

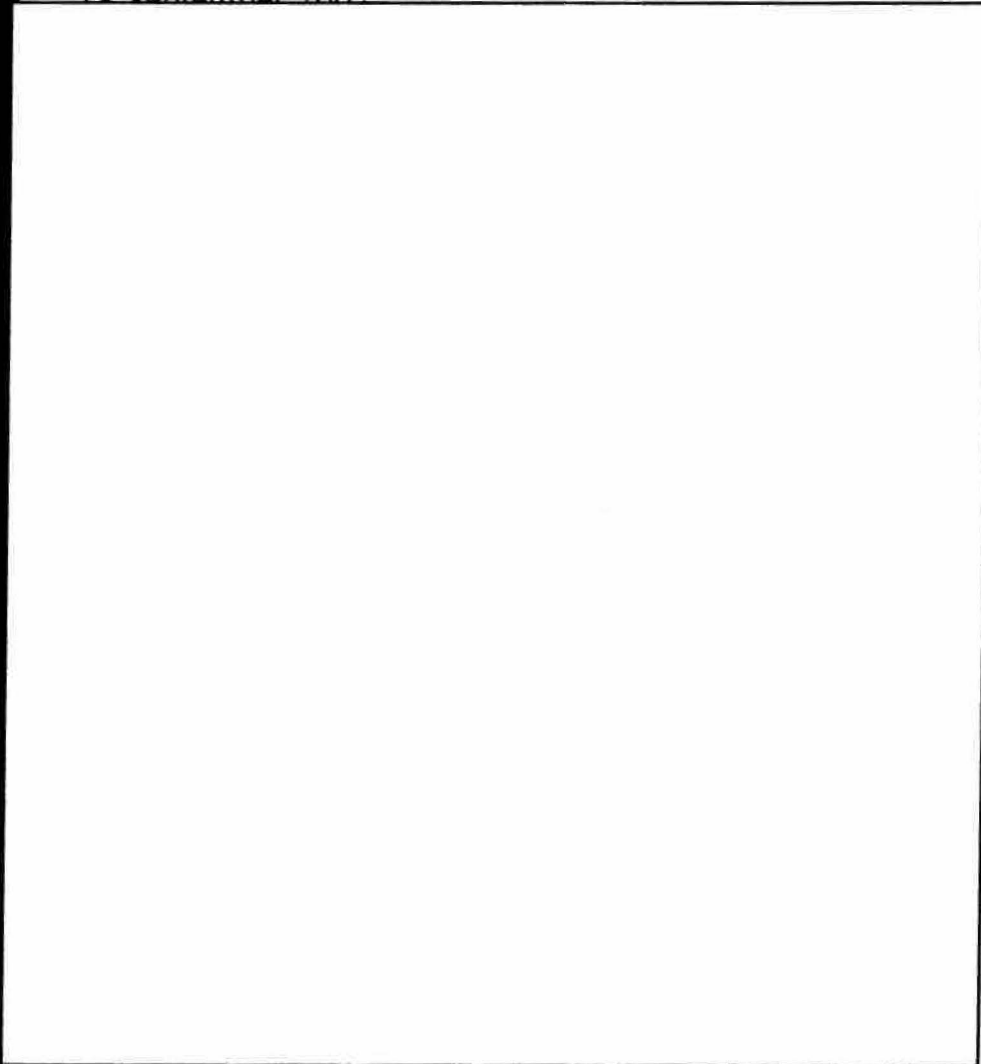


Federal Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence
ASSESSMENT

(U) A Threat Assessment for Domestic Terrorism, 2005-2006

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18 September 2007



Prepared by

FBI
Counterterrorism
Division

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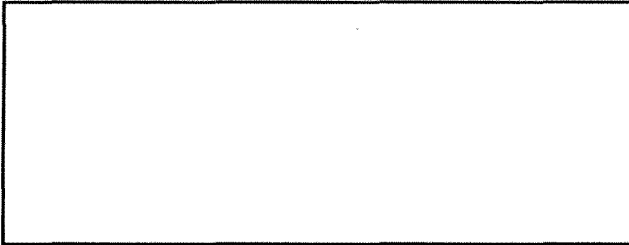
(U) A Threat Assessment for Domestic Terrorism, 2005-2006

(U) Scope Note

(U//FOUO) This intelligence assessment addresses [redacted]
[redacted]

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(U//LES) This intelligence assessment is a national [redacted]
assessment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's [redacted] This
assessment is intended to offer insight on the current state of these [redacted]



(U//LES) In order to be as current as possible, the assessment covers criminal and terrorist incidents that occurred in 2005 and 2006. In addition to specific acts, this assessment will also address the more subjective—and less tangible—components of the overall domestic terrorist threat.

