



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Homeland Security

Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on
Domestic Terrorism

Submitted to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee of the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee of the Judiciary of the United States Senate

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I. Overview of Reporting Requirement

Pursuant to Section 5602(a) and (b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020¹ (hereafter “the Act”), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in consultation with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, including the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and the Department of Justice (DOJ), jointly produced two reports on domestic terrorism (DT), which provided data as of the end of FY 2019.² Section 5602(d) of the Act requires the Director of the FBI and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) in a manner consistent with the authorities and responsibilities of such Director, to jointly submit to the appropriate Congressional committees annual updates to those reports. This report constitutes the annual updates for FY 2020 and FY 2021.

II. Executive Summary

Preventing terrorist attacks remains a top priority for both the FBI and the DHS, and the FBI serves as the lead investigative agency on terrorism matters. The threat posed by international and domestic threat actors has evolved significantly since 9/11. One of the most significant terrorism threats to the Homeland we face today is posed by lone offenders³ and small groups of individuals who commit acts of violence motivated by a range of ideological beliefs and/or personal grievances. Of these actors, domestic violent extremists represent one of the most persistent threats to the United States today. These individuals are often radicalized online and look to conduct attacks with easily accessible weapons. Many of these violent extremists are

¹ Public Law 116-92, enacted 20 December 2019.

² The report *Domestic Terrorism: Definitions, Terminology, and Methodology* was published in November 2020; and the report *Strategic Intelligence Assessment and Data on Domestic Terrorism* was published in May 2021.

³ The FBI and DHS define a lone offender as an individual motivated by one or more violent extremist ideologies who, operating alone, supports or engages in acts of unlawful violence in furtherance of that ideology or ideologies that may involve influence from a larger terrorist organization or a foreign actor. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not constitute violent extremism, and may be constitutionally protected.

motivated and inspired by a mix of ideological, socio-political and personal grievances against their targets. With this report, we are providing our strategic intelligence assessments on DT, a detailed discussion of our procedures and methods to address DT threats, as well as data on DT incidents and FBI investigations.

III. Domestic Terrorism: Definitions, Terminology and Methodology

Section 5602(a) of the Act requires the Director of the FBI and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the DNI, to jointly develop, to the fullest extent feasible and for purposes of internal recordkeeping and tracking, uniform and standardized definitions of the terms “domestic terrorism,” “act of domestic terrorism,” “domestic terrorism groups,” and any other commonly used terms with respect to DT; methodologies for tracking incidents of DT; and descriptions of categories and subcategories of DT and ideologies relating to DT; and to jointly submit the information in a report to the appropriate Congressional committees.

Definitions

For the FBI’s purposes, “domestic terrorism” is defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2331(5), as activities:

- Involving acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State;
- Appearing to be intended to:
 - Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - Influence the policy of government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping; and
- Occurring primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

DHS derives its definition of DT from the Homeland Security Act definition of terrorism, 6 U.S.C. § 101(18), which is similar, but not identical to, the 18 U.S.C. § 2331(5) definition. Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as any activity that:

- Involves an act that:
 - Is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and
 - Is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and
- Appears to be intended to:
 - Intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - Influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Both references in U.S. Code are definitions and not federal criminal charging statutes for DT.

Terminology

The FBI and DHS use the term “domestic violent extremism” to refer to DT threats. The word “violent” is important because mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not constitute violent extremism and may be constitutionally protected. Under FBI policy and federal law, no investigative activity may be based solely on activity protected by the First Amendment, or the apparent or actual race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity of the individual or group. Similarly, DHS’s Office of Intelligence and Analysis is prohibited from engaging in any intelligence activities for the purpose of affecting the political process in the United States or for the sole purpose of monitoring activities protected by the First Amendment or the lawful exercise of other rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and DHS policy prohibits any intelligence activities based solely on an individual’s or group’s race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, country of birth, or nationality.

A “domestic violent extremist” (DVE) is defined as an individual based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power who seeks to further political or social goals, wholly or in part, through unlawful acts of force or violence dangerous to human life.

The U.S. government, including the FBI and DHS, continually reviews and evaluates intelligence and information from multiple sources to ensure it appropriately identifies and categorizes national security threat, including those that are criminal in nature, to the Homeland. As part of this continual internal review, the FBI and DHS prioritize threat categories, which are further described below, as needed, and as threats evolve. While categories help the FBI and DHS better understand the threat associated with broad categories of DT-related criminal actors, the FBI and DHS recognize motivations vary, are nuanced, and sometimes are derived from a blend of ideologies. The categories also inform our intelligence and prevention efforts.

Since 2019, the U.S. government has used the following five threat categories to understand the DT threat:

- (1) Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism:** This threat category encompasses threats involving the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in violation of federal law, in furtherance of political or social agendas which are deemed to derive from bias, often related to race, held by the actor against others, including a given population group. Racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs) use both political and religious justifications to support their racially- or ethnically-based ideological objectives and criminal activities. One set of RMVEs threat actors use their belief in the superiority of the white race to justify their use of violence to further their political, cultural, and religious goals. A separate and distinct set of RMVE threat actors use real or perceived racism or injustice in American society, a separate Black Homeland, and/or violent interpretations of religious teachings to justify their use of violence to further their social or political goals.

- (2) **Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism:** This threat category encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in violation of federal law, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas, which are deemed to derive from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies, or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy. This threat category typically includes threats from anarchist violent extremists (AVEs), militia violent extremists (MVEs), and sovereign citizen violent extremists (SCVEs).
- (3) **Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism:** This threat category encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in violation of federal law, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas by those seeking to end or mitigate perceived cruelty, harm, or exploitation of animals and/or the perceived exploitation or destruction of natural resources and the environment.
- (4) **Abortion-Related Violent Extremism:** This threat category encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in violation of federal law, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas relating to abortion, including individuals who advocate for violence in support of either pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.
- (5) **All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats:** This threat category encompasses threats involving the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in violation of federal law, in furtherance of political and/or social agendas which are not otherwise exclusively defined under one of the other threat categories. Such agendas may derive from, but are not limited to, a mixture of personal grievances and beliefs, political concerns, and aspects of conspiracy theories, including those described in the other DT threat categories. Some actors in this category may also carry bias related to religion, gender, or sexual orientation. Several DVEs have combined components of different ideologies to develop a personalized belief system that they use to justify violent, criminal action.

Methodology

The FBI recognizes a DT incident as an ideologically-driven criminal act, including threats made to or acts of violence against specific victims, in furtherance of a domestic political and/or social goal. For DHS, these ideologically driven criminal acts must be dangerous to human life or potentially destructive to critical infrastructure or key resources to meet the definition of domestic terrorism. A single incident may be part of a scheme or a serial criminal or violent activity conducted by the same perpetrator(s) using the same tactic(s). The FBI and DHS recognize a DT plot as a combination of criminal activity and planning that collectively reflect steps toward criminal action in furtherance of a domestic political and/or social goal. Disrupted DT plots are plots which, absent law enforcement intervention, could have resulted in a DT incident.

The FBI makes every effort to document lethal and non-lethal DT incidents, but it is important to note there is no mandatory incident reporting requirement for state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement agencies to report criminal activity that appears to be ideologically motivated and is mitigated at the SLTT level. DHS complements the FBI's effort to document DT incidents through a parallel effort to identify and analyze DT attacks and plots via engagement with SLTT law enforcement through DHS intelligence officers deployed to fusion centers, review of DHS components' information, and open source research. The results of these efforts are also shared with the FBI.

IV. Strategic Intelligence Assessment

The FBI, in coordination with prosecutors in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices and DOJ's National Security Division (NSD), continues to successfully investigate and disrupt DVE activities, plots, and threats. The FBI and DHS continue to provide strategic warnings and analysis of the heightened DT threat. DVE lone offenders acting independently and without direction from specific groups are the primary actors in lethal DT incidents. The FBI and DHS assessed lone offenders and small groups of individuals would continue to be the primary actor in these attacks and would continue to pose significant mitigation challenges due to their capacity for independent radicalization and mobilization and preference for easily accessible weapons. The FBI and DHS assessed multiple factors, including perceptions of – or responses to – political and social conditions and law enforcement and government overreach, would also almost certainly continue to contribute to DVE radicalization, target selection, and mobilization in violation of federal, state, and local law and hate crime⁴ statutes.

In 2020, the FBI and DHS assessed RMVEs, primarily those advocating the superiority of the white race, likely would continue to be the most lethal category of the DT threat to the Homeland. In 2020, four DT-related attacks resulted in four deaths. Three of the attacks were committed by DVEs with anti-government or anti-authority violent extremist ideologies, specifically militia violent extremism and anarchist violent extremism. One lethal attack was committed by an RMVE who allegedly used his interpretations of religious teachings to justify a murder. In 2020, for the first time since 2011, no lethal attacks were committed by RMVEs who espouse a belief in the superiority of the white race.

In 2021, the FBI and DHS assessed RMVEs advocating the superiority of the white race and anti-authority or anti-government violent extremists, specifically militia violent extremists, presented the most lethal threat categories. The FBI and DHS assessed RMVEs were most likely to conduct mass-casualty attacks against civilians, and militia violent extremists would typically target law enforcement and government personnel and facilities. In 2021, at least four DT-related attacks resulted in 13 deaths. DVEs with mixed or personalized ideologies committed two of the four attacks. The other two lethal attacks were committed by RMVEs – one who advocated the

⁴ The FBI defines a hate crime as a criminal offense that was motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a person's actual or perceived race/ethnicity, national origin gender, gender identity, religion, disability, and/or sexual orientation, and was committed against persons, property, or society.

superiority of the white race and one who allegedly used his interpretations of religious teachings to justify the murder of a police officer.

In 2021 and 2022, the FBI, DHS, and NCTC produced annual joint strategic intelligence assessments on domestic violent extremism. In March 2021, the agencies published an assessment titled, *Domestic Violent Extremism Poses Heighted Threat in 2021*. An unclassified summary of the assessment is available in Appendix B.⁵ In June 2022, the agencies published a second joint assessment titled, *Wide-Ranging Domestic Violent Extremist Threat to Persist*. That assessment is unclassified and is available in Appendix C.

V. Discussion and Comparison of Investigative Activities

The Act calls for a discussion and comparison of the following activities:

- The criteria for opening, managing, and closing DT and IT investigations.
- Standards and procedures for the FBI with respect to the review, prioritization, and mitigation of DT and IT threats in the United States.
- The planning, development, production, analysis, and evaluation of intelligence and intelligence products relating to terrorism, noting any differences with respect to DT and IT.
- The sharing of information relating to DT and IT by and between the federal government; state, local, tribal, territorial, and foreign governments; the appropriate Congressional committees; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.
- The criteria and methodology used by the FBI to identify or assign terrorism classifications to DT investigations.
- Compliance with privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policies and protections, including protections against the public release of names or other personally identifiable information of individuals involved in incidents, investigations, indictments, prosecutions, or convictions for which data is reported under the Act.
- Information regarding any training or resources provided to assist federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of DT, including the date, type, subject, and recipient agencies of such training or resources.

⁵ The agencies provided the full, classified version of the report to the appropriate Congressional committees in March 2021. The unclassified summary is also available on the ODNI's public website.

Criteria for Opening, Managing, and Closing DT and IT Investigations

Opening: The FBI opens a full investigation⁶ predicated on an “articulable factual basis” that reasonably indicates the existence of federal criminal activity or a threat to national security, or to protect against such activity or threat. The opening of a full investigation must be approved by a Supervisory Special Agent and notice to the responsible Headquarters unit must be provided within 15 days of opening. The FBI may open a preliminary investigation⁷ on the basis of any “allegation or information” indicative of possible criminal activity or threats to the national security.⁸ The opening of a preliminary investigation by a Field Office requires the approval of a Supervisory Special Agent, but does not require notice to the DOJ, unless it involves a sensitive investigative matter (SIM).⁹

The opening of an investigation involving a SIM must be reviewed by the Field Office’s Chief Division Counsel (CDC), approved by the Special Agent in Charge, and provided to the responsible Headquarters Unit Chief within 15 days of opening as notice. The Field Office must notify the US Attorney’s Office (USAO) within 30 days unless inappropriate, and in that case, Headquarters must notify and provide an explanation to DOJ within 30 days.

