,

www.kitimatlngfacility.com or email the PTP at pacifictrailpipelines@apachecorp.com.

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NORTHERN GATEWAY PROJECT OVERVIEW

FACT SHEET

Document No.: NGP-FS-01-001

Revision Date: January 14, 2011 www.northerngateway.ca Page 1 of 2

Project Overview

- $5.5 billion project
- Twin bundled pipelines
- New marine terminal at Kitimat

Project Need
It is in our national interest to have competition for our resources. Northern Gateway would provide Canada access to large and growing international markets in Asia and the United States west coast.

Strengthen the nation's position as a global energy producer and facilitate more investment in Canada. Bring significant and lasting benefits to the economies and the people of northern B.C. and Alberta – and all Canadians – in an environmentally safe and sustainable way.

The Pipelines

Oil Pipeline

- 1,177 km in length
- 914 mm (36 inch) diameter
- Westerly flow
- Transport oil from Bruderheim, Alberta to Kitimat, British Columbia
- Capacity of 525,000 barrels per day

Condensate Pipeline

- 1,177 km in length
- 508 mm (20 inch) diameter
- Easterly flow
- Transport imported condensate from Kitimat to Edmonton area

NORTHERN GATEWAY PROJECT OVERVIEW

FACT SHEET

Document No.: NGP-FS-01-001

Revision Date: January 14, 2011 www.northerngateway.ca Page 2 of 2

The Terminal

- Located in Kitimat at eastern end of the Douglas Channel
- Two ship berths
- 14 tanks for oil and condensate
Economic Opportunities

Tax revenue during construction:
- $166 million in British Columbia
- $114 million in Alberta
- $913 million throughout Canada

Tax revenue during operations:
- $1.2 billion in British Columbia
- $462 million in Alberta
- $2.6 billion throughout Canada

Employment opportunities:
- About 62,700 person years of construction employment
- About 1,150 long-term jobs throughout Canada
  - About 380 long-term jobs created in Alberta
  - About 560 long-term jobs created in British Columbia

Regulatory Approval Process

- Northern Gateway Project regulatory application submitted May 27, 2010

- Independent review process led by the National Energy Board (NEB) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)

- The Minister of the Environment and the NEB appointed three experienced individuals to serve as the Joint Review Panel (JRP) for the Project application

- The Project will undergo a comprehensive and rigorous regulatory review to determine whether the project is in the public interest or cause significant adverse effects on the environment. The JRP will determine if the proposed pipeline project will go ahead.
The premier of British Columbia said Friday her government plans within "the next couple of months" to finalize a taxation and power-supply framework for liquefied natural gas facilities, a move she hopes will spur final investment decisions on one or more gas-export projects by the end of the year.

Western Canada is vying with the U.S. Gulf coast to take advantage of record production of, and cheap prices for, natural gas in North America to meet an expected rise in global demand for LNG.

 Consortia composed of nearly two dozen companies have expressed varying degrees of interest in building up to 12 LNG export terminals on the coast of British Columbia to supply growing demand in Asia with the province's ample reserves of natural gas located further inland. But none of these potential suitors has decided to move ahead yet.

One big unknown is the tax regime British Columbia will require for the industry. In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, British Columbia Premier Christy Clark said her government was in tax negotiations with one project and said that would serve as a model for others. She declined to name the project.

"We're getting toward the end of our negotiating with one of the big companies that's in play and setting out the business case that all of the companies will play by," she said. "I do hope we'll get it nailed down in the next couple of months."

Ms. Clark declined to provide details on the tax structure discussions with the industry. She said taxes would be formulated so that plant operators don't face an onerous revenue burden regardless of global LNG prices.

"We will be the most competitive jurisdiction for liquefied natural gas anywhere in the world," she said.

Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Noting the difficulties some companies have had in the U.S. winning LNG export permits from Washington, the B.C. premier touted the province’s newly established natural gas ministry as a one-stop shop for speeding the regulatory approval process. “We have been working really hard to move these companies through the permitting process as quickly as we can,” she said.

Negotiations with energy companies stalled ahead of provincial elections last month. Ms. Clark’s governing party scored an unexpectedly strong win in those polls. That mandate from voters may prompt the industry to move ahead with plans for Western Canadian LNG plants by officially green-lighting one or more projects by the end of the year, she said.

“Since we’ve been re-elected we’ve seen a renewed appetite to move quickly,” Ms. Clark said. “I hope we’ll start to see some of these final investment decisions by the end of the year.”

Separately, the B.C. premier said she had constructive talks earlier Friday with her provincial counterpart, Alberta Premier Alison Redford. Ties between the two leaders grew frayed prior to the B.C. election when Ms. Clark outlined high hurdles for approving a proposed new crude oil pipelines from Alberta’s oil sands to the Pacific coast.

The B.C. leader said one of those lines Enbridge Inc. ENB.T +1.71%’s proposed Northern Gateway pipeline, didn’t come up “directly” in the talks, and that the two premiers focused on other economic issues facing Canada’s Western provinces.

“We really just acknowledged that each of us has a different view on it,” she said.

Asked about TransCanada Corp.’s TRP.T +1.44%proposed Keystone XL pipeline connecting Alberta’s oil to refineries on the U.S. Gulf coast, Ms. Clark expressed support for the project, which the U.S. government has yet to approve.

“It would be a good thing for Canada and I think it would be a good thing for America. It doesn’t make any particular sense for America to be dependent on oil from outside of North America,” she said.
Definition of bitumen

noun

[mass noun] a black viscous mixture of hydrocarbons obtained naturally or as a residue from petroleum distillation. It is used for road surfacing and roofing. •Australian informal a tarred road surface:

Definition of condensate

noun

[mass noun] liquid collected by condensation. •[count noun] Chemistry a compound produced by a condensation reaction.

Canadian Security Intelligence Service
http://www.northerngateway.ca/project-details/project-at-a-glance/

Oil Pipeline

- Westerly flow
- Transport petroleum from near Edmonton to Kitimat
  - 1,177 km in length
  - 36 inches in diameter
  - Will carry an average of 525,000 barrels of petroleum per day

Condensate Pipeline

- Easterly flow
- Transport condensate from Kitimat to near Edmonton
  - 1,177 km in length
20 inches in diameter

- Will carry an average of 193,000 barrels of condensate per day

- Condensate is used to thin petroleum products for pipeline transport

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http://www.apachecorp.com/About_Apache/History/index.aspx

Today, Apache Corporation is one of the world's top independent oil and gas exploration and production companies.

http://gatewaypanel.review-examen.gc.ca/clf-nis/bts/ntrwvn1-eng.html

The Joint Review Panel for the Enbridge Northern Gateway Project is an independent body, mandated by the Minister of the Environment and the National Energy Board. The Panel will assess the environmental effects of the proposed project and review the application under both the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and the National Energy Board Act.

http://vancouver.mediacoop.ca/about/vancouver

The Vancouver Media Co-op (VMC) is a unique participatory and grassroots media project that is member-run. Unlike corporate media, grassroots media means that Vancouver Media Co-op reporters talk to people directly affected by government policies first: Indigenous land defenders, neighbourhood residents, cyclists, immigrants and refugees, poor people, queer and trans communities, low-income and working families.
Apache Canada Ltd. and Chevron Canada Ltd. have signed a broad agreement to build and operate the Pacific Trail Pipeline and Kitimat LNG project. Once the agreement is in place, Chevron Canada, managing operator, and Apache Canada each will become a 50 per cent owner of the Pacific Trail Pipelines Limited Partnership (PTP LP).