



NATIONAL
ABORTION
FEDERATION

2020 VIOLENCE AND DISRUPTION STATISTICS

Despite a global pandemic, abortion providers continued to experience an escalation in targeted violence and disruption in 2020. Abortion providers reported an increase in vandalism, assault and battery, death threats/threats of harm, stalking, and hoax devices/suspicious packages from 2019.

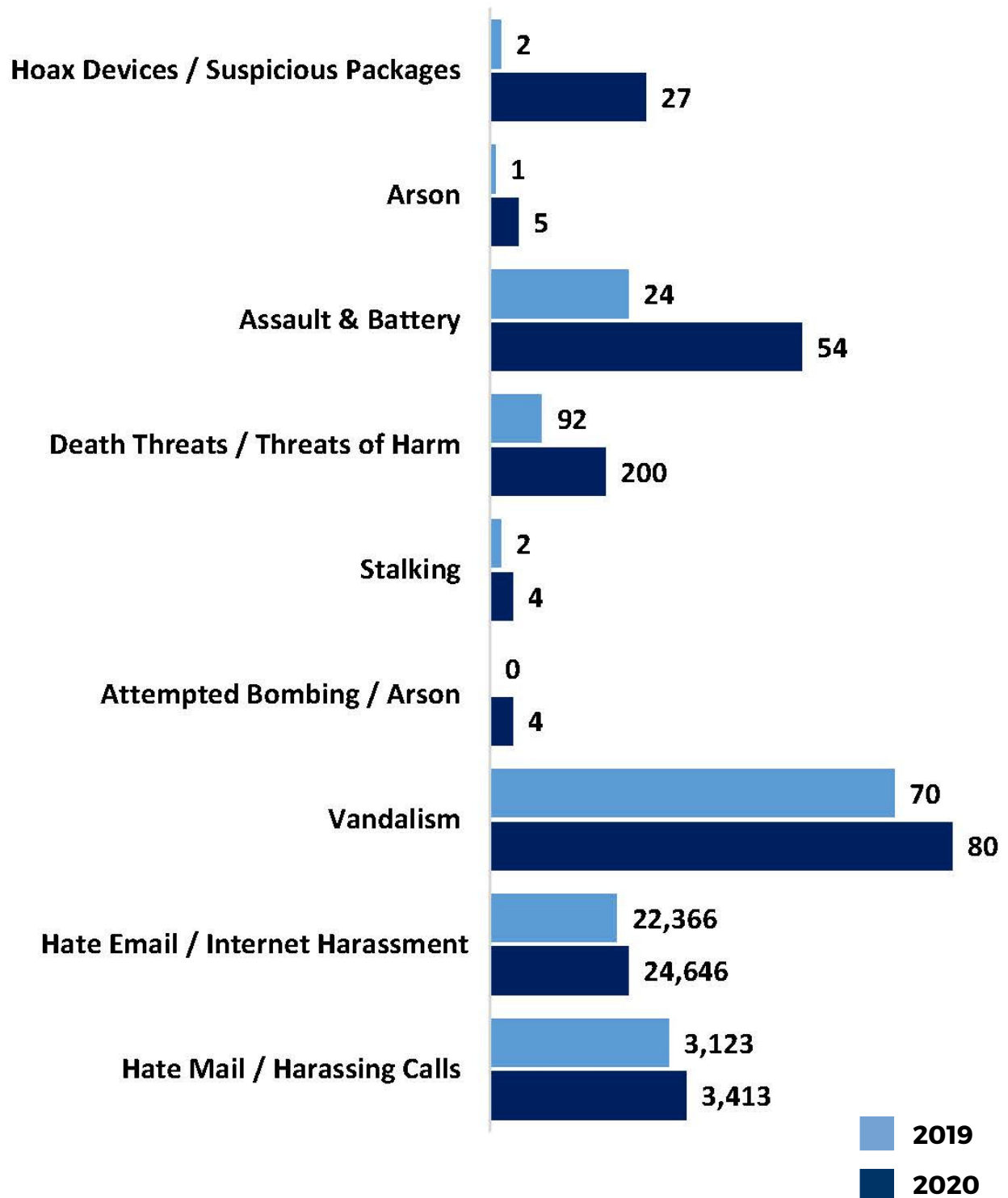
Throughout 2020, anti-abortion individuals and groups exploited the COVID-19 pandemic, racial justice uprisings, and 2020 elections as opportunities to harass abortion providers.

Anti-abortion protesters congregated outside abortion clinics despite stay-at-home orders and public health guidance to avoid group gatherings, and we observed an alarming trend of armed, white supremacist individuals meeting outside NAF member facilities and protesters co-opting the language of the movement for Black lives in their attempts to intimidate providers and patients.