(U//LES) The FBI investigates terrorism-related matters without regard to race, religion, national origin, or gender. Reference to individual members of any political, ethnic, or religious group in this assessment is not meant to imply that all members of that group are terrorists. Terrorists represent a small criminal minority in any larger social context. This study was conducted strictly within the confines of the Attorney General Guidelines and the Privacy Act of 1974.

[redacted] FBI
case information, and open sources.

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted] the FBI also investigates individuals who hold a mixture of
extremist views. [redacted]

[redacted] In those instances where such
individuals have committed acts of terrorism, the authors of this assessment have done their best
to place these acts in the [redacted] they are not counted twice.

(U//LES) The information in this assessment is current as of 3 May 2007.

(U) Key Judgments

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- (U//LES) In terms of their distribution throughout the United States, white supremacists were the most pervasive because the issues driving them exist throughout the country. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- (U//LES) Animal rights extremists/ecoterrorists committed the overwhelming majority of criminal incidents during 2005 and 2006. Operating alone or in small cells, these individuals are motivated to inflict economic damage and garner publicity as their primary reason for being. Black separatists and Puerto Rican extremists had the fewest number of incidents.
- (U//LES) In terms of willingness to target humans with violence, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Despite a decline in violent activity over the year, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- (U//LES) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(U) Introduction

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(U//LES) Domestic terrorism remains a significant threat to the homeland in 2007. However, because of the various ideologies held by the different domestic terrorism movements, the threat is multifaceted and cannot be easily categorized. This assessment provides a detailed analysis of the threat [redacted]—examining each movement’s capabilities, opportunity, intent, activity, target value, fear of arrest/reprisal, and outlook for the future. It also illustrates the threat posed by each movement in comparison with the others.

[redacted]

(U) Anarchist Extremists

(U//LES) Anarchist extremists believe violence and criminal actions are necessary to abolish social, political, and economic hierarchies such as race and gender inequalities and capitalism.

[redacted]

[redacted] Self-avowed anarchists, acting alone or in small groups, were likely responsible for both types of incidents. Anarchists also adhering to animal rights extremism/ecoterrorism were responsible for property damage to a ranch, construction equipment and several sport utility vehicles (SUVs).

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(U) Activity

(U//LES) Violent anarchist criminal activity in 2005 and 2006 included acts of vandalism, threat letters, and violent confrontations with white supremacists. [redacted]

[redacted]

(U) Graffiti left by an anarchist extremist/ecoterrorist, that is, a “green anarchist”

[redacted] In January 2006 a green anarchist cell, operating out of Sacramento, California, was disrupted as its members conspired to prepare and use potassium chlorate, an oxidizer commonly used in improvised incendiary devices (IIDs) or improvised explosive devices (IEDs), to target a US Forest Service Institute and other entities. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

However, no

subsequent acts of violence occurred; and neither these threats, nor the existence of the TM, have yet to be verified.

(U) Capability

(U//LES) [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Anarchists also have knowledge and experience in making IIDs and IEDs. Some anarchist extremists are known to own weapons, such as handguns and rifles. A small element within the movement has exceptional computer skills, including the capability to engage in denial-of-service attacks. [REDACTED]

(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) Violent anarchists had opportunity to attack their traditional targets such as construction sites, SUVs, and multinational franchises and often conducted reconnaissance on these targets. Incidents usually occur after hours or late at night when the establishment is unoccupied and there is little or no security.

(U//LES) Demonstrations appear to have been used as opportunities to instigate violence. The conflicts and violence that erupted during demonstrations against individuals with opposing views were likely premeditated in nature. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Violence was only reported in relation to planned, publicized protests. Anarchists did not initiate actions against others outside this environment.