No investigation may be opened based solely on activities protected by the First Amendment or the lawful exercise of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

The opening of a preliminary or full investigation classified as a DT matter must be approved by the Field Office’s CDC; however, the opening of a full investigation classified as an IT matter does not have the same requirement.

Managing: The *Attorney General’s Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations (AGG-Dom)* authorize all lawful investigative methods in the conduct of a full investigation. The FBI requires

⁶ A full investigation may be opened if there is an “articulable factual basis” for the investigation that reasonably indicates one of the following circumstances exists: an activity constituting a federal crime or a threat to the national security has or may have occurred, is or may be occurring, or will or may occur, and the investigation may obtain information relating to the activity or the involvement or role of an individual, group, or organization in such activity. An enterprise investigation is a type of full investigation that examines the structure, scope, and nature of the group or organization.

⁷ A preliminary investigation is a type of predicated investigation that may be opened (predicated) on the basis of any “allegation or information” indicative of possible criminal activity or threats to the national security. Preliminary investigations may be opened to detect, obtain information about, or prevent or protect against federal crimes or threats to the national security. Enterprise investigations cannot be conducted as preliminary investigations or assessments, nor may they be conducted for the sole purpose of collecting foreign intelligence.

⁸ The significance of the distinction between the full and preliminary investigation is in the availability of investigative tools. A preliminary investigation, which is based on the lesser factual predicate, limits the investigative tools and methods available, while the full investigation, which is based on the more robust factual predicate, permits the full range of legally available investigative tools and methods. In some instances, cases opened as preliminary investigations may be converted to full investigations based on the development of additional facts during the course of the investigation.

⁹ A sensitive investigative matter (SIM) involves the activities of a domestic public official or political candidate (involving corruption or a threat to the national security), religious or political organization or individual prominent in such an organization, or news media, or any other matter which, in the judgment of the official authorizing an investigation, should be brought to the attention of FBI Headquarters and other DOJ officials.

file reviews of full investigations every 90 days. Some investigative methods the FBI is authorized to use differ between DT and IT investigations, based on the differences in statutory investigative authorities available in criminal matters, such as DT investigations, and in foreign intelligence matters, such as IT investigations. For example, a full investigation of a DT matter may conduct electronic surveillance, if authorized pursuant, to Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. A full investigation of an IT matter may also conduct electronic surveillance, as authorized, pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended. Additionally, investigations of DT and IT matters may make use of federal grand jury subpoenas to compel the disclosure of records and other relevant information, but investigations of IT matters may also use a National Security Letter¹⁰ to compel defined categories of records from certain businesses. Finally, investigations of DT matters must be periodically reviewed by the Field Office's CDC, and investigations of IT matters do not have the same requirement.

Closing: A Supervisory Special Agent must approve the closure of both full and preliminary investigations. A preliminary investigation must be closed within six months of its opening but may be extended for an additional six months. At the conclusion of either type of investigation, each of the following items must be documented:

- A summary of the results of the investigation.
- Whether logical and reasonable investigation was completed.
- Whether all investigative methods/techniques initiated have been completed and/or discontinued.
- Whether all set leads have been completed and/or discontinued.
- Whether all evidence has been returned, destroyed, or retained in accordance with evidence policy.
- A summary statement of the reason the full investigation will be closed.

At the conclusion of a full investigation, the Field Office must also document whether sufficient personnel and financial resources were expended on the investigation, or an explanation/justification for not expending sufficient resources.

There are no substantive differences in how the FBI closes full investigations of DT or IT matters.

¹⁰ A National Security Letter is an administrative demand for documents or records that are relevant to a predicated investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

The following chart presents a comparison of FBI policies for both DT and IT preliminary and full investigations.

	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	FULL INVESTIGATION
PREDICATION	Information or an allegation indicating the existence of federal criminal activity or a threat to national security (or to protect against such activity or threat)	Articulate factual basis that reasonably indicates the existence of federal criminal activity or a threat to national security (or to protect against such activity or threat)
APPROVAL TO OPEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) If a Domestic Terrorism (DT) matter, Field Office (FO) Chief Division Counsel (CDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSA Notice to the responsible Headquarters (HQ) unit must be provided within 15 days of opening If a DT matter, FO CDC
APPROVAL TO OPEN: SENSITIVE INVESTIGATIVE MATTER (SIM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO CDC FO Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Notice to responsible HQ Unit Chief within 15 days of opening. Notice to the US Attorney's Office (USAO) within 30 days unless inappropriate, HQ must notify the Department of Justice (DOJ) within 30 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FO CDC FO SAC Notice to responsible HQ Unit Chief within 15 days of opening Notice to the USAO within 30 days unless inappropriate, HQ must notify DOJ within 30 days
FILE REVIEW	Every 90 calendar days	Every 90 calendar days
EXAMPLES OF AUTHORIZED INVESTIGATIVE METHODS	<p>In a DT Matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain public information Physical surveillance Federal grand jury subpoenas <p>In an International Terrorism (IT) Matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain public information Physical Surveillance Federal grand jury subpoenas and National Security Letters (NSLs) 	<p>In a DT Matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain public information Physical surveillance Federal grand jury subpoenas Electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 <p>In an IT Matter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain public information Physical Surveillance Federal grand jury subpoenas and NSLs Electronic surveillance pursuant to Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended
CLOSURE	Must be closed within six months but may be extend for an additional six months	No duration limit
APPROVAL TO CLOSE	<p>SSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to the responsible HQ unit must be provided prior to closing 	<p>SSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to the responsible HQ unit must be provided prior to closing
APPROVAL TO CLOSE: SIM	SSA, with SAC approval	SSA, with SAC approval

Standards and Procedures for Reviewing, Prioritizing, and Mitigating DT and IT Threats

The FBI uses the Threat Review and Prioritization (TRP) process as a standardized method for reviewing and prioritizing threats within operational programs to inform threat strategies, mitigation plans, and resource allocation. Headquarters operational divisions use the TRP process to uniformly define threat issues for the organization, determine their prioritization at the national level, establish FBI National Threat Priorities (NTPs), and develop national threat strategies for those threats to the FBI enterprise. Field Offices then cascade the results of the national-level TRP process to prioritize threat issues and create threat strategies to mitigate threats based on the threat landscape of their specific areas of responsibility (AORs). The FBI conducts the TRP process on a biennial basis, but it may be conducted annually at the discretion of the Field Office or Headquarters operational division head. For DT and IT threats, DOJ Counterterrorism Section (CTS) attorneys offer prosecutorial views during the national-level TRP process.

The TRP process seeks to build consensus, and includes applicable USAO(s) and stakeholders, such as NSD/CTS, to determine prioritization (banding) and to develop threat strategies for mitigation of threat issues. Headquarters operational divisions develop national threat strategies for each threat issue to guide enterprise-wide mitigation efforts. Field Offices develop threat strategies annually for all threat issues they band, and they detail the particular steps the Field Office plans to take to mitigate each banded threat issue in their AOR. These threat strategies must be used to guide mitigation of each threat issue for the upcoming fiscal year, unless a change in threat banding or threat strategies occurs during midyear negotiations. The TRP of the FBI is classified as it incorporates sources and methods as a basis of strategic alignment of national security resources.

There are no differences in how the FBI reviews and prioritizes DT and IT threats, and each threat issue is reviewed independently; however, the threat band dictates priorities within these programs. Investigative methods the FBI is authorized to use differ between DT and IT investigations, and DT investigations may be subject to additional legal review.

Planning, Development, Production, Analysis, and Evaluation of Intelligence and Intelligence Products Relating to DT and IT

The FBI intelligence cycle for both DT and IT matters consists of planning intelligence efforts around priorities based on national or Field Office threat strategies, collecting raw intelligence information, processing and synthesizing data, analyzing and crafting assessments into analytic intelligence products, disseminating those products, briefing analysis to decision makers, and evaluating disseminated products and the production process to inform future efforts.

Similarly, DHS began Intelligence Threat Banding in 2019, a process in which DHS intelligence leadership, as part of the Homeland Security Intelligence Council (HSIC), prioritizes threat topics. The process is informed by DHS's execution of the intelligence cycle – the development of requirements, collection through field operations or open source collectors, and analysis to produce finished intelligence in the DT space.

DHS implements Intelligence Threat Banding across its mission areas. The results are used to inform and drive the Department's collection and analysis efforts for maximum impact against the "high banded" topic areas; develop cross component programs, projects, and activities; and inform intelligence resource allocation decisions.

During the planning phase of the intelligence cycle, both the FBI and DHS consider the National Intelligence Priorities Framework, which documents the U.S. Intelligence Community's priorities; the FBI also considers its own standing intelligence and investigative responsibilities, which are addressed and prioritized in the TRP process. During the TRP process, the FBI identifies the intelligence needs related to the threat priorities, and those intelligence needs drive the subsequent stages of the intelligence cycle. Meanwhile, DHS also addresses any additional priorities and/or requirements identified by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, the latter of whom serves as the DHS Chief Intelligence Officer.

During the collection and processing phases of the intelligence cycle, both the FBI and DHS obtain raw intelligence from lawful collection methods consistent with their respective authorities and then synthesize this data into a form intelligence personnel can use. In the analysis and evaluation phases, analysts examine and evaluate all source intelligence, including collected information; add context, as needed; and integrate the information into complete assessments. The analysts make assessments about the implications of the information for the United States and document the assessments in analytic intelligence products.

Legal review is required for any FBI intelligence product, such as an Intelligence Information Report (IIR),¹¹ related to a potential SIM or other sensitive information, in accordance with the guidelines in the FBI's Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide (DIOG) and identified "legal review triggers." One such legal review trigger is information related to DT. Similarly, all of DHS's finished intelligence products undergo a rigorous legal, privacy, civil rights and civil liberties review process, as well as intelligence oversight review prior to dissemination outside DHS to help ensure the rights of U.S. persons are protected.

Finally, intelligence analysis is disseminated in either a written intelligence product or a verbal briefing during the production phase. Intelligence analysis customers for both FBI and DHS include leadership, policymakers, military leaders, other federal and SLTT government officials, private sector partners, and operational counterparts who then make decisions informed by that information. For DHS, the Homeland Security Information Network-Intelligence is the primary means for disseminating unclassified DHS raw intelligence reporting and finished intelligence products to authorized federal, SLTT, and private sector partners.

¹¹ An Intelligence Information Report (IIR) is the FBI's primary document used to share raw, non-compartmented FBI intelligence information.

Sharing of Information Relating to DT and IT

The FBI's *National Strategy for Information Sharing and Safeguarding* provides the common vision, goals, and framework needed to guide information sharing initiatives with our federal and SLTT partners, foreign government counterparts, and private sector stake holders. The FBI shares information consistent with the Privacy Act, FBI policy, and any other applicable laws and memoranda of understanding or agreement with other agencies.

The FBI works closely with our federal and SLTT law enforcement partners to investigate and disrupt both DT and IT. The FBI also has a strong working relationship with DOJ's Counterterrorism Section which, as of June 2022, includes a Domestic Terrorism Unit.

Drawing on expertise across NSD and the DOJ more broadly, the Domestic Terrorism Unit has several functions: prosecuting and coordinating domestic terrorism cases, developing training and policies on domestic terrorism matters, and supporting the work of the Department in implementing a whole-of-government strategy on countering domestic terrorism. This structure preserves flexibility, while allowing CTS to better support the FBI, which has dedicated teams for handling DT and IT matters. We recognize that countering domestic terrorism must be a whole-of-Department effort. To that end, the unit will include liaisons from components outside of NSD, including the Civil Rights Division and the Tax Division, among others, to marshal Department-wide expertise and resources and offer a mechanism for DOJ components to assess collaboratively and bring to bear all available tools to hold violent extremists accountable. We also leverage the strong work by our SLTT law enforcement partners. The unit will engage in outreach to these partners to share lessons learned, increase information sharing, and ensure that we are bringing all available tools – state and federal – to bear against violent extremism.