Emboldened by the passage and enforcement of abortion restrictions in several states, anti-abortion individuals and groups continued to harass abortion providers this year. A January 2020 unclassified report from the FBI outlined an ongoing increase in anti-abortion threats, disruption, and violence, stating, "The FBI assesses the increase in abortion-related violent extremist threats and criminal activity, including violations of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act, against targets including reproductive healthcare facilities (RHCFs) likely is driven in part by the recent rise in state legislative activities related to abortion services and access."

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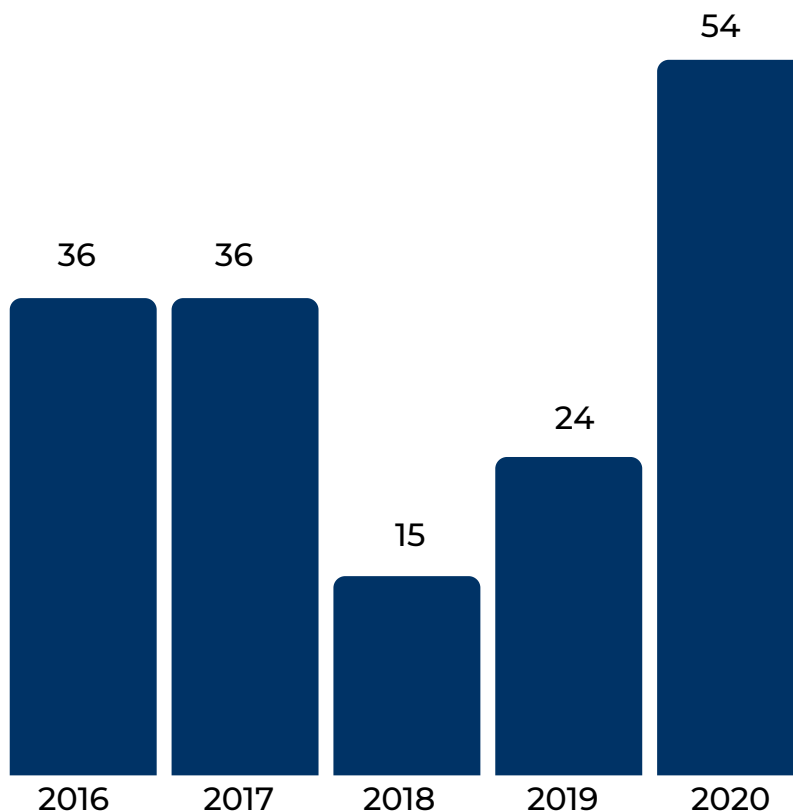
2020 INCREASES



ASSAULT & BATTERY

REPORTS OF
ASSAULT & BATTERY
INCREASED 125%
FROM 2019

NAF members reported an increase in assault and battery outside of clinics, with the majority of incidents involving anti-abortion protesters having altercations with clinic escorts, patient companions, and patients. We received reports of anti-abortion individuals shoving, pushing, tripping, and spitting on clinic escorts, staff, and others outside of clinics. These reports were particularly disturbing given the public health concerns around COVID-19 and the guidance to practice social distancing.



INTERNET HARASSMENT & DEATH THREATS

Internet harassment, hate mail and harassing phone calls, and death threats all rose once again this year. During the pandemic, some anti-abortion individuals and groups encouraged their followers who were staying at home to target abortion care providers online.

Providers reported:

3,413 targeted incidents of hate mail and harassing phone calls, rising from 3,123 in 2019.

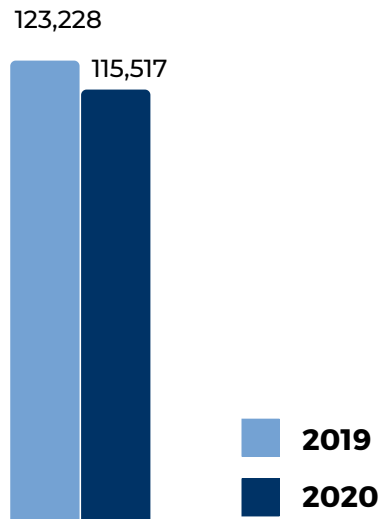
Abortion care providers continued to receive focused threats through phone calls and text messages as well as postal mail and flyers sent to health care facilities and the homes of clinic staff. This hate speech often escalates and turns into death threats and threats of harm.

In 2020, abortion providers reported an increase in death threats and threats of harm, rising from 92 in 2019 to 200 in 2020.