(U) Intent

(U//LES) Similar to past years, anarchists intended to cause economic damage, garner media attention or solicit sympathy and support for their cause.

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) Because anarchists oppose capitalism and authority, their prioritized targets include construction equipment, SUVs, franchise restaurants [REDACTED] and government buildings. Any action against government/authority and perceived symbols of capitalism and exploitation are considered significant accomplishments as they draw attention and publicity to the anarchist cause. It is not the size or type of action that is important to anarchists as much as it is an attack against what the target represents.

(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) The decline in reported incidents from 2005 to 2006 may indicate a hesitation or fear to commit actions. Anarchist individuals or small cells perpetrate many criminal acts at night, which allows for a degree of anonymity and operational security. Many actions, such as vandalism, do not carry lengthy penalties, which also reduces fear of arrest.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) The potential for more serious actions by anarchist extremists should not be discounted. With no domestic high profile events scheduled, it was more common to see anarchists participate in localized solidarity-type demonstrations and actions related to national and international issues, than to coalesce for large-scale mass demonstrations. However, the 2008 political conventions may serve as an opportunity for anarchists to commit acts of violence. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



(U) Anarchists participating in a G-8 solidarity action in San Francisco in 2005.

(U) *Animal Rights Extremism and Ecoterrorism*

(U//LES) Animal rights extremists believe that animals are not for human use and should be free. These individuals are willing to use direct actions against those perceived as exploiting animals. Ecoterrorists oppose the exploitation of the earth and its resources and are willing to undertake direct actions against those perceived to be harming the environment. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The drop in activity may be [REDACTED]

(U//LES) Animal rights extremism remained more active than ecoterrorism— [REDACTED] [REDACTED] On the animal rights side, the 2006 incidents differ from those in 2005. While in 2005 animal rights extremists predominately targeted businesses with ties to Huntingdon Life Sciences (HLS), in 2006 direct actions against HLS fell, comprising [REDACTED] of the total AR incidents. On the ecoterrorism side, the most frequent targets continued to be construction associated with urban sprawl.

[REDACTED]

(U) Activity

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Discussions take place elsewhere on the Internet, rather than sites specifically associated with the movement. In preparation for attacks, individuals in both movements conducted research on potential targets, such as finding the names and contact information of employees of targeted businesses. They also typically

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(U) Vandalism at an apartment complex under construction in Sutter Creek, California, in 2005.

[Redacted] Extremists utilized [Redacted]

[Redacted]

(U) Capability

(U//LES) During 2005 and 2006, animal rights extremists and ecoterrorists [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Animal rights extremists and ecoterrorists tend to be young and computer savvy, and cyber attacks were not beyond the capabilities of many in the movement. Certain animal rights extremists and ecoterrorists

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(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) The wide variety of victims in 2006 illustrates the vast opportunities available to individuals interested in conducting direct actions: banks and related corporations, biotechnology companies, construction, farms, fur farms, government facilities, individuals, logging and lumber industry, restaurant, retail, and university labs. The largest category of victims in 2006 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was attached to the biotech industry [REDACTED]

(U//LES) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Extremists typically conduct surveillance before an attack and thus are aware of security lapses. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(U) Intent

(U//LES) Animal rights extremists and ecoterrorists in 2006 remained committed to the ALF and ELF guidelines:

- (U) Inflict economic damage
- (U) Increase public awareness
- (U) Protect all forms of life (waning among some animal rights extremists)
- (U) End animal abuse (ALF only)
- (U) Must be vegan or vegetarian (ALF only)—new in 2006.^{xiv}

(U//LES) However, levels of intent vary from individual to individual. While undertaking minor vandalism or harassment may require some commitment to the cause, an arson or animal theft would require a higher level of dedication. At the moment, animal rights extremists and ecoterrorists appear satisfied with their levels of progress [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] One example occurred in April 2006 when the North American Animal Liberation Press Office issued a statement condoning violence toward human beings.^{xv}

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) Targeting a construction site with an arson attack has a high value for ecoterrorists. Successful arsons not only delay the construction process, but also cause significant economic loss for the developers. The publicity generated by such attacks also enables extremists to promote their ideology. Targeting businesses with secondary and tertiary relationships to HLS also has a high value. [REDACTED]

