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STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security

14% of the Department's Net Costs support this Goal.

Terrorism is the most significant national security threat that faces our Nation. The Department's foremost focus is protecting the Homeland from future terrorist attacks. To ensure attainment of this goal, prevention is our highest priority. The Department has taken, and will continue to take assertive actions to prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur; investigate and prosecute those who commit or intend to commit terrorist acts; and strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter and respond to terrorist incidents. In order to have the information we need to keep our Nation safe, we are continuing to strengthen and expand our counterintelligence capabilities. The Department is hard at work to ensure that the people that intend to do us harm come to justice.

FY 2012 Outcome Goal: No terrorist acts committed by foreign nationals within U.S. borders
FY 2008 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

Background/Program Objectives: The FBI is committed to stopping terrorism at any stage, from thwarting those intending to conduct an act of terrorism to investigating the financiers of terrorist operations. All Counterterrorism (CT) investigations are managed at FBI Headquarters, thereby employing and enhancing a national perspective that focuses on the strategy of creating an inhospitable environment for terrorists.

As the law enforcement component with primary responsibility for the Nation's CT efforts, the FBI must be cognizant of all dimensions of the threats facing the Nation and address them with new and innovative investigative and operational strategies. The FBI must be able to effectively respond to the challenges posed by unconventional terrorist methods, such as the use of chemical, biological, radiological, explosive, and nuclear materials. When terrorist acts do occur, the FBI must rapidly identify, locate, and apprehend responsible parties. As part of its CT mission, the FBI will continue to combat terrorism by investigating those persons and countries that finance terrorist acts.

Under the leadership of Director Mueller, the FBI has moved aggressively to implement a comprehensive plan that has fundamentally transformed the FBI. Director Mueller has overhauled the FBI's CT operations, expanded its intelligence capabilities, modernized its business practices and technology, and improved coordination with its partners. The FBI is no longer focused solely on investigating terrorist crimes after they occur; it is dedicated to disrupting terrorist plots before they are executed.

The FBI has also established strong working relationships with other members of the Intelligence Community (IC). From the FBI Director's daily meetings with other IC executives, to regular exchange of personnel among agencies, to joint efforts in specific investigations and in the National Counterterrorism Center, the Terrorist Screening Center, and other multi-agency entities, the FBI and its partners in the IC are now integrated at virtually every level of operation.

Finally, to develop a comprehensive intelligence base, the FBI will employ its Model Counterterrorism Investigative Strategy focusing each terrorist case on intelligence, specifically on identification of terrorist training, fundraising, recruiting, logistical support, and pre-attack planning.

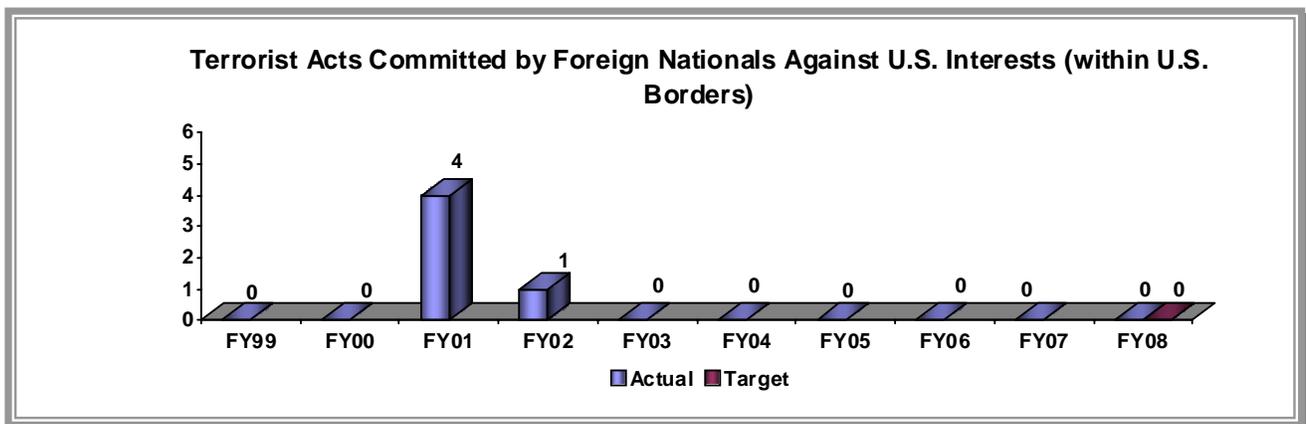
Performance Measure: Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals Against U.S. Interests (within U.S. Borders)