The front line of the counterterrorism mission in the United States is the FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). The FBI maintains about 56 JTTFs nationwide spanning over 100 locations, with representation in all 56 FBI Field Offices and satellite Resident Agencies. The JTTFs have participation of over 50 federal and over 500 SLTT agencies. These relationships are critical to effective information sharing and the leveraging of local expertise and experience in FBI investigations. The FBI also shares intelligence products with federal and SLTT partners as appropriate to inform them of the current threat environment and these products are posted on portals like the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP).

The FBI and DHS, in coordination with NCTC, produce Joint Intelligence Bulletins (JIBs) and other products that communicate updated threat information and assessments to our federal and SLTT partners at the Unclassified//For Official Use Only (FOUO) or Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES) levels. JIBs alert our partners to significant arrests – including those accomplished through collaboration among different law enforcement entities – and trends we have observed in both the DT and IT arenas. Additionally, beginning in early 2022, the FBI, DHS, and NCTC began producing tri-seal domestic violent extremism-focused intelligence products under the auspices of a Joint Analytic Cell (JAC). The JAC ensures close collaboration among the three agencies to provide more data-informed strategic analysis of the domestic terrorism threat environment and better inform policymakers and state and local law enforcement agencies of changes in the threat landscapes.

DHS products within the DT and IT spaces are shared with authorized federal, SLTT, and private sector partners, including the National Network of Fusion Centers, private sector security officials, and other customers. For those operating at primarily the unclassified level, products at the FOUO and LES levels are shared via the Homeland Security Information Network.

Criteria and Methodology to Identify or Assign Terrorism Classifications to FBI DT Investigations

While classifications, or categories, help the FBI better understand the criminal actors we pursue, we recognize actors' motivations vary, are nuanced, and sometimes are derived from a blend of socio-political goals or personal grievances. Regardless of the classification, the FBI follows the facts and evidence of the case to carry out our investigations. Currently, the U.S. government broadly refers to the DT threat by using the following threat categories, which are further defined in the "Definitions, Terminology and Methodology" section of this report: (1) Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism; (2) Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism; (3) Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism; (4) Abortion-Related Violent Extremism; and (5) All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats.

In addition to conducting investigative activity in response to the DT threats described above, the FBI also conducts civil unrest and anti-riot investigations under its DT Program. The FBI conducts civil unrest investigations to address violations of federal criminal law involving a civil disturbance. The FBI conducts anti-riot investigations to address violations of federal criminal law in which an individual uses force or violence during a public gathering. For both civil unrest and anti-riot investigations, the FBI provides information or assistance to other federal, state, or local authorities.

Compliance with Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Policies and Protections

The FBI is responsible for protecting the security of our Nation and its people from crime and terrorism while maintaining rigorous obedience to the Constitution and compliance with all applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. The *AGG-Dom* establishes a set of basic principles that serve as the foundation for all FBI mission-related activities. These principles demonstrate respect for civil liberties and privacy as well as adherence to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

One of the most important principles in the *AGG-Dom* is the threshold requirement that all investigative activities be conducted for an authorized purpose, which under the *AGG-Dom* means an authorized national security, criminal, or foreign intelligence collection purpose. The authorized purpose must be well-founded and well-documented; and the information sought and investigative method used to obtain it must be focused in scope, time, and manner to achieve the underlying purpose.

The *AGG-Dom* authorizes all lawful investigative methods in the conduct of a full investigation. These methods, which range in intrusiveness, consider the effect on the privacy and civil liberties

of individuals and the potential to cause harm to, or otherwise damage the reputation of individuals. According to policy, the least intrusive method should be used, based upon the circumstances of the investigation, but the FBI may use any lawful method consistent with the *AGG-Dom*. A more intrusive method may be warranted in light of the seriousness of a criminal or national security threat or the importance of a foreign intelligence requirement, and the options available to obtain the intelligence, information, or evidence

By emphasizing the use of the least intrusive means to obtain intelligence, information, or evidence, FBI employees can effectively execute their duties while mitigating the potential negative impact on the privacy and civil liberties of all people encompassed within the investigation, including targets, witnesses, and victims.

As a matter of FBI policy, law enforcement activities within the scope of DT investigations are particularly subject to close internal legal review and supervisory approvals to ensure constitutional rights, privacy, and civil liberties are protected at each juncture. DT investigations undergo numerous legal reviews due to the likelihood these investigations may touch upon First Amendment-protected activities, and/or other Constitutional rights, civil liberties and privacy-related considerations.

DHS is steadfastly committed to the highest standards of conduct across the Department, especially when it comes to the equitable and transparent enforcement of our laws. DHS' intelligence activities within the terrorism space are governed by DHS' *Intelligence Oversight Guidelines*, which were approved by the Attorney General in 2017. These guidelines reflect DHS's legal authorities as well as legal and policy protections for privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Countering domestic violent extremism is a vital part of the Department's broader obligation to help ensure the security of our Nation, and DHS recognizes that mission can succeed only if the Department respects and protects the values of the Nation. DHS prioritizes rigorous safeguarding civil rights, civil liberties, and individual privacy protections across all its domestic CT efforts, including those related to countering domestic terrorism.

In confronting the threat of domestic violent extremism, DHS focuses on potential criminal activity. It does not engage in any intelligence activity for the sole purpose of monitoring activities protected by the First Amendment or the lawful exercise of other rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or for the purpose of retaliating against a whistleblower or suppressing or burdening criticism or dissent. Further, DHS policy also prohibits the consideration of race or ethnicity in its intelligence, investigative, screening, or law enforcement activities in all but the most exceptional instances. Additionally, how DHS identifies and detects DT requires faithful adherence to fair information practice principles and privacy-focused departmental policies. DHS always incorporates privacy protections in information technology systems, technologies, rulemakings, programs, pilot projects, and other activities that involve the planned use of personally identifiable information. DHS's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Privacy Office, and Office of the General Counsel are involved in all of its counterterrorism and prevention missions, and DHS-I&A's intelligence activities are further reviewed by its internal Privacy and Intelligence Oversight Branch. These offices continue to help oversee and train DHS intelligence personnel on how to respect the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of all people and communities.

The NCTC ensures its analytic work addressing the domestic violent extremism threat in support of the FBI and DHS is fully consistent with the NCTC's authorities and undertaken in accordance with the *ODNI Intelligence Activities Procedures Approved by the Attorney General Pursuant to Executive Order 12333 (ODNI Guidelines)* for the protection of U.S. person¹² information. The NCTC has issued procedures to implement the *ODNI Guidelines* requirements and established additional prudential safeguards to inform the Center's domestic counterterrorism intelligence activities. These safeguards include prior supervisory approval and completion of training on domestic counterterrorism authorities prior to undertaking queries designed to retrieve domestic counterterrorism intelligence. The NCTC's domestic counterterrorism support to the FBI and DHS focuses on trends and transnational threats, and when assessing individual actors, NCTC relies on FBI and DHS determinations of whether specific individuals are DVEs. Legal and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties officers advise on all aspects of the analytic production process and NCTC has integrated their review of domestic violent extremism products into its publication processes. The NCTC is not authorized to and does not collect, access, obtain, or maintain information concerning U.S. persons solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the First Amendment or the lawful exercise of other rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Training or Resources Provided to Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

The FBI takes a leadership role in identifying and addressing emerging threats, and as such, actively engages with its federal and SLTT law enforcement partners through the JTTFs. The FBI shares and encourages the sharing of intelligence and participates in multi-agency command posts to ensure maximum coordination. In order to proactively address threats, especially during ongoing incidents, the FBI has developed and shared best practices that are implemented across the nation.

The FBI's Behavioral Threat Assessment Center (BTAC), housed within the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group, supports JTTFs as well as state and local law enforcement partners by providing operational support in the form of tailored threat management strategies. In addition to operational support for pending threat investigations, the BTAC also trains on lessons learned from operational experience and research to better aid in prevention efforts. The BTAC is leading an unfunded national Threat Assessment and Threat Management (TATM) initiative to organize, coordinate, and synchronize an enterprise-wide strategy, which endeavors to build and develop stronger partnerships between law enforcement and across all levels of government with local mental health practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, in an effort to prevent acts of terrorism and targeted violence.

¹² Executive Order 12333 defines a U.S. person as a U.S. citizen, an alien known by the intelligence element concerned to be a permanent resident alien, an unincorporated association substantially composed of U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens, or a corporation incorporated in the U.S., except for a corporation directed and controlled by a foreign government or governments.

The FBI's BTAC has established designated Threat Management Coordinators (TMC) in each Field Office, provided advanced training to 115 TMCs, and commenced training of FBI Task Force Officers to work as liaison counterparts within state and local governments. The BTAC and local Field Office TMCs have identified 12 active local or regional TATM teams with FBI participation, and an additional five FBI-led TATM teams. The 12 local/regional teams are in/around and have participation from FBI Field Offices in Baltimore, Buffalo, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Haven, New York, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, San Antonio, and Washington, DC; the five FBI-led teams are run by the FBI Boston, Denver, Honolulu, Oklahoma City, and Philadelphia Field Offices.

In 2021, the FBI, DHS, and NCTC jointly updated the booklet, *U.S. Violent Extremist Mobilization Indicators*, which contains observable indicators to help bystanders or observers recognize behaviors that may indicate mobilization to violence. Unlike prior editions – which focused entirely on foreign terrorist-inspired homegrown violent extremists (HVEs) – the 2021 edition was expanded to include indicators that apply across U.S.-based ideologically motivated violent extremists, including indicators validated as relevant for DVEs.¹³ The booklet was published to help law enforcement and first responder partners and the public at large recognize potentially dangerous behaviors to help identify terrorists before they conduct deadly attacks. It is important to note some behavioral indicators may relate to constitutionally-protected or otherwise lawful activities. Law enforcement action should never be taken solely on the basis of constitutionally-protected activities; therefore, the FBI considers the totality of the circumstances in determining whether there is a lawful basis for investigative activity.

The FBI also maintains the eGuardian system as a resource to facilitate sharing of suspicious activity reports for terrorism or other threat related information by federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies, to include over 70 state and local fusion centers, and the Department of Defense. Currently, eGuardian is used in all 50 states, four US Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Specific to formalized training, the FBI offers the Counterterrorism Baseline Operational Learning Tool (CT BOLT) course to all new counterterrorism employees, including Task Force Officers supporting the JTTFs. In addition to operational training and instruction, the course provides training on applicable privacy and civil liberties law and policy and the fundamentals of protecting First Amendment rights during the course of FBI investigations. The FBI conducts the CT BOLT course on a monthly basis, and during 2020 and 2021, more than 500 students completed the course.

DHS' National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Program (NTER), established in 2019, serves as a joint collaborative effort by the DHS and federal and SLTT partners that builds on the success of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Program. It provides law enforcement and homeland security partners with additional resources and training to help identify and prevent targeted violence and mass casualty incidents implicating homeland security, including those associated with terrorism, as well as facilitating a national capacity for identifying,

¹³ The 2021 edition served as an update to a prior version published in 2019, and it was published on the ODNI's public website.

evaluating, and reporting, and sharing tips and leads related to those threats. NTER is the program and training lead for the Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI) to assist partners in reporting and sharing suspicious activity and is arranging a review of the NSI SAR pre-operational behavioral categories through the lens of domestic violent extremism and targeted violence. The NTER's Master Trainer Program trains homeland security partners to assist their local communities in adapting to an evolving threat landscape. Master Trainers teach behavioral threat assessment techniques and best practices to local partners, and are equipped to empower SLTT partners to identify and assess risk and warning signs, and manage potential threats of future, targeted violence regardless of motive.

The DHS Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE) is a headquarters-level organization that was created on the recommendation of the 9/11 Commission. OSLLE's mission is to lead DHS coordination, liaison, and advocacy for SLTT and campus law enforcement by building and cultivating strong partnerships. The office executes its mission by sharing timely and pertinent information and resources with SLTT and campus partners; advising the Secretary and DHS Components on the issues, concerns, and recommendations of SLTT and campus law enforcement during policy, program, and initiative development; and ensuring that DHS law enforcement and terrorism focused grants are appropriately focused on terrorism prevention activities. To efficiently and effectively share many of the resources readily available to SLTT and campus law enforcement, including training and grant opportunities, OSLLE maintains the DHS Law Enforcement Resource Guide,¹⁴ and works to share these resources with SLTT campus law enforcement and other related stakeholders through various forums. When a SLTT and campus law enforcement request for resources cannot be fulfilled by existing DHS resources, OSLLE works with intra- and interagency partners to develop customized solutions.