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(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) Animal rights extremists and ecoterrorists used to have a strict "No Compromise" policy, urging complete noncooperation with grand juries, police, and the FBI. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The passage of the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) in 2006, in combination with the year's successful arrests and prosecutions, may have a chilling effect on direct actions for the near term.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) In the near future, the number of animal rights extremism and ecoterrorism incidents may decrease because of law enforcement successes and the passage of the AETA. However, the movements will remain strong. The impact of the movements will continue to be felt in the millions of dollars in damages that they inflict every year. On the animal rights extremist side, their impact will also be felt in the scientific research community, as medical progress is impeded by the number of scientists who abandon their research because of fear of being harassed and attacked. Animal rights extremists will continue to target HLS and animal testing in general. Extremists may also return to fur-related attacks as well as the targeting of factory farming.

(U//LES) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Extremists in the United States may also be inspired by animal rights extremists in the United Kingdom, who have always been more willing to embrace violence against humans. The most likely event to alter the intent of animal rights extremists would be the revelation of a scientist conducting research that is exceptionally cruel toward animals. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(U) *Antiabortion Extremism*

(U//LES) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During the past two years, there were no fatalities or attempted murders associated with antiabortion extremists (individuals who believe that all abortions are immoral and that violence used to prevent them is justified); however, there were assaults, arsons, attempted bombings, vandalisms, threats and blockades.^{xix} Antiabortion extremist violence does not appear to be coordinated by specific groups, but rather is perpetrated by lone offenders who are motivated by personal beliefs, inspired by influential figures within the movement, and influenced by antiabortion content on

the Internet. [redacted]
[redacted]

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(U) Activity



(U) Robert Weiler Jr.

(U//LES) In 2006 [redacted] criminal incidents directly targeted reproductive health care centers. Of these incidents, eight were threats. The remaining incidents included two blockades, one arson, and one vandalism. The only incident not targeting a reproductive health care center was an assault of an employee of a reproductive health care center. This trend of primarily targeting reproductive health care centers remains consistent with 2005, in which reproductive health care centers comprised [redacted] of the targets. [redacted]

[redacted]

(U//LES) Antiabortion criminal activities in 2006 included a plot by Robert Weiler, Jr., to bomb a reproductive health care center and shoot clinic workers in Maryland. He pled guilty to possessing a pipe bomb, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and attempting to destroy or damage a reproductive health care center. In December 2006 he was sentenced to five years in prison.^{xxii}

(U) Capability

(U//LES) In 2005 and 2006, antiabortion extremists illustrated their capabilities by conducting arsons, assaults, attempted bombings, threats, blockades, and vandalisms. In the past decade, antiabortion extremists also used sniper attacks, butyric acid attacks, and anthrax hoax letters as their violent actions of choice, but [redacted] Most of these crimes do not require training or special skills and they [redacted]

[redacted] indeed, most antiabortion extremists work in this manner.^{xxiv} [redacted]
[redacted]

(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) Antiabortion extremists have ready access to their traditional targets, including reproductive health care centers and personnel, as well as pro-choice organization offices. The openness of many medical facilities provides antiabortion extremists the opportunity to perform operational surveillance in preparation for attacks. [redacted]

[redacted] In addition, the relative ease in acquiring information on health care clinic facilities and their staffs, including both work and home addresses, presents numerous opportunities for violent attacks. Private residences are particularly vulnerable to attack because of lessened security.

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(U) Intent

(U//LES) Despite a 28 percent decrease in criminal activity in 2006 from 2005, antiabortion extremists remained intent on using violence as a means to end legal abortions. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Antiabortion extremists believe that by committing violent acts against abortion providers they are doing "God's work."

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(U//LES) Levels of intent vary among individuals. Making threats, committing vandalism, or forming blockades at reproductive health care centers requires a moderate commitment to antiabortion extremism, whereas committing more violent crimes such as murders, assaults, arsons and bombings requires a more fervent commitment.