PROTESTS AMID A PANDEMIC

Although reports of picketing were slightly lower in 2020, this is likely due to a decrease in anti-abortion protester activity in some locations at the very beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, after the onset of the pandemic, anti-abortion individuals and groups went back to targeting clinics and we received anecdotal accounts of increased threats and disruptions at member clinics specifically linked to COVID-19, with anti-abortion protesters threatening to sneeze and cough on patients and surrounding patients' cars as they waited to enter clinic buildings. Many anti-abortion protesters were unmasked and defied stay-at-home orders and restrictions on gatherings:

- In March 2020, four men were charged—and three of them arrested—while protesting outside a clinic in Greensboro, NC, even though there was a local stay-at-home order in place. The following week, eight people were arrested for violating North Carolina's stay-at-home order by participating in a protest of approximately 50 people outside an abortion clinic in Charlotte.
- The first citation for violating San Francisco's COVID-19 stay-at-home order was issued to an anti-abortion protester outside a clinic.
- In Michigan, the Governor issued a stay-at-home order that prohibited



public and private gatherings but did not apply to churches and other houses of worship. Anti-abortion protesters exploited this and gathered in large groups outside Detroit clinics during the pandemic claiming that they were having a religious gathering.

- More than 700 anti-abortion individuals held a march in Charlotte, NC, in November with no social distancing and few people wearing masks during a record-breaking spike in COVID-19 cases.

NAF members also reported an escalation in aggressive behavior from protesters during 2020 so although there was a slight decrease in picketing, the activities were often more intense and disruptive.

METHODOLOGY

NAF has been tracking incidents of violence and disruption against reproductive health care providers since 1977. NAF asks our member facilities and allied organizations to submit monthly reports on the anti-abortion incidents that they experience. We conduct telephone and email follow up to our member clinics to acquire completed reports and to gather additional information about reported incidents as needed. If we are not able to validate an incident, it is not included in our statistics, which suggests that actual incidents are higher than reported. In the 2020 statistics, we suspect underreporting in picketing, blockades, obstructions, robbery, stalking, suspicious packages, trespass, and vandalism.

NAF continues to work with an outside security firm to monitor threats, track scheduled anti-abortion events, and develop comprehensive profiles of anti-abortion extremists. NAF collects and compiles this data to detect patterns in anti-abortion criminal activities and appropriately report these trends to law enforcement.

Numbers prior to 2013 represent the United States and Canada only. Numbers from 2013-2020 represent the United States, Canada, and Colombia.

ABOUT NAF

The National Abortion Federation (NAF) is the professional association of abortion providers in North America. We represent all types of abortion providers. Our members include private and non-profit clinics, Planned Parenthood affiliates, women's health centers, physicians' offices, and hospitals who together care for more than half the women who choose abortion in the U.S. and Canada each year. Our members also include public hospitals and both public and private clinics in Mexico City and private clinics in Colombia.



www.prochoice.org

naf NATIONAL ABORTION FEDERATION	NAF VIOLENCE AND DISRUPTION STATISTICS (2010 - 2020)											
	INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE & DISRUPTION AGAINST ABORTION PROVIDERS											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Totals 2010-2020
Violence												
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Bombing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	0	1	5	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	20
Attempted Bombing / Arson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8
Invasion	0	0	0	8	1	6	7	11	8	19	7	67
Vandalism	22	27	12	5	12	67	109	92	125	70	80	621
Trespassing ¹	45	69	47	264	78	118	247	823	1,135	1,507	1,265	5,598
Butyric Acid Attacks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anthrax / Bioterrorism Threats	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Assault & Battery	4	3	7	0	1	6	36	36	15	24	54	186
Death Threats / Threats of Harm ²	2	2	6	2	1	94	33	62	57	92	200	551
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary ³	13	8	5	0	1	9	66	34	13	9	8	166
Stalking ⁴	7	1	6	20	4	9	22	21	14	2	4	110
Totals	95	114	88	299	99	325	521	1,081	1,369	1,724	1,627	7,342
Disruption												
Hate Mail / Harassing Calls	404	365	452	420	367	373	869	1,156	1,388	3,123	3,413	12,330
Hate Email / Internet Harassment ⁵	44	17	41	88	91	25,839	42,726	15,773	21,252	22,366	24,646	152,883
Hoax Devices / Suspicious Packages ⁶	8	2	7	2	9	35	29	30	4	2	27	155
Bomb Threats	12	1	1	4	1	4	9	8	3	8	5	56
Picketing ⁷	6,347	4,780	5,706	5,574	5,402	21,715	61,562	78,114	99,409	123,228	115,517	527,354
Obstruction ⁸			79	396	251	242	580	1,704	3,038	3,387	2,712	12,389
Totals	6,815	5,165	6,286	6,484	6,121	48,208	105,775	96,785	125,094	152,114	146,320	705,167
Clinic Blockades												
Number of Incidents	1	5	6	3	23	45	51	104	43	9	2	292
Number of Arrests ⁹	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	10	2	0	18	36

¹ Tabulation of trespassing began in 1999.