The U.S. Secret Service (USSS) National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) is authorized by the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-544) to conduct research, training, and consultation on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence. NTAC is comprised of a multidisciplinary team of social science researchers and regional program managers who support and empower our partners in law enforcement, schools, government, and other public and private sector organizations to combat the ever-evolving threat of targeted violence impacting communities across the United States. NTAC publishes operationally relevant research examining all forms of targeted violence and produces guides for establishing proactive, targeted violence prevention programs. NTAC staff provide training on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence, by request, to public safety audiences, which often include SLTT law enforcement, schools, universities, and other agencies and organizations with public safety responsibilities. NTAC is authorized to provide consultation on the development of threat assessment policies and protocols, as well as on complex threat assessment cases.

¹⁴ Available via: https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-04/22_0407_OSLLE_LE-resource-guide-signed_508.pdf.

VI. Data on Domestic Terrorism

The Act calls for annual updates to the following data and information, and this report provides two years of annual updates, to include data and information for 2020 and 2021:¹⁵

- For each completed or attempted DT incident that has occurred in the United States: a description of such incident; the date and location of such incident; the number and type of completed and attempted federal nonviolent crimes committed during such incident; the number and type of federal and state property crimes committed during such incident, including an estimate of economic damages resulting from such crimes; and the number and type of complete and attempted federal violent crimes committed during such incident, including the number of people killed or injured as a result of such crimes.
- An identification of each assessment,¹⁶ preliminary investigation, full investigation, and enterprise investigation with a nexus to DT opened, pending, or closed by the FBI; and the number of assessments, preliminary investigations, full investigations, and enterprise investigations associated with each DT investigative classification.
- The number of assessments, preliminary investigations, full investigations, and enterprise investigations with a nexus to DT initiated as a result of a referral or investigation by a federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, or foreign government of a hate crime.
- The number of federal criminal charges with a nexus to DT, including the number of indictments and complaints associated with each DT investigative classification; a summary of the allegations in each such indictment; the disposition of the prosecution; and, if applicable, the sentence imposed as a result of a conviction on such charges.
- Referrals of DT incidents by or to state, local, tribal, territorial, or foreign governments, to or by departments or agencies of the federal government, for investigation or prosecution, including the number of such referrals associated with each DT investigative classification, and a summary of each such referral that includes the rationale for such referral and the disposition of the applicable federal investigation or prosecution.
- The number of intelligence products associated with each DT investigative classification.
- With respect to the FBI, the number of staff working on DT matters and a summary of time utilization by and recordkeeping data for personnel working on such matters, including the number or percentage of such personnel associated with each DT investigative classification in the FBI's Headquarters Operational Divisions and Field Divisions.

¹⁵ For data related to investigations, DHS defers to the FBI.

¹⁶ An assessment is an investigative activity, which requires an authorized purpose and articulated objective(s). Assessments may be carried out to detect, obtain information about, or prevent or protect against federal crimes or threats to the national security or to collect foreign intelligence.

- With respect to the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), the number of staff working on DT matters.
- With respect to the NCTC, the number of staff working on DT matters and the applicable legal authorities relating to the activities of such staff.

Completed or Attempted DT Incidents in the United States

Appendix A provides information that represents significant DT incidents and disrupted plots that have occurred in the United States during 2020 and 2021. Many DT incidents are rooted in state and local level criminal activity, and there is currently no mandatory incident reporting requirement for these incidents to be reported to the federal government.

Identification and Number of Each FBI DT Investigation

As of the end of FY 2020, the FBI was conducting approximately 1,400 pending DT investigations; and as of the end of FY 2021, the FBI was conducting approximately 2,700 DT investigations. A significant portion of the FY 2021 investigations were directly related to the unlawful activities during the January 2021 siege on the U.S. Capitol. The following table presents the percentage breakout of DT investigations by investigative classification as of the end of FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Percentage Breakout of FBI Domestic Terrorism Investigations by Investigative Classification		
Investigative Classification	End of FY 2020	End of FY 2021
Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism	40%	19%
Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism	37%	38%
Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism	1%	1%
Abortion-Related Violent Extremism	1%	0%
All Other DT Threats	4%	11%
Anti-Riot Laws/Civil Unrest	17%	31%

Identification of FBI DT Assessments and Investigations as a Result of a Hate Crime

Hate crimes violations and DT are not mutually exclusive. A hate crime is targeted violence motivated by the offender's bias against a person's actual or perceived characteristics, while a DT incident involves acts dangerous to human life that are in violation of criminal laws and in furtherance of a social or political goal. The FBI's Domestic Terrorism-Hate Crimes Fusion Cell help to address the intersection of the FBI counterterrorism and criminal investigative missions to combat DT and provide justice to those who are victims of hate crimes.

The Hate Crime Statistics Program of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collects data regarding criminal offenses that were motivated, in whole or in part, by the

offender's bias against a person's actual or perceived race/ethnicity, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, and were committed against persons, property, or society. The FBI publishes an annual report of hate crime statistics, and in 2020, law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program reported 8,263 hate crime incidents.¹⁷

While the FBI collects and reports hate crime statistics, there is no mandatory reporting requirement to identify hate crime incidents that would also be considered criminal activity that appears to be motivated by a socio-political goal consistent with the DT threat categories. In instances of a potential hate crime, the FBI will open a civil rights investigation. If throughout the investigation a DT ideology is identified, the Criminal Investigative Division (CID) and Counterterrorism Division will work together through the Domestic Terrorism-Hate Crimes Fusion Cell to determine the best path forward. This may include, but is not limited to, converting the investigation to a DT case, assigning a DT agent to the case, or developing regular communication between the two programs. In cases involving DVEs, where a potential hate crime is identified, the DT Program will coordinate with CID's Civil Rights program and the local USAO to assess the potential for a hate crimes charge. In certain instances, based on the specific context of the investigation, parallel DT and hate crimes cases will be opened.

Number of Federal Charges with a DT Nexus

A litany of federal and state charges are used to charge DT subjects for applicable criminal violations. Federal charges include those related to weapons, explosives, threats, attacks on federal officials or facilities, hate crimes, arson, violence against animal enterprises, and material support to terrorists. Under 18 U.S.C. § 2339A, it is a crime to provide material support or resources to another knowing or intending they will be used in preparation for or carrying out certain terrorism-related offenses. Unlike a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2339B, the recipient of the material support need not be a designated foreign terrorist organization.

In FY 2020, the FBI, often in coordination with partner agencies, arrested approximately 180 DT subjects. In FY 2021, the FBI, often in coordination with partner agencies, arrested approximately 800 DT subjects.¹⁸

Individuals whose conduct involves DT or a threat thereof may be prosecuted by any USAO under a wide range of criminal statutes, some of which on their face relate to DT, and others of which do not.¹⁹ While the criminal code includes a definition of DT, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 2331(5),

¹⁷ The FBI's *Hate Crime Statistics, 2020*, released fall 2021. As of the date of this report, the FBI has not yet published the annual report for 2021.

¹⁸ A significant portion of arrests of DT subjects in FY 2021 were related to the unlawful activities during the January 2021 siege on the U.S. Capitol.

¹⁹ Several statutes reach conduct that may be associated with terrorism, without regard to whether the offense itself involves domestic or international terrorism. These include statutes relating to aircraft sabotage, *id.* § 32; weapons of mass destruction, *e.g.*, *id.* §§ 175, 175b, 175c, 229, 831, 832, 2332a, 2332h, 2332i; arson and bombing of federal property, *e.g.*, *id.* §§ 844, 2332a, 2332f; and causing injury or death to a federal official, *e.g.* *id.* §§ 111, 115, 351, 1114, 1751; among others. It is also a crime to provide material support or resources to another knowing or intending that they be used in preparation for or carrying out certain terrorism-related offenses. *Id.* § 2339A.

there is no standalone federal DT statute. For example, the DOJ has prosecuted cases against such individuals using weapons charges, e.g., 18 U.S.C. §§ 922, 924; charges relating to use or possession of explosives, e.g., 26 U.S.C. §§ 5845, 5861; threat, hoax, or riot charges, e.g., 18 U.S.C. §§ 871, 875, 876, 1038, 2101; and charges proscribing attacks on federal officials or facilities, e.g., id. § 111, 115, 351, 844, 930, 1114, 1361, 1751. DOJ has also prosecuted cases involving DT using the material support to terrorist activity statute at 18 U.S.C. § 2339A. Hate crimes charges, e.g., id. § 249, may be appropriate where individuals engage in DT that is motivated by biases against a race, religion, ethnicity, or other specified factors. However, not all hate crimes cases involve DT. Arson, id. § 844, or specific charges relating to violence against animal enterprises, id. § 43, may apply to Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremists. In some cases, drug trafficking, tax, or state and local charges could also provide a lawful basis to disrupt an individual believed to be planning or pursuing acts of DT. Finally, in some DT cases, DOJ seeks the use of the terrorism sentencing enhancement.²⁰

DOJ recognizes the need for coordination and consistency in DOJ/FBI efforts to hold accountable DVEs who engage in criminal conduct. An important part of achieving those goals is to have the ability to identify and internally track investigations and prosecutions involving conduct related to domestic violent extremism, and the Department is implementing changes that will allow us to better identify and track such cases. In March 2021, the Acting Deputy Attorney General issued guidance to all USAOs to provide information to NSD on DT investigations and prosecutions. This directive not only highlighted the need for effective coordination, but also implemented a plan for better tracking of the important DVE-related work being done by federal investigators and prosecutors around the country.

Referrals of DT Incidents to the FBI

The eGuardian system is the FBI's case management system for handling suspicious activity reports from federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies and the Department of Defense related to counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber incidents, criminal complaints, and weapons of mass destruction. These reports are then migrated to the FBI's internal Guardian system where it is further evaluated by the appropriate squad or JTTF for any action deemed necessary.

In FY 2020, the FBI received approximately 5,669 referrals of possible DT incidents; and in FY 2021, the FBI received approximately 8,375 referrals of possible DT incidents.

In FY 2020, the FBI referred approximately 1,287 possible DT incidents to federal and/or SLTT partners. In FY 2021, the FBI referred approximately 1,399 incidents to federal and/or SLTT partners. The FBI refers incidents to partner agencies for multiple reasons. For example, the incident may not have a federal criminal nexus or the incident may be the statutory responsibility

²⁰ The Sentencing Guidelines provide a significant sentencing enhancement for offenses that involve, or are intended to promote, a "federal crime of terrorism"—often increasing the guideline range to the statutory maximum." See USSG § 3A1.4. "The Sentencing Guidelines also provide for a similar upward departure for other offenses that were calculated to influence or affect the conduct of government by intimidation or coercion, to retaliate against government conduct, or to intimidate or coerce a civilian population." See *id.* cmt. n.4.

of another law enforcement organization. In addition, the FBI may refer an incident to a partner agency, but continue to investigate the incident jointly.

In FY 2020, the FBI converted approximately 747 Guardian incidents to preliminary or full DT investigations. In FY 2021, the FBI converted approximately 1,525 Guardian incidents to preliminary or full DT investigations.

DT Intelligence Products

From FY 2020 through FY 2021, the FBI produced approximately 6,000 DT-related intelligence products. A single intelligence product often contains threat reporting or case information from subjects associated with multiple investigative classifications, and as such, the FBI does not have the data to determine the number of intelligence products associated with each DT investigative classification. FBI intelligence products incorporate collection, domain, targeting, or threat analysis and are written at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. FBI intelligence products are prepared for both internal and external audiences.

From FY 2020 through FY 2021, I&A has produced over 500 DT-related raw intelligence reports (IIRs, Open Source Intelligence Reports, and Field Intelligence Reports) and produced, jointly produced, or contributed to approximately 100 finished intelligence products related to DT, with the majority of these products released at the Unclassified//FOUO level to better inform SLTT partners. The finished intelligence products are available to appropriate Congressional partners via CapNet.