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) Antiabortion extremists perceive violence against reproductive health care centers and their staffs as morally justifiable. Many antiabortion extremists believe that the disruption of these facilities, for as little as a few hours, actively saves the lives of unborn babies. Security personnel (hired security guards and volunteer escorts) providing protection for reproductive health care centers and their staffs are also viable targets. Antiabortion extremists view them as enablers of the abortion process, though the value of targeting doctors at these centers is much higher than that of security personnel.

(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) Antiabortion extremists face a high probability of arrest and conviction, with penalties that include long prison terms and possible execution. This is particularly true of violent crimes. Nevertheless, some individuals acting on behalf of the [REDACTED] are so committed to its ideology that they have little fear of arrest or reprisal. Those arrested, convicted, and in particular executed, such as Paul Hill, have been glorified within the movement as martyrs and heroes. Additionally,

[REDACTED]
Therefore, rather than fearing arrest, some of the most committed individuals welcome the chance to be a martyr for the cause.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) Despite the decline in antiabortion violence in recent years, isolated acts of violence are likely to continue because some individuals remain highly committed to an extremist antiabortion ideology. The antiabortion debate in mainstream culture, though it remains salient, has in many ways subsided in recent years. However, future elections and judicial appointments could either erode or reinforce the *Roe v. Wade* decision. In either case, this could have an effect on antiabortion extremism. On one hand, many in the antiabortion movement would consider a repeal of the decision to be a victory, which could further erode extremist activity. However, the question of abortion rights would then be relegated to the states, and extremists may perceive

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violent activity to be more effective if waged at the state level, particularly in states where public opinion on criminalizing abortion is volatile.

(U//LES) Pharmaceutical advances could dictate changes in targeting practices by antiabortion extremists. For example, drugs such as mifepristone (a.k.a. RU-486) and levonorgestrel (a.k.a. Plan B) may draw attention to the pharmacies and pharmacists that distribute them and, as such, render them viable targets for antiabortion extremists.

(U) Black Separatist Extremists

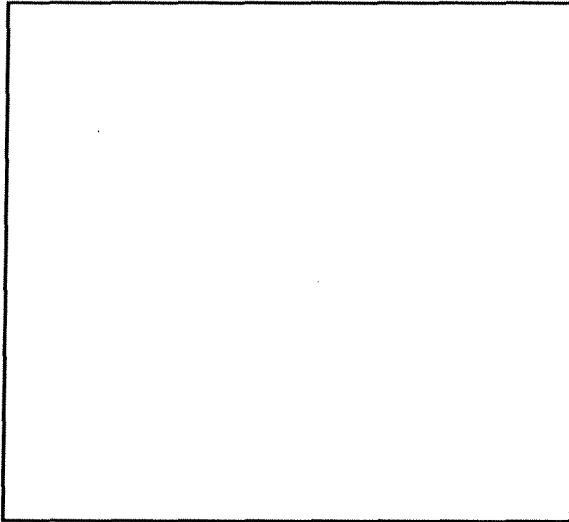
(U//LES) Black separatist extremists believe that black society must separate physically, socially, and economically from white society and seek to further this agenda through the use of force, violence, and criminal activity. A total of [redacted] represents a slight increase in criminal activity from 2005, which passed with [redacted]

[redacted]

(U) Activity

(U//LES) Criminal incidents by black separatist extremists in 2006 included the assault of officers attempting to make an arrest by [redacted] members in Philadelphia, as well as the discharge of a firearm in Miami that led to a conviction on charges of a felon in possession of a firearm.

[redacted]



(U//LES) Much of the activity in the black separatist extremist movement involved protests and recruiting, rather than criminal incidents.

[redacted] For example, it organized protests in response to the death of Sean Bell, who was shot and killed by New York Police Department (NYPD) officers on the morning of his wedding in November 2006.

(U//LES) Some members of the [redacted] and like-minded extremists have formed a "Shadow Army," a reactionary force created to counter perceived government oppression. Individuals in the Shadow Army are [redacted]

[redacted]

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(U) Capability

(U//LES) Black separatist extremists displayed their capabilities by possessing firearms, obtained both legally and illegally, and wearing body armor. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(U//LES) Several groups and individuals are active primarily within the prison system, which in the short term diminishes their capacity to commit criminal activity on the outside, though they maintain the ability to direct outside activities from within prison. Prisons also create a training ground for criminal activity and an environment to mold prisoners into a compact and disciplined unit.