² Death Threats, as of 2015, include any reported or discovered "Threats of Harm."

³ This category includes incidents of Burglary, Robbery, and Theft that occurred at a reproductive health facility.

⁴ Stalking is defined as the persistent following, threatening, and harassing of an abortion provider, staff member, or patient away from the clinic.

Tabulation of stalking incidents began in 1993.


⁵ Tabulation of email harassment began in 2002. As of mid-November 2015, enhanced technology allowed for an increased ability to document internet harassment.

⁶ Tabulation of hoax devices began in 2002.

⁷ NAF changed its method of collecting picketing data in 2012. Obstruction was separated into its own category.

⁸ Tabulation of obstructions began in 2012. Obstruction is defined as the act of causing a delay or an attempt to cause a delay in the conduct of business or prevent persons from entering or exiting an area. This would apply to violations of the FACE Act.

⁹ The "number of arrests" represents the total number of arrests, not the total number of persons arrested. Many individuals were arrested multiple times

	NAF VIOLENCE AND DISRUPTION STATISTICS (Summary by Decade) INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE & DISRUPTION AGAINST ABORTION PROVIDERS					
	1977 to 89	1990 to 99	2000 to 09	2010 to 19	2020	Totals
Violence						
Murder	0	7	1	3	0	11
Attempted Murder	0	16	1	9	0	26
Bombing	25	15	1	1	0	42
Arson	64	96	14	15	5	194
Attempted Bombing / Arson	37	39	20	4	4	104
Invasion	247	117	25	60	7	456
Vandalism	244	575	570	541	80	2,010
Trespassing ¹		193	1,864	4,333	1,265	7,655
Butyric Acid Attacks	0	100	0	0	0	100
Anthrax / Bioterrorism Threats	0	47	614	2	0	663
Assault & Battery	58	53	71	132	54	368
Death Threats / Threats of Harm ²	70	247	88	351	200	956
Kidnapping	2	1	1	0	0	4
Burglary ³	20	35	98	158	8	319
Stalking ⁴		404	110	106	4	624
Totals	767	1,945	3,478	5,715	1,627	13,532
Disruption						
Hate Mail / Harassing Calls	192	6,327	6,210	8,917	3,413	25,059
Hate Email / Internet Harassment ⁵			345	128,237	24,646	153,228
Hoax Devices / Suspicious Packages ⁶			160	128	27	315
Bomb Threats	237	245	129	51	5	667
Picketing ⁷	847	29,937	110,600	411,837	115,517	668,738
Obstruction ⁸				9,677	2,712	12,389
Totals	1,276	36,509	117,444	558,847	146,320	860,396
Clinic Blockades						
Number of Incidents	385	289	87	290	2	1,051
Number of Arrests ⁹	24,380	9,447	4	18	18	33,849

¹ Tabulation of trespassing began in 1999.

² Death Threats, as of 2015, include any reported or discovered "Threats of Harm."

³ This category includes incidents of Burglary, Robbery, and Theft that occurred at a reproductive health facility.

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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

May 2021

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I. Overview of Reporting Requirement

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (the Act) requires the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), to jointly produce a report containing a strategic intelligence assessment and data on domestic terrorism (DT).¹ The Act requires the report to contain a strategic intelligence assessment, a discussion of activities, certain data on DT matters, and recommendations.

II. Executive Summary

Preventing terrorist attacks remains a top priority for both the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The threat posed by international and domestic threat actors has evolved significantly since 9/11. The greatest terrorism threat to the Homeland we face today is posed by lone offenders,² often radicalized online, who look to attack soft targets with easily accessible weapons. Many of these violent extremists are motivated and inspired by a mix of socio-political goals 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 our investigations.

III. Introduction

The FBI and DHS are both charged with preventing terrorist attacks in the United States, including those conducted by Domestic Violent Extremists (DVEs).³ This goal drives the FBI's mission to proactively lead law enforcement and domestic intelligence efforts to defeat terrorist attacks against US citizens and US interests through an integrated strategy to detect, penetrate,

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

² The FBI and DHS defines 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.