Number of Staff Working DT Matters

One of the FBI's most vital assets in the counterterrorism fight is our ability to remain agile in combatting the threats we face. Staffing for the FBI's counterterrorism mission is aligned based on threat priorities and, as is true across the FBI, can and does realign in response to the evolution of the threats and any critical incidents.

The front line of the counterterrorism mission in the United States is represented by the FBI-led JTTFs, which investigate both DT and IT matters. The FBI leads approximately 56 JTTFs spanning over 100 locations nationwide and across all 56 Field Offices, including our satellite Resident Agencies, with participation of over 50 federal and over 500 SLTT agencies. The JTTFs are comprised of approximately 4,400 investigators, including FBI Special Agents and Task Force Officers, and additional analysts and professional staff who support these JTTF members and the investigations they lead. The JTTF partnerships at the federal and SLTT levels are force multipliers as they leverage local expertise, experience, and resources in FBI counterterrorism investigations.

In FBI Field Offices, squads are dedicated to the counterterrorism mission and not necessarily assigned specifically to investigate DT or IT matters. This is significant because the motivation behind an alleged threat or act of terrorism may not be immediately apparent. Additionally, when

an incident occurs, Field Office personnel from all operational programs – for example, criminal or counterintelligence – may respond.

Similar to our posture against the IT threat, the FBI's Counterterrorism Division at Headquarters has a dedicated Domestic Terrorism Operations Section (DTOS), comprised of Special Agents, Intelligence Analysts, and Professional Staff. The FBI's DTOS oversees and provides operational support to all 56 Field Offices and their Resident Agencies in investigating the use of violence by individuals to further social or political goals in violation of federal criminal statutes. The DTOS oversees the Domestic Terrorism-Hate Crimes Fusion Cell, which creates more opportunities for investigative creativity, provides multi-program coordination, helps ensure seamless information sharing, and enhances investigative resources to combat the DT threat.

The FBI's Counterterrorism Division also has specialized intelligence and targeting units that work to combat DT specifically, as well as additional units that provide support across the FBI's counterterrorism mission, not exclusive to DT or IT matters. The FBI conducts national-level strategic analysis of the DT threat through the Counterterrorism Analysis Section. This dedicated body of Intelligence Analysts focuses on providing strategic assessments of the IT and DT threat and actively works with DHS and NCTC to provide accurate intelligence on the threat picture. Further, all FBI counterterrorism investigations are led by the same Counterterrorism Division Deputy Assistant Director for Operations, who has a unique vantage point from which to assess the terrorism threat around the globe and prioritize investigations and operations across the country. Additionally, the FBI's Office of the General Counsel employs in-house attorneys within the National Security and Cyber Law Branch that are dedicated to providing legal assistance on DT operations at FBI Headquarters. This aligns with the legal counsel represented in all 56 FBI field offices.

As indicated above, DOJ/NSD also recently established a Domestic Terrorism Unit within the Counterterrorism Section that has several functions: prosecuting and coordinating domestic terrorism cases, developing training and policies on domestic terrorism matters, and supporting the work of the Department in implementing a whole-of-government strategy on countering domestic terrorism. The Department believes that this change best enables us to respond to the evolving and persistent DT threat.

DHS I&A's Counterterrorism Mission Center (CTMC) leads I&A's analysis of DT issues. CTMC provides intelligence support and analysis that focuses on domestic threat actors, including DVEs, consistent with the Department's statutory charges to identify priorities for protective and support measures regarding terrorist and other threats to homeland security. In 2021, I&A created a Domestic Terrorism Branch, housed within CTMC, consisting of intelligence personnel solely dedicated to focusing on the DT landscape. These analysts have enabled I&A to increase its production and sharing of information on DT threats, engagement with FBI and NCTC counterparts to jointly author strategic DT intelligence products, and interactions with subject matter experts outside government. This branch currently consists of 9 full time employees and 1 manager. Additionally, I&A maintains a presence at state and local

fusion centers through its Office of Regional Intelligence,²¹ and I&A analysts at DHS Headquarters work with those individuals to author joint products on issues relevant to their regions, including domestic violent extremism and physical threats to critical infrastructure.

In addition, I&A's Current and Emerging Threat Center maintains a small team of open source intelligence collectors to monitor and report on publicly available information sources online within the DT space, consistent with I&A's *Intelligence Oversight* Guidelines.

I&A's Office of Regional Intelligence has approximately 120 personnel deployed to field locations across the United States, primarily in state and local fusion centers. These officers work across a range of threat issues and actors, including the DVE mission space. I&A's field-deployed officers collect and report intelligence information in serialized raw intelligence reports and provide regionally-focused analysis, which may include DVE topics.

All of the DHS staff mentioned are specific to I&A, in accordance with the reporting requirements. Similar to FBI, DHS has added personnel and resources to counter DT in response to the evolution of the threat and to support the implementation of the June 2021 *National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism*. These personnel span the breadth and depth of the DHS mission set, including but not limited to DHS representatives to JTTFs. DHS is the largest and longest standing federal contributor to the JTTFs nationwide and those personnel are closely involved with countering DT through the JTTFs.

While NCTC's primary missions are focused on the threat posed by international terrorism, the Center provides domestic counterterrorism support, where appropriate, to the FBI and DHS, which are the lead domestic counterterrorism agencies. The NCTC identifies and monitors international and transnational trends across a range of violent extremist actors, and its primary role in providing domestic counterterrorism support to the FBI and DHS is to look for and analyze transnational linkages. Domestically, the NCTC provides domestic counterterrorism support to the FBI and DHS consistent with its legal authorities and *ODNI Guidelines*, which include protection for privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of U.S. persons. NCTC's analytic coverage of domestic violent extremism topics, specifically, amounts to a small fraction of its broader counterterrorism portfolio. NCTC does not have analysts focused exclusively on domestic violent extremism threats.

VII. Recommendations

The Act requires the Director of the FBI and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the DNI, to jointly submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report on DT containing recommendations with respect to the need to change authorities, roles, resources, or responsibilities within the federal government to more effectively prevent and counter DT activities, and measures necessary to ensure the protection of privacy and civil liberties.

²¹ The Office of Regional Intelligence was formerly the Field Operations Division.

Implementation of the National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism

In June 2021, the White House released the first-ever *National Strategy for Countering Domestic Terrorism*, which provides a government-wide strategy to counter domestic violent extremism. The national strategy references the March 2021 US Intelligence Community intelligence assessment titled, *Domestic Violent Extremism Poses Heightened Threat in 2021*, and lays out a comprehensive strategy to address the DT threat, building on a foundation of U.S. government collaboration on programmatic aspects of countering DT – such as information sharing, training, prevention, and intervention efforts – while fostering a broader community that extends beyond the U.S. government to critical partners. The national strategy also reinforces the U.S. government’s commitment to approaching this important work while avoiding unlawful discrimination, bias, and stereotyping and the protection of American civil rights and civil liberties, including preserving and safeguarding constitutionally protected freedom of speech and association, while focusing on addressing unlawful violence. The strategy also includes prevention efforts to enhance community resilience against domestic terrorism and the provision of available resources.

The FBI, DHS, and NCTC remain dedicated to working with our partners on the effective implementation of the national strategy and continue to evolve our response to this threat.

As part of the national strategy, the FBI has increased intelligence production regarding the DT threat; continued to develop and implement TATM teams throughout the country; enhanced engagement with private sector partners; and developed and provided unclassified resources – such as the *U.S. Violent Extremist Mobilization Indicators* booklet, which was jointly developed with DHS and NCTC – to multiple audiences, including law enforcement partners, first responders, and the American public.

Importantly, DHS plays a key role in this whole-of-government effort, and I&A has undertaken a number of actions and initiatives to support the national strategy, in line with broader Departmental efforts. As noted above, in 2021, I&A established a Domestic Terrorism Branch solely focused on analyzing threats from domestic violent extremism. I&A has also delivered numerous briefings to a variety of partners regarding the DVE movements and various trends impacting homeland security, and I&A has contributed to the development of a number of National Terrorism Advisory System bulletins, which provide the public awareness of the current threat environment for the Homeland.

Further, DHS continues to enhance the role of its Counterterrorism (CT) Coordinator, who is responsible for coordinating the Department’s counterterrorism-related activities – including intelligence, planning, operational, and policy matters – as well as the Counter Threats Advisory Board (CTAB), which coordinates ongoing threat mitigation efforts across the Department.

DHS’s Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3) also continues to expand its efforts to prevent terrorism and targeted violence by providing partners at the state and local level with the tools to prevent violence. Through technical, financial, and educational assistance, CP3 is leveraging community-based partnerships to enhance local capabilities and ensure individuals receive help before they radicalize to violence. CP3 also partners with DHS’s Federal

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to administer the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grants Program, which provides funding to enhance and expand prevention capabilities. The TVTP grant program complements existing programs that enhance the preparedness of our nation, including the Nonprofit Security Grant Program which provides support for target hardening and other physical security enhancements at nonprofit organizations, as well as the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant programs, which have prioritized combating domestic violent extremism as a “National Priority Area” in both FY2021 and FY2022.

Legislative Initiatives

The DOJ continually assesses whether additional legislative authorities would improve our efforts to combat DT and other national security threats. The FBI is actively working with DOJ on some broader legislative initiatives that can benefit both federal investigations and prosecutions, including those relating to DT. For example, there are ongoing discussions about adjusting legislation in response to the challenges in disrupting juvenile threat actors via federal law enforcement actions. We will inform and work with the Congress in the event we identify any critical gaps in our authorities that may have negative effects on our ability to accomplish our mission.

Resource Enhancements

To close the gaps in the FBI’s ability to disrupt and deter DT threats, the DOJ and FBI have continuously engaged with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget to appropriately allocate resources towards combatting the DT threat.

Meanwhile, DHS is committed to expanding its ability to collect, analyze, and share domestic violent extremism information overtly or from publicly available sources, consistent with its authorities, while simultaneously safeguarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of all persons, to enhance the Department’s ability to rapidly analyze and communicate domestic terrorism threats and inform policy makers’ and its homeland security partners’ decisions and actions, and to enhance and expand the ability of our partners across all levels of government and the private sector to prevent acts of terrorism and targeted violence.

Appendix A

Significant Domestic Terrorism Incidents in the United States from 2020 and 2021²²

This appendix solely includes incidents the FBI has investigated as significant domestic terrorism incidents. Additional incidents that meet the DHS's statutory definition of terrorism and that DHS analysts assess to be incidents of domestic terrorism may not be included. These incidents typically have been investigated by the FBI as hate crimes and/or by state and local law enforcement for criminal violations of laws in their respective jurisdictions.

DATE AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
January 2020: Georgia	Three racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs) who advocated for the superiority of the white race were arrested and charged with violations, including conspiracy to commit murder and participation in a criminal gang. The individuals, all members of "The Base," a self-identified RMVE organization, conspired in a plot to murder individuals they perceived to be "anti-fascists." In November 2021, all three subjects pleaded guilty. One subject was sentenced to 40 years, with 20 years to serve in prison; another subject was sentenced to 30 years, with 8-15 years to serve in prison; and the third subject was sentenced to 25 years, with 6 years to serve in prison.
January 2020: Delaware; Maryland	Three RMVEs who advocated for the superiority of the white race, one of whom is a Canadian national, were arrested in Delaware and Maryland and charged with violations related to harboring an illegal alien and firearms. In December 2020, one subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in prison. In June 2021, the other two subjects pleaded guilty, and in October 2021, they were each sentenced to nine years in prison.
January 2020: Wisconsin	A RMVE who advocated for the superiority of the white race was arrested and charged with violations for his alleged role in vandalizing a synagogue in Racine, Wisconsin. The individual's arrest was part of a broader law enforcement campaign to disrupt domestic terrorism (DT) acts planned by subjects associated with the "The Base," a self-identified RMVE organization. In July 2020, the subject pleaded guilty.

²² Unless otherwise noted, some of these matters are active/pending.