FY 2008 Target: 0

FY 2008 Actual: 0

Discussion of FY 2008 Results: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2008. One notable arrest of an international terrorism subject identified by the FBI occurred in Afghanistan on July 17, 2008. Ghazni Province Afghanistan National Police personnel discovered a Pakistani woman, later identified as FBI Boston subject Aafia Siddiqui, and a teenage boy loitering and acting suspicious in the vicinity of the Ghazni governor's compound in Afghanistan. Siddiqui was taken into custody for "loitering and acting suspicious." A search of her personal items revealed a purse containing numerous documents, to include the creation of explosives, chemical weapons use, targeting of U.S. military assets, excerpts from the Anarchist's Arsenal, and a one gigabyte thumb drive with additional related material. Siddiqui also had unknown chemical materials, later identified as sodium cyanide, sealed in containers in her purse. On July 18, 2008, Siddiqui had to be subdued after grabbing and firing an unattended weapon at U.S. personnel who came to meet with her in custody.

Siddiqui was subsequently identified in custodial interviews in Pakistan as an operative of al-Qa'ida. Siddiqui is now charged in a criminal complaint filed in the Southern District of New York with one count of attempting to kill U.S. officers and employees and one count of assaulting U.S. officers and employees. If convicted, Siddiqui faces a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison on each charge.



Data Definition: Terrorist acts, domestic or internationally-based, count separate incidents that involve the "unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85). For the purposes of this measure, the FBI defines a terrorist act as an attack against a single target (e.g., a building or physical structure, an aircraft, etc.). Acts against single targets are counted as separate acts, even if they are coordinated to have simultaneous impact. For example, each of the September 11, 2001 acts (North Tower of the World Trade Center (WTC), South Tower of the WTC, the Pentagon, and the Pennsylvania crash site) could have occurred independently of each other and still have been a significant terrorist act in and of themselves. The FBI uses the term terrorist incident to describe the overall concerted terrorist attack. A terrorist incident may consist of multiple terrorist acts. The September 11, 2001 attacks, therefore, are counted as four terrorist acts and one terrorist incident.

Data Collection and Storage: The reported numbers were compiled through the expert knowledge of FBI CT senior management at headquarters.

Data Validation and Verification: See above.

Data Limitations: The decision to count or discount an incident as a terrorist act, according to the above definition, is subject to change based upon the latest available intelligence information and the opinion of program managers. In addition, acts of terrorism, by their nature, are impossible to reduce to uniform, reliable measures. A single defined act of terrorism could range from a small-scale explosion that causes property damage to the use of a weapon of mass destruction that causes thousands of deaths and massive property damage and has a profound effect on national morale.