³ The FBI and DHS define a Domestic Violent Extremist (DVE) 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. The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute extremism, and may be constitutionally protected.

disrupt, and dismantle criminal DT plots, and the FBI and DHS missions to provide strategic analysis of the DVE landscape.

DT for the FBI's purposes is referenced in US Code at 18 U.S.C. § 2331(5), and is defined 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.

In comparison, international terrorism (IT) for the FBI's purposes is referenced in U.S. Code at 18 U.S.C. § 2331(1), and is defined as activities:

- Involving violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed with the jurisdiction 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 outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.⁴

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

⁴ In certain instances, a DVE's conduct may eventually lead to the DVE engaging in international terrorism, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2331(1).

- 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 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.

In our discussion of DT threats, we use the words “violent extremism” to define DT threats because mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics may not constitute violent extremism, and may be constitutionally protected. Under FBI policy and federal law, no investigative activity may be based solely on First Amendment activity, or the apparent or actual race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity of the individual or group. The FBI does not investigate, collect, or maintain information on US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the First Amendment.

While the majority of DVEs fall into one threat category, some draw upon or are inspired by ideological themes found in other threat categories, as depicted in the following graphic.



RACIALLY OR ETHNICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENT EXTREMISTS

DVEs with ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others, including a given population group.



ANIMAL RIGHTS/ ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLENT EXTREMISTS

DVEs seeking to end or mitigate perceived cruelty, harm, or exploitation of animals or perceived exploitation or destruction of natural resources and the environment.



ABORTION-RELATED VIOLENT EXTREMISTS

DVEs with ideological agendas in support of pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.



ANTI-GOVERNMENT/ANTI-AUTHORITY VIOLENT EXTREMISTS

DVEs with ideological agendas derived from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies; or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.

MILITIA VIOLENT EXTREMISTS:

DVEs who take overt steps to violently resist or facilitate the overthrow of the US Government in support of their belief that the US Government is purposely exceeding its Constitutional authority and is trying to establish a totalitarian regime; oppose many federal and state laws and regulations, particularly those related to firearms ownership.

ANARCHIST VIOLENT EXTREMISTS:

DVEs who oppose all forms of capitalism, corporate globalization, and governing institutions, which are perceived as harmful to society.

SOVEREIGN CITIZEN VIOLENT EXTREMISTS:

DVEs who believe they are immune from government authority and laws.



ALL OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORISM THREATS

DVEs with ideological agendas that are not otherwise defined under one of the other domestic terrorism threat categories, including a combination of personal grievances and beliefs with potential bias related to religion, gender, or sexual orientation.

IV. Strategic Intelligence Assessment

The Act calls for a strategic intelligence assessment of DT in the United States during 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Since 2017, while the FBI successfully investigated and disrupted DVE activities, plots, and threats, and the FBI and DHS continued to provide strategic warnings and analysis of the heightened DVE threat, DVE lone offenders acting independently and without direction from specific groups have been the primary actor in DT lethal attacks. The FBI and DHS assessed lone offenders 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 crime⁵ statutes.

Strategic Intelligence Assessment for 2017

In 2017, DVEs remained a persistent source of violence, with Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremists (RMVEs)⁶ advocating for the superiority of the white race and Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremists (AGAAVEs) – primarily Anarchist Violent Extremists (AVEs),⁷ Militia Violent Extremists (MVEs),⁸ and Sovereign Citizen Violent Extremists (SCVEs)⁹ – presenting the greatest threats of violence. RMVEs were the primary sources of lethal and significant violence, with lone offenders conducting lethal attacks against targets of opportunity, using non-complex tactics and accessible weapons. The FBI and DHS assessed broad drivers of domestic violent extremism, including perceptions of or responses to government activity, and social, political, and economic conditions, continued to feed a consistent level of domestic violent extremism, although trends within individual extremist movements remained dynamic.

DVE violence in 2017 consisted primarily of attacks or threatening behavior against accessible targets or individuals, using weapons acquired with relative ease, including firearms and bladed weapons, or unsophisticated tactics such as physical assaults. Law enforcement and racial minorities were the prevalent DVE targets in 2017, with race providing a principal focus for RMVEs espousing the superiority of the white race, and law enforcement and government continuing to represent key targets of interest for AGAAVEs, specifically MVEs and SCVEs. Numerous violent encounters also took place between perceived ideological opponents.

⁵ A hate crime is 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/ancestry, national origin gender, gender identity, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, and was committed against persons, property, or society.

⁶ As defined by the FBI and DHS, racially or ethnically motivated violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others or a given population group. RMVEs purport to use both political and religious justifications to support their racially- or ethnically-based ideological objectives and criminal activities.