DATE AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
February 2020: Arizona; Florida; Texas; Washington	Four RMVEs who advocated for the superiority of the white race, and who were associated with the “Atomwaffen Division,” a self-identified RMVE organization, were arrested and charged with violations related to their roles in a coordinated operation to intimidate and threaten journalists and activists through the targeted distribution of threatening posters to their victims in-person or through the mail. In September 2020, one subject pleaded guilty, and in December 2020, the subject was sentenced to 16 months in prison. In September 2020, a second subject pleaded guilty, and in March 2021, the subject was sentenced to time served. In April 2021, a third subject pleaded guilty, and in August 2021, the subject was sentenced to three years in prison. In September 2021, the fourth subject was tried and convicted, and in January 2022, the subject was sentenced to seven years in prison.
February 2020: Texas	An RMVE who advocated for the superiority of the white race was arrested and charged for violations related to his participation in a conspiracy involving “swatting,” a harassment tactic in which emergency services are dispatched to an unwitting person’s location. The individual’s targets included at least one news office and journalist. In July 2020, the subject pleaded guilty, and in May 2021, the subject was sentenced to 41 months in prison.
March 2020: Missouri	The FBI attempted to arrest an RMVE who advocated for the superiority of the white race on one charge related to providing material support to terrorists based on the subject’s plot to carry out a mass-casualty attack targeting a Missouri hospital. The individual succumbed to injuries after a shooting incident during the attempted arrest. The subject’s attack plot included using a vehicle-based improvised explosive device (VBIED) and came after approximately seven months of planning and preparation, which included the acquisition of bomb-making materials.
May 2020: New York	Following a local law enforcement vehicle pursuit, local deputies and a militia violent extremist (MVE) exchanged gun fire, and the MVE died as a result of the interaction. The investigation recovered pipe bombs, explosives manuals, a large amount of cash, and several firearms.
May 2020: Nevada	Three Las Vegas-based DVEs with personalized ideologies were arrested and charged for violations related to conspiring to cause destruction during protests and possession of an unregistered destructive device. The subjects plotted to damage and destroy buildings and property owned by the U.S. government, as well as a public utility installation. The subjects self-identified as part of the “Boogaloo” movement.
June 2020: Texas	An MVE was arrested and charged with violations related to conspiracy to distribute controlled substances. The court ordered the subject to be detained pending trial due to the threat the subject posed to the community. The subject used his social media accounts to advocate vigilante “guerrilla warfare” against National Guardsmen patrolling protests, to claim the subject was “hunting Antifa,” and to threaten to kill looters. In April 2021, the subject pleaded guilty, and in November 2021, the subject was sentenced to 37 months in prison.

DATE AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
June 2020: California	An MVE was arrested by local law enforcement and charged with violations related to the killing a Santa Cruz County, California, Sheriff's Office Sergeant and wounding a Deputy. The subject was later federally indicted charged with violations related to the murder and attempted murder of a person assisting an officer or employee of the U.S. government. Investigation identified the MVE and an accomplice as the alleged perpetrators of the 29 May 2020 shootings of two Federal Protective Security Officers in Oakland, California, which resulted in the death of one of the officers. In June 2022, the subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 41 years in prison.
August 2020: California	An MVE was arrested by local law enforcement and charged with violations related to stalking and harassing a public official. The MVE allegedly sent 24 threatening letters to a county Public Health Officer after a shelter-in-place order in response to COVID-19.
August 2020: Oregon	A now-deceased anarchist violent extremist (AVE) who self-identified as "Antifa" shot and killed an individual in Portland, Oregon, during an event attended by individuals of opposing ideologies. The subject died during law enforcement's attempted arrest of the subject.
September 2020: Minnesota	Two Minnesota-based DVEs with personalized ideologies were arrested and charged with conspiring to provide material support and resources to Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist organization, for use against Israeli and U.S. military personnel overseas. The subjects proposed assisting the individuals they believed were members of Hamas, including discussing potentially destroying a courthouse in Minnesota and attacking a police station and other targets, as a means to advance the "Boogaloo" cause. In May 2022, one subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in prison. In June 2022, the second subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years in prison.
September 2020: Ohio	An MVE was arrested and charged with violations related to the possession of a machine gun. Investigation revealed the subject expressed the desire to commit violence against perceived ideological opponents and sought to manufacture ricin from castor bean plants to place in the tips of hollow point rounds to do as much harm as possible to potential victims. In August 2021, the subject pleaded guilty, and in December 2021, the subject was sentenced to time served.
September 2020: California	An MVE was arrested and charged with firearms-related violations. Local police had also previously arrested the subject in May 2020 for allegedly driving his truck into a crowd of protesters. In May 2021, the subject pleaded guilty, and in October 2021, the subject was sentenced to one year and one day in prison.
October 2020: Michigan	During the attempted arrest of an MVE on firearms-related charges, the MVE fired upon law enforcement and died as a result of the interaction. The subject previously expressed his willingness to die for his cause and engage violently with law enforcement, such as during a traffic stop or a law enforcement visit to his property.

DATE AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
October 2020: Delaware; Michigan; South Carolina	<p>Thirteen MVEs, some of whom, self-identified as the “Wolverine Watchmen,” were arrested and charged with violations related to an alleged conspiracy to kidnap the Governor of Michigan before the November 2020 general election because of perceived abuses of power pertaining to her response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 13 subjects, six were arrested and charged federally, and the remaining seven were arrested and charged by state/local authorities. Of the six subjects charged federally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2021, one subject pleaded guilty, and in August 2021, the subject was sentenced to 75 months in prison. • In February 2022, a second subject pleaded guilty. • In April 2022, a jury acquitted two of the charged individuals and did not return a verdict for the remaining two individuals.
November 2020: New York	<p>An MVE was arrested and charged with violations related to threatening to kill politicians, members of law enforcement, and protesters in retaliation for the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election. In April 2021, the subject pleaded guilty. In May 2022, the MVE was sentenced to 36 months in prison for being a convicted felon in possession of a firearm.</p>
November 2020: Ohio	<p>The FBI attempted to arrest an RMVE motivated by racial injustice in American society, the desire for a separate Black homeland, and/or violent interpretations of religious teachings, on charges related to kidnapping a woman, murdering another, and transporting the woman across state lines. During the attempted arrest, the subject fired upon law enforcement and was fatally wounded during the interaction. Investigation identified the subject’s social media postings, which revealed his violent interpretation of religious teachings, including content questioning the identity of the true followers of Judaism and claiming that white Christians had historically forced their religion upon enslaved Africans.</p>
Summer and Early Fall 2020 Nationwide	<p>Multiple threat actors – including DVEs adhering to various DT ideologies and criminal actors – primarily targeted businesses and law enforcement as part of violence and criminal activity surrounding lawful protests held nationwide during the summer and early fall of 2020. The FBI and its law enforcement partners arrested hundreds of individuals on a variety of charges, primarily related to property crimes against businesses, violence against law enforcement and law enforcement property, and criminal activity targeting government buildings and property.</p>
January 2021: Washington, DC	<p>On 5 January 2022, an unidentified subject(s) with an unidentified motivation placed two pipe bombs in Washington, DC. The subject(s) placed one device in an alley behind the Republican National Committee Headquarters and another device next to a park bench near the Democratic National Committee Headquarters. Law enforcement officers identified the devices and secured the area without any detonation.</p>

DATE AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
January 2021: Washington, DC	<p>Multiple threat actors – including DVEs adhering to various ideologies and criminal actors – participated in the 6 January 2021 siege on the U.S. Capitol, disrupting a joint session of the U.S. Congress in the process of affirming the presidential election results. During the attack, approximately 140 police officers were assaulted; and according to a May 2021 estimate by the Architect of the Capitol, the attack caused approximately \$1.5 million worth of damage to the U.S. Capitol building. During 2021, more than 725 individuals were arrested in nearly all 50 states and Washington, DC, for their criminal actions related to the siege on the U.S. Capitol.</p> <p>As of the end of 2021, of the more than 725 subjects arrested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 225 subjects were charged with assaulting, resisting, or impeding officers or employees. • Approximately 640 subjects were charged with entering or remaining in a restricted federal building or grounds. • Dozens of subjects were charged with conspiracy, either to: obstruct a Congressional proceeding; obstruct law enforcement during a civil disorder; injure an officer; or some combination of the three. • Approximately 165 subjects pleaded guilty to a variety of federal charges, from misdemeanors to felony obstruction. • Approximately 70 subjects received a variety of sentences for their criminal activity, from probation to periods of incarceration in prison.
January 2021: Florida	An AVE was arrested and charged with violations related to interstate threats after the subject issued a “Call to Arms” for like-minded individuals to violently confront protestors that may gather at the Florida Capitol in the wake of the 6 January 2021 siege on the U.S. Capitol. In May 2021, a jury found the subject guilty, and in October 2021, the subject was sentenced to 44 months in prison.
February 2021: Illinois	An MVE was arrested and charged with firearms-related violations. The subject sought to recruit like-minded individuals to execute militant and random attacks and expressed a desire to violently take over a television station to broadcast the subject’s own message.
March 2021: Georgia	A DVE with a personalized ideology related to his claimed sex addiction was arrested and charged with violations relating to the subject’s execution of fatal shootings at spas near Atlanta, Georgia, killing eight individuals and injuring others. He targeted the spas in an attempt to eliminate “temptation” and allegedly plotted a subsequent attack against a pornography-related target in Florida. In July 2021, the subject pleaded guilty to state/local charges of murder and was sentenced to life in prison.
April 2021: Texas	An MVE was arrested and charged with violations related to the subject’s plot to blow up an Amazon data center, which the subject hoped would provoke a reaction that would convince the American people to take action against what he perceived to be a “dictatorship.” In June 2021, the subject pleaded guilty, and in October 2021, the subject was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

DATE AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
May 2021: Georgia	Three MVEs were arrested and charged with violations related to their plot to target mobile COVID-19 vaccination sites. In January 2022, one subject pleaded guilty, and in June 2022, the subject was sentenced to 18 months in prison. In February 2022, a second subject pleaded guilty, and in May 2022, the subject was sentenced to 21 months in prison. In February 2022, the third subject pleaded guilty, and in May 2022, the subject was sentenced to three years in prison.
June 2021: Colorado	A now-deceased DVE with a personalized ideology shot and killed an Arvada Police Department officer who was responding to a suspicious activity call. A nearby civilian responded to the area of the shooting and engaged the subject; both the civilian and the subject were killed during the interaction. During the shootings, two police vehicles were also struck by gunfire. Investigation indicates the subject had a personalized ideology and was targeting law enforcement.
June 2021: Florida	An RMVE motivated by racial injustice in American society, the desire for a separate Black homeland, and/or violent interpretations of religious teachings, allegedly shot and killed a Daytona Beach Police Department officer after the officer approached the subject's vehicle with the subject inside. The subject fled the scene and was later arrested in Georgia on 26 June 2021 and charged by state/local authorities with first degree murder of a law enforcement officer with a firearm.
June 2021: Massachusetts	A now-deceased RMVE who advocated for the superiority of the white race stole a box truck and drove it into a vehicle with two occupants and then crashed the truck into a residence. The subject exited the truck and shot and killed two African American individuals. The subject fired at responding law enforcement, who returned fire, and the subject died as a result of the interaction. Investigation revealed the subject left behind writings indicating he conducted the attack based on RMVE ideologies.
July 2021: Ohio	An involuntary celibate violent extremist was arrested and charged with hate crime and firearms-related violations related to the subject's alleged plot to attack a sorority.
July 2021: California	Two MVEs were arrested and charged with violations related to their alleged plot to bomb the Democratic Party headquarters in Sacramento, California. Investigation revealed evidence that the subjects had multiple pipe bombs and dozens of firearms. In November 2021, one of the two subjects pleaded guilty.
September 2021: Alaska	A DVE with a personalized ideology was arrested and charged with violations related to threatening interstate communications, cyberstalking, and making a bomb threat. The arrest and charges were based on the subject allegedly making threats of violence against multiple law enforcement departments.
September 2021: Texas	A DVE with a personalized ideology was arrested and charged with arson-related violations for throwing a Molotov cocktail through the window of a political party office in Austin, Texas, causing a fire. In January 2022, the subject pleaded guilty, and in May 2022, the subject was sentenced to six years in prison.