(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) Black separatists had opportunity to attack their perceived enemies, mainly police officers and the US government. However, while groups such as [REDACTED] their opportunity to do so was limited by the high security of these hard targets and, in some cases, lack of access to these targets for extremists confined in prisons. Law enforcement officers, working alone or in small groups, provided the greatest opportunity for a black separatist attack.

(U) Intent

(U//LES) The primary goal of most black separatist extremist groups is to separate themselves from American society. However, some individuals and groups, such as [REDACTED] promote the complete overthrow of the US government. Several black separatist extremist groups, particularly the [REDACTED] are also intent on forming alliances with criminal gangs as well as recruiting individual gang members. [REDACTED]

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) Black separatist extremists afford the highest target value to police officers and the US government, who they perceive as agents of racism and oppression. Black separatist extremists, particularly within the prison system, occasionally call for the targeting of the white race in general; however, recent incidents do not indicate a willingness to move beyond rhetoric in targeting white people.

(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) Fear of arrest and conviction is prevalent throughout the black separatist movement, preventing most black separatists from going beyond rhetoric and weapons gathering to outright acts of violence and terrorism. Many black separatist extremists are aware of past law enforcement successes, in the form of arrests and convictions, against groups such as the [REDACTED]

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[redacted] This historical awareness has resulted in many of these groups practicing strict operational security.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted] Outreach efforts will be moderately successful in convincing individual gang members to join black separatist groups. However, organized street gangs such as the Bloods and the Crips are unlikely to surrender their independence to black separatist groups.

(U//LES) Many black separatists, particularly prison groups such as [redacted] continue to gravitate toward radical variants of Islam. This trend will likely continue and could fuel rhetorical support within the movement for international terrorist groups. However, religious or ideological differences, as well as concerns for operational security on the part of international terrorist groups, would likely inhibit operational connections.

(U) *Militias/Sovereign Citizen Extremists*

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

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(U//LES) As in 2005 groups such as [redacted] (ROT), [redacted] remained very active. One group that increased its illegal activity from 2005 was the [redacted]

(U) Activity

(U//LES) Militia and sovereign citizen illegal activity [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

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(U) Capability

(U//LES) [Redacted]

[Redacted] (for example, IRS personnel and federal and state judges). Groups and individuals accumulated weapons including machine guns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, silencers, gun powder, grenades, blasting caps, rocket launchers, C-4 explosives, and IEDs.

(U//LES) Sovereign citizens also had the [Redacted]

[Redacted]

(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) The frequent contact that militia members and sovereign citizens have with state and local law enforcement provide them with opportunities to commit criminal acts. [Redacted] Although both federal and state courthouses have security guards and metal detectors, they remain public places and are vulnerable to an attack. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] Sovereign citizens had ample opportunity to file fraudulent property liens against government officials, law enforcement personnel, and private citizens [Redacted] as well as the relative ease in filing these documents.

(U) Intent

(U//LES) Militias and sovereign citizens demonstrated intent to harm and harass federal and state judges, other officers of the court, and government employees. As these groups and individuals reject the authority of the government, they view the court system and various government entities as enforcing illegal and immoral laws. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Although many of these individuals had a clear hatred directed toward these government entities,

very few actually went beyond paper terrorism tactics to commit direct acts of violence or terrorism.

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) Militias and sovereign citizens perceive many forms of government as illegitimate and therefore as entities that are part of a system of illegal and immoral laws. Accordingly, the highest target value is placed on government officials that make, enforce and interpret state and federal laws, including federal and state judges as well as other officers of the court. [redacted]

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[redacted]

(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) Fear of arrest and convictions is prevalent throughout this movement and is the main element that stops most militia members and sovereign citizens from going beyond stockpiling weapons and discussing possible attacks to actually planning and conducting such attacks. This fear is not as powerful regarding the use of fraudulent liens and the use of redemption schemes. Because many of these crimes are not prosecuted or the prison sentence is relatively light, militia members and sovereign citizens have fewer reservations about engaging in these illegal activities.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Convicted and sentenced for conspiring to defraud the government and other crimes, Brown barricaded himself in his Plainfield, New Hampshire, home where he remains today.^{xlvi} The ongoing publicity has resulted in numerous tax protesters, militias and sovereign citizens to rally to his cause. However, even if the Brown situation ends violently, it is unlikely to have the same far-reaching effects as the incidents at Waco and Ruby Ridge. [redacted]