⁷ As defined by the FBI and DHS, anarchist violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of an anti-government or anti-authority violent extremist ideology that considers capitalism and centralized government to be unnecessary and oppressive.

⁸ As defined by the FBI and DHS, militia violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of an anti-government or anti-authority violent extremist ideology in response to perceived abuses of power by the government, especially in regard to suspected infringements on gun rights; excessive use of force by law enforcement; or bureaucratic incompetence in attending to critical tasks.

⁹ As defined by the FBI and DHS, sovereign citizen violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of anti-government or anti-authority violent extremist ideological agendas by those who identify as sovereign citizens. Sovereign citizens are US citizens who claim to have special knowledge or heritage that renders them immune from government authority and laws.

Abortion-Related Violent Extremists¹⁰ and Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremists¹¹ also remained sources of harm or economic damage through criminal acts of destruction, sabotage, or arson.

In 2017, DVEs conducted five lethal attacks using bladed weapons, firearms, and a vehicular ramming that resulted in the deaths of eight individuals. Of those lethal incidents, RMVEs were responsible for four attacks resulting in seven deaths, and MVEs, a subset of the AGAAVE threat category, conducted one attack resulting in one death. Of the four attacks conducted by RMVEs, RMVEs espousing the superiority of the white race conducted two attacks resulting in two deaths, and RMVEs who used racism or injustice in American society to justify their use of violence conducted the other two attacks resulting in five deaths.

Both the FBI and DHS continued to work with state and local law enforcement partners in matters related to domestic violent extremism, including through provision of strategic analysis of the threat, and enhanced both independent and joint collaborative reporting, collection, and targeting efforts via human source and technical means.

Strategic Intelligence Assessment for 2018

In 2018, the FBI and DHS assessed DVEs posed a persistent and evolving threat of violence, with RMVEs advocating for the superiority of the white race and AGAAVEs, specifically SCVEs, engaging in lethal attacks. Abortion-Related Violent Extremists, Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremists, and Puerto Rican National Violent Extremists,¹² which is a subset of the AGAAVE threat category, also caused harm and economic damage through criminal acts of property destruction and arson. The six fatal DVE attacks in 2018 underscored how DVEs acting as lone offenders continued to advance their extremist ideologies by engaging in lethal attacks and acts of violence against targets of opportunity, using rudimentary tactics and readily accessible weapons. DVEs were primarily enabled by their use of the Internet, including social media platforms, which has increasingly enabled individuals to radicalize online and engage other DVEs without having to join organized groups.

In 2018, DVE lone offenders conducted six lethal attacks using bladed weapons, firearms, and violent assaults that resulted in the deaths of 17 individuals. Of those lethal incidents, RMVEs advocating for the superiority of the white race were responsible for five attacks resulting in 16

¹⁰ As defined by the FBI and DHS, abortion-related violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas relating to abortion, including individuals who advocate for violence in support of either pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.

¹¹ As defined by the FBI and DHS, animal rights/environmental violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological 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.

¹² As defined by the FBI, Puerto Rican national violent extremism encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of anti-government or anti-authority violent extremist ideological agendas by those seeking independence for Puerto Rico by destabilizing the relationship between the US Government and the Government of Puerto Rico – which they view as a proxy of the United States. The DHS does not utilize a separate definition for this activity.

deaths, and an SCVE, a subset of the AGAAVE threat category, was responsible for one attack resulting in one death.

MVEs, a subset of the AGAAVE threat category, continued to espouse violent rhetoric, often lacking intent or credibility, to engage in violence against Muslims, political activists, and protestors to protect their vision of public safety, such as border-related issues. In addition to the previously mentioned 2018 lethal attack conducted by an SCVE in response to law enforcement actions, SCVEs also engaged in non-lethal criminal activity in response to law enforcement actions and criminal activity motivated by perceptions that the US Government is illegitimate, including identity and financial fraud, property theft, and attempts to institute sovereign citizen “common law.” AVEs, another subset of the AGAAVE threat category, conducted criminal acts and may have used improvised incendiary devices to target law enforcement and others during confrontations.

An expansive set of factors, including responses to government activity, in addition to social, economic, and political conditions, was assessed to very likely contribute to inspire DVE radicalization, target selection, and mobilization in violation of federal law. As DVE attacks, plot disruptions, and other criminal acts reflected persistent aspirations for large-scale or mass-casualty acts of violence by lone offenders, the FBI continued to work with state and local law enforcement partners to sustain and enhance collaborative efforts to mitigate the DVE threat. Both the FBI and DHS continued efforts to publish joint analytic products to our shared stakeholders in this field.