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Appendix B

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Domestic Violent Extremism Poses Heightened Threat in 2021: Executive Summary

01 March 2021

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Executive Summary

The IC assesses that domestic violent extremists (DVEs) who are motivated by a range of ideologies and galvanized by recent political and societal events in the United States pose an elevated threat to the Homeland in 2021. Enduring DVE motivations pertaining to biases against minority populations and perceived government overreach will almost certainly continue to drive DVE radicalization and mobilization to violence. Newer sociopolitical developments—such as narratives of fraud in the recent general election, the emboldening impact of the violent breach of the U.S. Capitol, conditions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and conspiracy theories promoting violence—will almost certainly spur some DVEs to try to engage in violence this year.

The IC assesses that lone offenders or small cells of DVEs adhering to a diverse set of violent extremist ideologies are more likely than organizations that allegedly advocate a DVE ideology to carry out violent attacks in the Homeland. DVE attackers often radicalize independently by consuming violent extremist material online and mobilize without direction from a violent extremist organization, making detection and disruption difficult.

The IC assesses that racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists (RMVEs) and militia violent extremists (MVEs) present the most lethal DVE threats, with RMVEs most likely to conduct mass-casualty attacks against civilians and MVEs typically targeting law enforcement and government personnel and facilities. The IC assesses that the MVE threat increased last year and that it will almost certainly continue to be elevated throughout 2021 because of contentious sociopolitical factors that motivate them to commit violence.

The IC assesses that U.S. RMVEs who promote the superiority of the white race are the DVE actors with the most persistent and concerning transnational connections because individuals with similar ideological beliefs exist outside of the United States and these RMVEs frequently communicate with and seek to influence each other. We assess that a small number of U.S. RMVEs have traveled abroad to network with like-minded individuals and engage with overseas RMVEs.

The IC assesses that DVEs exploit a variety of popular social media platforms, smaller websites with targeted audiences, and encrypted chat applications to recruit new adherents, plan and rally support for in-person actions, and disseminate materials that contribute to radicalization and mobilization to violence. DVEs likely rely upon the online realm, in part, to avoid law enforcement scrutiny and absorb regulatory setbacks.

The IC assesses that several factors could increase the likelihood or lethality of DVE attacks in 2021 and beyond, including escalating support from persons in the United States or abroad, growing perceptions of government overreach related to legal or policy changes and disruptions, and high-profile attacks spurring follow-on attacks and innovations in targeting and attack tactics.

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DVE lone offenders will continue to pose significant detection and disruption challenges because of their capacity for independent radicalization to violence, ability to mobilize discretely, and access to firearms.

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**(U) Wide-Ranging Domestic Violent Extremist Threat to Persist**

(U) The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) assess that domestic violent extremists (DVEs)^a fueled by various evolving ideological and sociopolitical grievances pose a sustained threat of violence to the American public, democratic institutions, and government and law enforcement officials. Flashpoint events in the coming months may exacerbate these perceived grievances, further increasing the potential for DVE violence. DVEs adhering to different violent extremist ideologies have coalesced around anger at issues including perceived election fraud, as well as immigration and government responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, drawing on their varied perceptions of those issues. These factors, along with fluid conspiracy theories, have amplified longstanding DVE grievances, including perceptions of government and law enforcement overreach or oppression and shifts in US demographics and cultural values.

- (U) The mass shooting last month targeting Black people in Buffalo, New York, was allegedly perpetrated by a racially or ethnically motivated violent extremist (RMVE) driven by a belief in the superiority of the white race. The RMVE was charged with federal hate crimes and using a firearm to commit murder in June 2022. This attack underscores how RMVEs—who have been responsible for a majority of DVE-related deaths since 2010—pose a significant threat of lethal violence against civilians, particularly of racial, ethnic, and religious minorities.
- (U) The lethal threat from militia violent extremists (MVEs) remains elevated, primarily toward government and law enforcement personnel, as MVEs remain willing to use violence to redress perceived government overreach and other sociopolitical grievances, judging from an increase in MVE plotting, disruptions, and FBI investigations since 2020. Anarchist violent extremists (AVEs) present a threat of sporadic violent physical assaults and property crimes impacting the efficient operation of critical infrastructure; developments that heighten perceptions of inequality or social injustice might further embolden AVEs to commit acts of violence.
- (U) Several DVEs motivated by perceptions of fraud in the 2020 general election were arrested in 2021 and 2022 for plotting or threatening violence against federal, state, and local officials and political party representatives, highlighting the elevated threat posed to elected officials countrywide. In November 2021, a New York-based MVE was sentenced to 19 months in prison for threatening to assault and murder members of the US Congress.
- (U) A wide-ranging set of DVEs have shared their perceptions of government overreach on COVID-19 pandemic mitigation efforts and anger at government responses to immigration issues in person and online and have encouraged one another to act violently. Anger at the mitigation efforts of businesses and federal, state, and local governments motivated several DVE attacks, plots, and calls for violence against health care workers and mobile vaccine clinics in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, some DVEs visited the US-Mexico border with the intention of detaining those crossing into the United States.

^a(U) For the purpose of this assessment, DHS, FBI, and NCTC use the term DVE to refer to an individual based and operating primarily within the United States or its territories without direction or inspiration from a foreign terrorist group or other foreign power who seeks to further political or social goals, wholly or in part, through unlawful acts of force or violence. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics do not constitute domestic violent extremism and is constitutionally protected. DHS, FBI, and NCTC apply this term as appropriate within the scope of their respective authorities.

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(U) DVEs carried out at least four lethal attacks in 2021—the same number as in 2020—killing 13 people. Additional potential DVE incidents that have occurred in 2022 remain under FBI investigation. The number of pending FBI domestic terrorism investigations grew from approximately 1,000 in the spring of 2020 to approximately 2,700 in late 2021, in part because of investigations related to the siege of the US Capitol on 6 January 2021. Since the beginning of 2010, DVEs adhering to various violent extremist ideologies have conducted at least 47 lethal attacks that have killed 152 people in the United States. These figures do not include lethal attacks classified as violent hate crimes rather than DVE attacks.

(U) Developments related to midterm elections, immigration, perceptions of government overreach or social injustice, and other flashpoint events will probably motivate some DVEs across ideologies to plot or attempt violence in the coming months. In the context of these events, some DVEs might promote or exploit the public prevalence of violent extremist narratives to encourage violence. DVE attackers and plotters are typically lone actors—individuals acting without the direct support of others—who plot or conduct attacks on soft targets using easily accessible weapons. The persistent difficulty of detecting threats from such actors underscores the value of the public's assistance in identifying people who might be mobilizing to violence and in reporting concerning behavior to authorities before violence occurs.

- (U) Heightened tensions surrounding the 2022 midterm election cycle will probably cause some DVEs to target political candidates, party offices, judges, election events, or poll workers because of their actual or perceived political affiliations, as several did in 2021. On 26 January 2021, FBI arrested a California-based MVE for allegedly threatening family members of a member of the US Congress and a journalist. The MVE was sentenced to three years in prison in December 2021.
- (U) Immigration-related developments, amplified by DVEs in violent extremist messaging, might spur DVEs to conduct planned or opportunistic violence. Historically, RMVEs—such as the Pittsburgh synagogue attacker in 2018 and the El Paso Walmart attacker in 2019—have conducted attacks motivated in part by immigration-related grievances, and MVEs have targeted perceived immigration-related threats to national security, including initiating armed border patrols with the intent of curbing illegal immigration, posing a potential risk to law enforcement and immigrants. AVEs have targeted US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities in opposition to US Government immigration policies.
- (U) Even if perceptions of government overreach related to COVID-19 mitigation measures subside, some DVEs will probably continue adhering to evolving anti-government and conspiracy narratives that they adopted during the pandemic and might use to justify violence. Some DVE adherents to QAnon conspiracy theories continue to violently target a shifting array of individuals and entities that they accuse of perpetrating or enabling child abuse. Such conspiracy theories have led to threats or acts of violence, including against businesses, US Government buildings, public officials, and the transportation sector that significantly impacted their operations.
- (U) New legislation or US Supreme Court rulings that exacerbate DVEs' grievances or deepen their animosity toward perceived ideological opponents, including on high-salience issues such as abortion and gun rights, might result in increased threats of violence from a range of DVEs. Law enforcement involvement in the deaths of DVEs or like-minded people might also lead to calls for violence. Additionally, in 2020, some DVEs exploited lawful gatherings after law enforcement-involved deaths of unarmed African-Americans to engage in violence against ideological opponents and other targets.

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(U) We assess that of all the DVE movements, RMVEs driven by a belief in the superiority of the white race continue to possess the most persistent and concerning transnational connections because adherents to this ideology are present throughout the West, frequently communicate with each other, and, at times, have inspired attacks. US-based RMVEs primarily forge connections with foreign counterparts online to network with like-minded individuals and deepen their commitment to RMVE causes. Many transnational, online RMVE networks have emerged since the mid-2010s, fostering a decentralized movement that often promotes violent extremism and encourages supporters to undertake violent action that is framed around the concept of leaderless resistance.

APPENDIX**(U) WIDE VARIETY OF DVE ACTORS THREATEN THE UNITED STATES**

(U) We assess that the United States faces threats from a wide range of DVEs who seek to engage in ideologically motivated violence. This appendix gives an overview of the five DVE threat categories that the US Government uses: RMVE; anti-government or anti-authority violent extremism, which includes MVE, AVE, and sovereign citizen violent extremism (SCVE); "all other domestic terrorism threats" that do not fit into the other DVE threat categories, including violent extremists driven by political, personal, or conspiracy theory-related grievances, as well as involuntary celibate violent extremists (IVEs); abortion-related violent extremism; and animal rights or environmental violent extremism.

(U) Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism**(U) RMVEs Driven by Belief in the Superiority of the White Race Present Enduring Lethal Threat**

(U) We assess that RMVEs who are driven by a belief in the superiority of the white race continue to pose the primary threat among DVEs of committing lethal violence against civilians, based on their ideology and attack history. These RMVEs advocate and commit violence in support of a transnational movement whose adherents believe that white people of European descent are superior to and threatened by minority populations, as well as by other whites whom they perceive as supporting these populations. Some of these RMVEs promote accelerationist thinking, which advocates committing violence to precipitate a large-scale conflict, often framed as a "race war," in the United States and other Western democracies that these RMVEs believe will result in a white ethnostate.

- (U) The most recent such RMVE attack before the Buffalo shooting took place on 26 June 2021, when a now-deceased RMVE who allegedly used his belief in the superiority of the white race to justify violence conducted a shooting in Winthrop, Massachusetts, resulting in two deaths.
- (U) Since 2010, US-based RMVEs driven by a belief in the superiority of the white race have committed 17 lethal attacks that have killed a total of 77 people—slightly more than half of all fatalities from DVE attacks during that period. These RMVE attacks include the mass shootings in Buffalo, New York, in 2022; El Paso, Texas, in 2019; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 2018; and Charleston, South Carolina, in 2015. Typical targets of these RMVEs include houses of worship, areas conducive to large gatherings, and people whom the attackers see as representative of those against whom they hold grievances.

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(U) RMVEs Motivated by Real or Perceived Racism and Injustice in American Society, the Desire for a Separate Black Homeland, and/or Violent Interpretations of Religious Teachings Will Probably Engage in Sporadic Violence

(U) RMVEs who are motivated by perceptions of racial injustice in American society, the desire for a separate Black homeland, and/or violent interpretations of religious teachings will probably continue to commit intermittent acts of violence. This subset of RMVEs has historically targeted those they perceive as representing oppression, including government officials, law enforcement, and white people, as well as individuals and locations associated with Judaism. These RMVEs conducted 11 lethal attacks from 2010 to 2021, resulting in 25 fatalities.