FY 2012 Outcome Goal: No catastrophic acts of domestic terrorisms

FY 2008 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

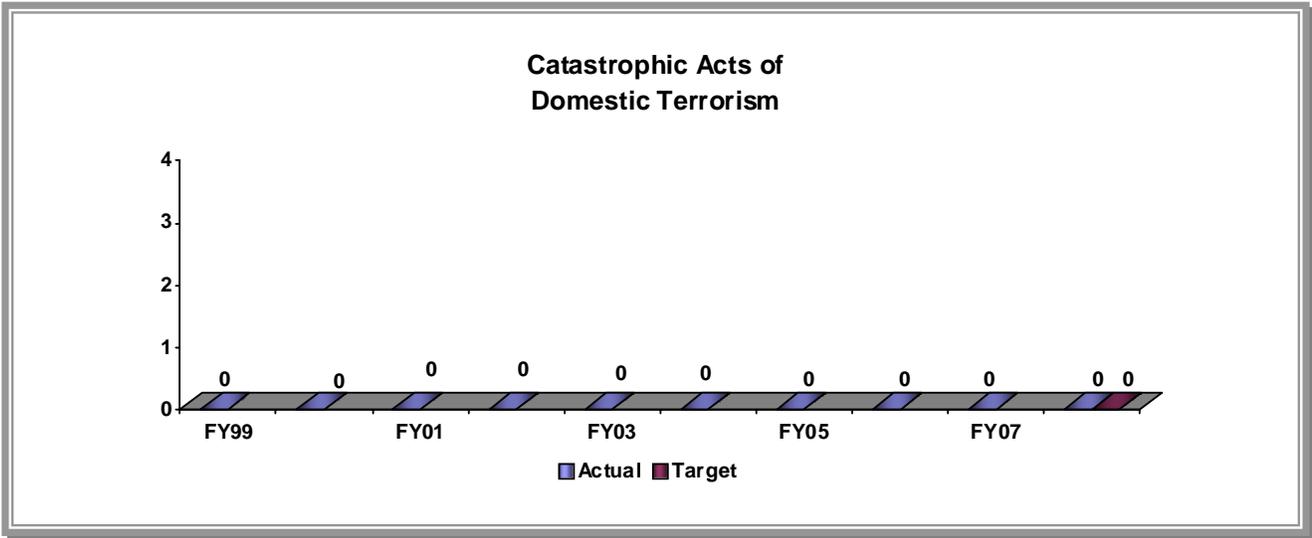
Performance Measure: Catastrophic Acts of Domestic Terrorism

FY 2008 Target: 0

FY 2008 Actual: 0

Discussion of FY 2008 Results: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2008. Notable cases that occurred during the past year:

- In June 2008, Edward Wahler, Kathy Wahler, Richard Turner and Lewis Hughes were indicted for mail fraud, bank fraud, aiding and abetting, and conspiracy. The subjects are extremist members of the sovereign citizen organization identified as the Patriot Network, which includes a group of individuals who conspire to file fictitious obligations with financial institutions and other creditors in an attempt to eliminate personal mortgages and other debts.
- In July 2008, Katherine Christianson, Aaron Ellringer, and Brian Rivera were arrested for the vandalism of the U.S. Forestry Service (USFS) facility in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. During the evening of July 20, 2000, over 500 research trees were destroyed and significant damage was caused to seven vehicles at a research station operated by the USFS Laboratory. The attack resulted in over \$1 million in damage, and set back research 10 to 15 years. The incident was claimed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF).
- In 2008, Briana Waters was sentenced to 72 months incarceration and \$6 million in restitution; Jennifer L. Kolar was sentenced to 60 months incarceration, \$7 million in restitution, and five years of supervised release; and Lacey Phillabaum was sentenced to 36 months incarceration, \$6 million in restitution, and three years of supervised release on various charges for their role in the May 21, 2001 arson of the University of Washington, Center for Urban Horticulture. The arson, committed by the subjects and members of the Animal Rights/Eco-Terrorism cell known as "The Family," resulted in \$3 million to \$5 million in damages. The group believed, mistakenly, that a researcher was genetically modifying poplar trees.



Data Definition: See above measure, “Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals against U.S. Interests (within U.S. Borders).” For the purposes of this performance measure, a catastrophic domestic terrorist act is defined as an act resulting in significant loss of life and/or significant property damage (e.g., the attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on April 19, 1995).

Data Collection and Storage, Validation and Verification, and Limitations: See measure above.