Strategic Intelligence Assessment for 2019

In 2019, the FBI and DHS assessed RMVEs, primarily those advocating for the superiority of the white race, likely would continue to be the most lethal DVE threat to the Homeland. Our agencies had high confidence in this assessment based on the demonstrated capability of RMVEs in 2019 to select weapons and targets to conduct attacks, and the effectiveness of online RMVE messaging calling for increased violence. Additionally, other DVEs likely would continue to engage in non-lethal violence and other criminal activity, and DVE reactions to socio-political events and conditions could increase attacks. The year 2019 represented the most lethal year for DVE attacks since 1995, with five separate DVE attacks resulting in 32 deaths, 24 of which occurred during attacks conducted by RMVEs advocating for the superiority of the white race.

Themes like “gamification” and “accelerationism” partly inspired some of the attacks in 2019 and likely will continue to inspire future plots. Gamification is a term where fatality counts in attacks are referred to as “scores,” as the actor desires to accomplish “achievements” or high kill counts.¹³ Messaging from RMVEs espousing the superiority of the white race has furthered this narrative by framing previous attacks as resulting in a “score.” Additionally, widely disseminated propaganda on online forums and encrypted chat applications that espouse similar themes regarding kill counts could inspire future attackers to mobilize faster or attempt increasingly lethal and more sophisticated attacks. These online forums and chat applications also reference accelerationism, a belief amongst some neo-Nazi and/or fascist RMVEs that the current system

¹³ Gamification includes the notion of recording an attack from the attacker’s perspective, similar to a first-person shooter video game.

is irreparable, without apparent political solutions, and hence violent action is needed to precipitate societal collapse to start a race war.

Other DVE criminal activity, such as vandalism and threats of violence, as a perceived means of achieving social and political goals likely would continue to impact public safety and critical infrastructure in 2020. In 2019, non-lethal DVE criminal activity was similar to what had been observed in previous years. The activity was motivated by traditional drivers and targets, including changes to abortion or environmental laws. However, changes to the political environment could result in an increase in the frequency of criminal activity or could inspire some DVEs to attempt to engage in lethal activity.

Both the FBI and DHS assessed DVEs likely would continue to focus on attacking soft targets and use gamification to encourage higher fatality attacks. The propagation of accelerationism almost certainly would perpetuate the threat from RMVEs who espouse the superiority of the white race. Political disagreements within the United States could present opportunities for DVEs to engage in violence against individuals perceived to have opposing ideologies, prominent political or public figures, or members of the media covering these events.

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, state, local, and tribal 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.

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

Opening: The FBI opens a full investigation¹⁴ 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 investigation¹⁵ on the basis of any “allegation or information” indicative of possible criminal activity or threats to the national security.¹⁶ 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 Department of Justice (DOJ), unless it involves a sensitive investigative matter (SIM).¹⁷

For a national security full investigation of a US person, Headquarters must notify the DOJ/National Security Division within 30 days. 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 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 file reviews of full investigations every 90 days. Some of the investigative methods the FBI is

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

authorized to use differ between DT and IT investigations. For example, a full investigation of a DT matter may conduct electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, but a full investigation of an IT matter may conduct electronic surveillance pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended. Additionally, investigations of DT 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 Letter¹⁸ to compel such records. 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 leads set 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.

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

¹⁸ 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.

	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 If a Domestic Terrorism (DT) matter, Field Office (FO) Chief Division Counsel (CDC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervisory Special Agent 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, and in that case, HQ must notify and provide an explanation to 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, and in that case, HQ must notify and provide an explanation to 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	Supervisory Special Agent	Supervisory Special Agent
Approval to Close: SIM	Supervisory Special Agent, with SAC approval	Supervisory Special Agent, 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 cascade those threat issues and the national threat strategies for the NTPs to the FBI enterprise. Field Offices then use the TRP process to prioritize threat issues for their specific areas of responsibility (AORs) and create threat strategies to mitigate threats. 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.

The TRP process is consensus-based and includes applicable US Attorney's Office(s) and stakeholders 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 their 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; 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, the 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. Using the Homeland Security Intelligence Priorities Framework as a foundation, the HSIC prioritizes threats within multiple mission areas. The process is informed by DHS' 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 drive analytic production through the program of analysis process and informs intelligence resource allocation through Intelligence Guidance in the Secretary's Resource Planning Guidance – DHS' Planning, Programming, Budgeting & Execution (PPBE) process.

During the planning phase of the intelligence cycle, both the FBI and DHS consider the National Intelligence Priorities Framework, which documents the Intelligence Community's priorities; and 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.