- (U) On 23 June 2021, an RMVE allegedly used his interpretations of Black Hebrew Israelite religious teachings to justify violence and shot to death a law enforcement officer in Daytona Beach, Florida. The suspect has been charged with capital murder and is awaiting trial.
- (U) In December 2019, an RMVE allegedly motivated by antisemitism and his interpretations of Black Hebrew Israelite religious teachings attacked the home of a Hasidic rabbi in New York during a Hanukkah celebration, wounding five people, one of whom later died. In the same month, two RMVEs with similar motivations fatally shot a local law enforcement officer at a cemetery in New Jersey and attacked a nearby kosher supermarket, killing three people and injuring several others. Both RMVEs were fatally wounded during an encounter with responding law enforcement officers.
- (U) RMVEs conducted attacks on law enforcement during the weeks after the officer-involved shooting deaths of two African Americans in Louisiana and Minnesota in July 2016. On 7 July 2016, a now-deceased RMVE motivated by incidents of actual or perceived police brutality ambushed and shot 11 law enforcement officers, killing five, in Dallas, Texas. On 17 July 2016, a now-deceased RMVE with similar motivations ambushed and shot six law enforcement officers, killing three, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

(U) Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism

(U) MVEs Pose Heightened Lethal Threat to Law Enforcement and Symbols of Government

(U) The lethal threat level from MVEs to law enforcement and government personnel will almost certainly remain elevated in the coming months because some of these actors are willing to use violence to redress perceived government overreach and other sociopolitical issues. Some MVEs will almost certainly continue to harbor grievances over their perceptions of fraud during the 2020 election and government measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some MVEs might also mobilize to violence in response to the enactment of any legislation that they perceive as restricting access to firearms, expanding immigration, or managing public land that MVEs might view as unacceptable infringements on civil liberties or harmful to the security of the United States.

- (U) In April 2021, FBI arrested an MVE in Texas who intended to bomb a commercial cloud service provider's servers under the belief that the data center provided services to federal agencies, including CIA and FBI. The MVE pleaded guilty to a malicious attempt to destroy a building with an explosive and was sentenced to 10 years in federal prison in October 2021.
- (U) In January 2021, FBI disrupted a plot by two suspected MVEs who were allegedly planning to bomb the state headquarters of a political party in Sacramento, California. Federal investigators discovered multiple pipe bombs and dozens of firearms at the home of one of the MVEs. The subjects pleaded guilty to multiple offenses and are awaiting sentencing.

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- (U) Dozens of probable MVEs were arrested for their involvement in the violent, unlawful entry of the US Capitol building on 6 January 2021.

(U) Most AVEs Will Probably Engage in Nonlethal Criminal Activity, Impact Law Enforcement Operations

(U) We assess that AVEs will continue to plot and potentially conduct sporadic attacks on critical infrastructure and federal, state, and local facilities, as well as violent physical assaults against their perceived ideological opponents. Perceptions of inequality or social injustices related to flashpoint events might further embolden AVEs to commit acts of violence. Target selection by AVEs—whether premeditated or opportunistic—will probably remain focused on people or institutions seen as representing authority, capitalism, and oppression, including perceived racism or fascism. Although AVEs have sometimes acted collectively, we assess AVEs are not organized at the countrywide level.

- (U) In January 2021, FBI arrested a Florida-based AVE after he issued a “call to arms” for like-minded individuals to join him with firearms to violently confront others who might gather at a lawful protest at the Florida Capitol earlier that month. In October 2021, the AVE was sentenced to 44 months in federal prison for communicating a threat to kidnap or injure others.
- (U) In August 2020, an individual who expressed views on social media consistent with AVE ideology fatally shot a man during an event with individuals of opposing ideologies in Portland, Oregon. This incident was the first known lethal attack in the United States by an AVE in more than 20 years. The AVE was subsequently killed after drawing a firearm when law enforcement attempted to arrest him.
- (U) In July 2019, a probable AVE set fire to a vehicle and threw incendiary devices at a building near a detention facility linked to ICE operations in Tacoma, Washington. He then engaged responding law enforcement officers with an AR-style rifle and was killed during the encounter.

(U) SCVEs Pose Sporadic Threat of Violence Against Law Enforcement and Government Personnel

(U) We assess that sovereign citizen violent extremists (SCVEs) will continue to pose a sporadic threat of violence against law enforcement and government personnel on the basis of SCVEs’ perceived rights and belief in their immunity from government authority and laws. In furtherance of these beliefs, SCVEs have committed a wide variety of property and financial crimes that have often brought them into conflict with law enforcement, sometimes resulting in violence. Law enforcement officers will probably remain SCVEs’ most frequent targets, with violence most likely to occur during law enforcement encounters, including traffic stops.

- (U) On 3 July 2021, 11 individuals, believed to be members of an armed organization that espouses sovereign citizen ideology, engaged in an hours-long armed standoff with Massachusetts State Police near Wakefield that was streamed live by the group’s spokesperson on a social media platform. The incident occurred after an attempted traffic stop on a vehicle driven by group members and had the potential to escalate to violence. After the standoff, the individuals were charged with multiple firearms-related violations. Group members’ statements before, during, and after the standoff have been consistent with sovereign citizen extremist ideology.
- (U) In February 2018, a probable SCVE opened fire on local law enforcement officers who were trying to serve a warrant at the violent extremist’s residence in Locust Grove, Georgia, for failure to appear in court. After the SCVE killed one police officer and wounded two sheriff’s deputies, law enforcement officers shot and killed him.

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**(U) All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats****(U) Other DVEs Pose Threat of Violence Because of Political Grievances, Conspiracy Theories**

(U) We assess that DVEs who mobilize to commit violence in response to partisan grievances and who do not fall under other DVE threat categories will pose a heightened threat to individuals in the 2022 midterm election cycle because of their actual or perceived political affiliation. These DVEs might target candidates, government officials, other civilians, and institutions with violence to try to redress their perceived grievances or advance their agendas. Conspiracy theories related to the 2020 general election will probably continue to contribute to the radicalization of some DVEs with partisan grievances and potentially be reinforced by their view that the Capitol breach on 6 January 2021 was a success.

- (U) In December 2021, a DVE motivated by partisan grievances who is awaiting trial was arrested en route to Washington, DC, after telling law enforcement officers that he would “do whatever it takes” to kill government leaders on his “hit list.” The DVE was found to have a rifle, ammunition, loaded magazines, body armor, and medical kits.
- (U) In September 2021, authorities arrested a DVE motivated by partisan grievances for throwing a Molotov cocktail at the offices of a political party in Austin, Texas. The subject pleaded guilty to one count of arson and was sentenced to six years in prison.
- (U) In June 2017, a now-deceased DVE injured several members of Congress, staffers, and responding officers after opening fire at a charity baseball event in Alexandria, Virginia.

(U) Conspiracy theories related to the COVID-19 pandemic almost certainly contribute to the mobilization to violence of some DVEs who do not fall into the other threat categories. We assess that these DVEs pose an ongoing threat to government officials and critical infrastructure.

- (U) In March 2020, a DVE deliberately derailed a train that he was operating near the USNS Mercy hospital ship at the Port of Los Angeles to draw media attention to the ship's presence. The DVE told law enforcement that he believed that the ship had an “alternate purpose” related to COVID-19 or an unspecified US Government takeover and that he wanted to “wake people up.” In April 2022, he was sentenced to three years in prison after pleading guilty to committing a terrorist attack and other violence against railroad carriers and mass transportation systems.

(U) We assess that adherence to elements of the continuously evolving QAnon conspiracy theory—some of which are bolstered by the resonance of election fraud narratives—will contribute to the radicalization and mobilization to violence of a small number of DVEs, posing a threat to individuals and institutions that supporters of the conspiracy theory have prominently denounced. The participation of some self-identifying QAnon adherents in the breach of the US Capitol on 6 January 2021—who were arrested and charged with violent entry and disorderly conduct in a restricted building and obstruction of an official proceeding—underscores how some QAnon adherents can accept the legitimacy of violent action.

- (U) On 7 January 2021, a North Carolina-based, self-identified QAnon adherent was arrested by FBI in Washington, DC, and charged with interstate communication of threats after he brought firearms and ammunition into the city and threatened the Speaker of the House and DC Mayor. The DVE pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in federal prison.
- (U) On 8 January 2021, a probable DVE and self-identified QAnon adherent was arrested on charges of destroying government property after allegedly firing several rounds at a federal courthouse in Oregon. In November 2021, the DVE was sentenced to probation.

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(U) Some DVEs form uniquely personalized grievances that might also draw from established DVE movements and, on a limited basis, from other violent extremist ideologies, probably aided by the proliferation and accessibility of a wide range of DVE and other extremist content online, a trend we expect to continue in coming years.

- (U) On 21 June 2021, a now-deceased DVE conducted a shooting attack in Arvada, Colorado, killing two people. The preliminary investigation revealed that the alleged attacker's personalized ideology included a hatred of police stemming from perceptions of corruption among law enforcement agencies.
- (U) On 16 March 2021, a DVE with a personalized ideology related to his claimed sex and pornography addictions allegedly conducted shootings at spas near Atlanta, Georgia, killing eight people. The attacker was sentenced to life in prison for four murders to which he pleaded guilty and is awaiting trial on four counts of murder to which he pleaded not guilty.

(U) We assess that involuntary celibate violent extremists (IVEs) pose a persistent threat of violence against women, heterosexual couples, and others perceived as successful in sexual or romantic pursuits. IVEs motivated by grievances related to their belief that society unjustly denies them sexual or romantic attention have conducted three lethal attacks in the United States since 2014, mostly using firearms, that have resulted in 17 fatalities. The incel movement, which includes IVEs, has online participants in many Western countries, and at least four Canadian IVEs have conducted lone-actor attacks since 2016.

- (U) In July 2021, FBI arrested an IVE based on his alleged actions in planning an attack on women at a university in Ohio. The IVE allegedly wrote a manifesto describing his hatred of women and his desire to "slaughter" them. He was charged with illegal firearms possession and attempting to commit a hate crime and is awaiting trial.
- (U) In May 2020, a self-identified involuntary celibate shot and injured three people at an outdoor mall in Glendale, Arizona, before authorities arrested him. In March 2022, the IVE pleaded guilty to two counts of attempted first degree murder and two counts of assault with a deadly weapon.

(U) Abortion-Related Violent Extremism**(U) Abortion-Related Violent Extremists Might React to Ongoing Events**

(U) We assess that abortion-related violent extremist activity will probably increase in line with abortion-related legislative and legal debates, such as those surrounding the recent unauthorized disclosure of a draft opinion in the anticipated US Supreme Court ruling in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization. Historically, abortion-related violent extremists motivated by pro-life beliefs have committed acts of violence, including at least 10 murders and dozens of bombings and arsons, all targeting abortion providers and facilities. Abortion-related violent extremists motivated by pro-choice beliefs—although historically less violent than pro-life abortion-related violent extremists—will probably pose a threat to individuals or critical infrastructure and will most often likely target organizations or people expressing pro-life views.

- (U) On 31 December 2021, a fire destroyed an unoccupied reproductive health clinic in Knoxville, Tennessee. Local investigators determined that the event was an arson attack by unknown perpetrators.
- (U) In September 2021, an individual from Oklahoma was arrested for making online threats targeting Texas lawmakers associated with state-level abortion restrictions. The individual pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentencing.

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- (U) On 3 January 2020, a DVE with a history of expressing pro-life beliefs online threw an incendiary device at the front window of a reproductive healthcare facility in Newark, Delaware, starting a fire that damaged the front porch and window. The subject pleaded guilty in February 2021 and was sentenced to 26 months in federal prison in March 2022.

(U) Animal Rights and Environmental Violent Extremism**(U) Animal Rights and Environmental Violent Extremists Primarily Target Critical Infrastructure**

(U) We assess that violent extremists supporting animal rights and environmental causes will continue to disrupt the operation of critical infrastructure to try to exact an economic toll on the industries they target. Most environmental violent extremist activity in recent years has opposed oil and natural gas infrastructure projects, particularly those near perceived ecologically sensitive habitats or waterways, while animal rights violent extremists primarily oppose large-scale farming or animal agriculture.

- (U) In November 2020, two environmental violent extremists in Whatcom County, Washington, were arrested and charged with impeding the operation of a railroad signal system by using a "shunt" across the railroad tracks, which disrupts the electrical current on the tracks and can disable safety features, potentially causing derailments or other accidents. A claim of responsibility followed a similar incident in early 2020, stating that extremists had carried out the shunting with the goal of preventing the construction of an oil pipeline across British Columbia. Both defendants were found guilty and sentenced to one year and to six months in prison, respectively.

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