[redacted]

(U) *Puerto Rican Extremism*

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] There were no criminal incidents in 2005. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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(U) Activity

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

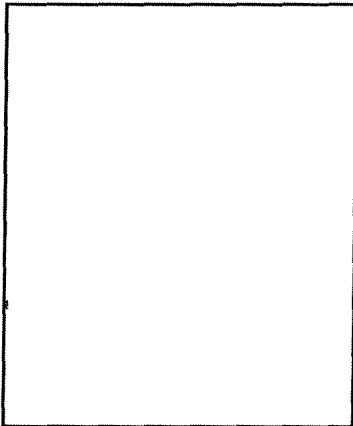
(U) Capability

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] Although military bases maintain good operational security, they are still not impervious to attack. In addition, US military personnel, FBI personnel, and other government workers are also vulnerable when they travel among the rest of the population.



(U) Intent

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) [redacted]
[redacted]

(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) A small number of particularly committed individuals likely have little fear of arrest or reprisal and may welcome the opportunity to become a symbol of persecution that extremists in the independence movement can rally around. The lack of incidents and use of operational security points to some degree of fear of arrest or reprisal [redacted]

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(U) Outlook

(U//LES) As has happened throughout the history of the Puerto Rican independence movement, there will be a generational changing of the guard [redacted]

(U) *White Supremacist Extremists*

(U) Riot activity that followed an atte

(U//LES) [redacted]

These incidents included [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Despite the increase in the number of attacks in 2006, the percentage of violent attacks was nearly identical in the two years: 55.5 percent in 2005 and 50 percent in 2006. There also was not a significant change relative to targeting and tactics. The incidents in 2006 were committed by small groups of individuals or persons acting alone and not by groups such as the [redacted]

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(U) Photograph of weapons, posted to a Combat 18 Yahoo Groups site.

(U//LES) [redacted]

[redacted]

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(U) Activity

(U//LES) Violent acts committed by white supremacists were not only directed against traditional targets but were also directed inward. [redacted]
[redacted] These factions were at odds during 2006, and a majority of their violent activity was focused on infighting as opposed to violence against minorities.

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(U//LES) Other activities included fund-raising, recruiting, and procuring weapons. [redacted]
[redacted]

(U) Capability

[redacted]

(U//LES) White supremacists maintained a ready capability to commit acts of terrorism and violence due, in part, to their sheer numbers. Although the movement continued to be weak and fragmented, its numerous Ku Klux Klan (KKK) chapters, skinhead crews, and other white supremacist groups ensured

[redacted]

(U) Opportunity

(U//LES) White supremacists tend to commit random acts of violence (premeditated target selection is uncommon) against equally random targets of opportunity such as racial, religious, and sexual minorities. Targets of opportunity were generally weak or outnumbered. One example includes the December 2006 street assault of two African-American males by a group of skinheads in California.

(U) Intent

(U//LES) White supremacists demonstrated intent to harm their traditional targets. However, although many white supremacists had a clear hatred directed toward these communities, very few committed acts of violence or terrorism.

(U) Target Value

(U//LES) White supremacists place the highest target value on African-Americans, Jews, homosexuals, and illegal immigrants. For example, in November 2005 KKK member Daniel James Schertz was sentenced to 170 months in federal prison for planning to blow up buses carrying Mexican and Haitian migrant workers. Elements of the US government are considered to be complicit in an alleged Zionist-inspired plot against white Americans. Target value in the white supremacist movement is also driven by symbolism that magnifies the significance of individual acts. In addition to receiving general approval within the movement, an attack against a single minority, Jewish synagogue, or government entity can reverberate—especially among Christian Identity adherents—as a foreshadowing of an anticipated final violent conflict between white supremacists and their enemies.

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(U) Fear of Arrest/Reprisal

(U//LES) Within white supremacy groups, distrust and paranoia are common due to suspicions of law enforcement infiltration and observation. Because of these fears, as well as the long-held belief in so-called “leaderless resistance” tactics, white supremacist groups advise members to distance themselves from group affiliations prior to committing violent acts. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(U//LES) The prospect of arrest offers little deterrent to skinheads, who in part define group identity and individual status within groups by violent actions against minorities. This is often due to the mixture of alcohol abuse and large group settings that can sometimes create a feeling of anonymity conducive to engaging in violence. These factors, combined with a predisposed hatred of minorities, often lead to violent attacks.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) [REDACTED]

(U//LES) [REDACTED] one offenders within the movement have committed fatal shooting sprees and considered major bombings in the past, and these remain concerns going forward.

(U) Endnotes

- i (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- ii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- iii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- iv (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- v (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

[Redacted]

- vii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- viii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- xi (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xiii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
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[Redacted]

- xviii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xix (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xx (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxi (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxii (U) Matthew Dolan, "Man Sentenced for Plot to Attack Abortion Clinic," *Baltimore Sun*, 18 December 2006, available at http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/local/crime/bal-sentence1218_0.3587332.story?coll=bal-local-headlines (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxiii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxiv (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxv (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxvi (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxvii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxviii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

[Redacted]

- xxx (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

[Redacted]

- xxxi (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxxiii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxxiv (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).
- xxxv (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

[Redacted]

- xxxvii (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

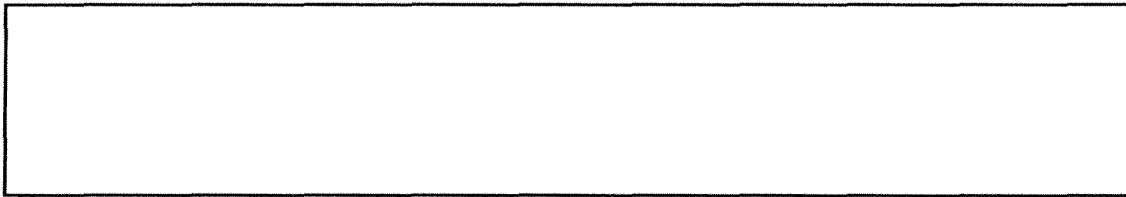
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- xxxix (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

[Redacted]

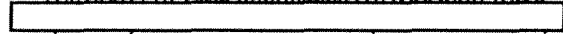
- xli (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

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^{xlvi} (U) Margot Sanger-Katz, "Browns get five years; Couple claim they don't have to pay," *Concord Monitor*, 25 April 2007 (UNCLASSIFIED).

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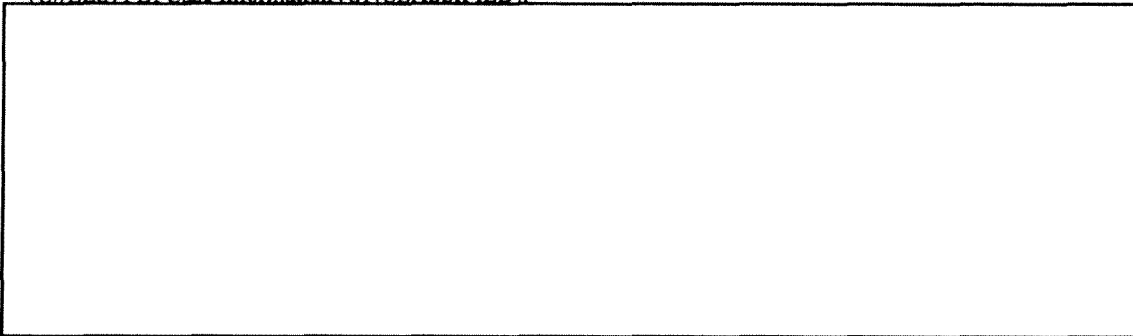


^{xlix} (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

ⁱ (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

ⁱⁱ (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

ⁱⁱⁱ (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).



^{ix} (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

^{ix} (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

^{lxi} (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

^{lxii} (U//LES) FBI Case Information (UNCLASSIFIED).

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APPENDICES

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Comments