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),¹⁹ 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. DHS finished intelligence products that involve US persons, Constitutionally-protected activity, and matters with significant oversight equities also undergo a process of legal and intelligence oversight.

Finally, intelligence analysis is disseminated in either a written intelligence product or a verbal briefing during the production phase. Intelligence analysis customers include FBI leadership, policymakers, military leaders, other government officials, private sector partners, and operational counterparts who then make decisions based on the information. DHS finished intelligence products are disseminated to customers through various information portals; on the unclassified networks, the Homeland Security Information Network-Intelligence is the primary means for disseminating both DHS raw and finished intelligence reporting.

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, state, local, and tribal agency partners, foreign government counterparts, and private sector stakeholders. 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.

¹⁹ An Intelligence Information Report (IIR) is the FBI's primary document used to share raw, non-compartmented FBI intelligence information.

The FBI works closely with our federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement partners to investigate and disrupt both DT and IT. The front line of the counterterrorism mission in the United States is the FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs). The FBI maintains about 200 JTTFs nationwide across all 56 FBI Field Offices and in many of our satellite Resident Agencies, with the participation of over 50 federal and over 500 state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies. These relationships are critical to effective information sharing and the leveraging of local expertise and experience in FBI investigations.

The FBI, in coordination with the DHS and/or the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), produces Joint Intelligence Bulletins (JIBs) that communicate updated threat information and assessments to our federal, state, local, and tribal partners at the Unclassified // Law Enforcement Sensitive level. 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.

As previously discussed, legal review is required for FBI intelligence products related to a potential SIM or other sensitive information, to include information related to DT. This would include raw reporting, such as IIRs.

As mentioned above, DHS products within the DT and IT spaces are shared with Homeland Security stakeholders, including the National Network of Fusion Centers, private sector security officials, and other customers operating at primarily the Unclassified level, 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. Currently, the US Government broadly divides the DT threat among the following threat categories:

- **Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism:** This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others or a given population group. RMVEs purport to use both political and religious justifications to support their racially- or ethnically-based ideological objectives and criminal activities.
- **Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism:** This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas, derived 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 includes the subcategories of SCVEs, MVEs, AVEs, and Puerto Rican National Violent Extremists.

- **Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism:** This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological 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.
- **Abortion-Related Violent Extremism:** This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas relating to abortion, including individuals who advocate for violence in support of either pro-life or pro-choice beliefs.
- **All Other Domestic Terrorism Threats:** This category encompasses threats involving the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas which are not otherwise defined under or primarily motivated by one of the other DT threat categories. Such agendas could flow from, but are not limited to, a combination of personal grievances and beliefs, 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.

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. When these principles are applied, they demonstrate respect for civil liberties and privacy as well as adherence to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The *AGG-Dom* authorizes all lawful investigative methods in the conduct of a full investigation. Considering the effect on the privacy and civil liberties of individuals and the potential to cause harm to, or otherwise damage the reputation of individuals, some of these investigative methods are more intrusive than others. The least intrusive method is to be used, based upon the circumstances of the investigation, but the FBI must not hesitate to 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.

By emphasizing the use of the least intrusive means to obtain intelligence 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. This principle is not intended to discourage FBI employees from seeking relevant and necessary intelligence, information, or evidence, but rather is intended to encourage FBI employees to choose the least intrusive method, that is still reasonable based upon the circumstances of the investigation, from the available options to obtain the intelligence, information, or evidence.

As a matter of FBI policy, law enforcement activities within the scope of DT investigations are particularly subject to heightened internal legal review and supervisory approvals to ensure Constitutional rights, privacy, and civil liberties are protected at each juncture. DT investigations receive more scrutiny through such legal reviews due to the greater likelihood these investigations may need to navigate First Amendment-protected activities. There are no other differences in how the FBI complies with policy, civil rights, and civil liberties policies and protections relating to DT or IT.

The 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. Countering domestic violent extremism is vital to preserving civil rights and civil liberties and can be accomplished while protecting the rights of all persons and communities. Consistent with the DHS mission to secure the nation from threats, the DHS recognizes the mission only succeeds if the Department respects and protects the values of the nation. Since its inception, the DHS has prioritized civil rights, civil liberties, and individual privacy protections in its efforts. These rights must be rigorously guarded.

In confronting the threat of domestic violent extremism, the DHS must take care to avoid stigmatizing populations and infringing on Constitutional rights. To that end, the DHS does not profile, target, or discriminate against any individual for exercising their First Amendment rights. The DHS' prevention, intelligence, and law enforcement work is never based solely on First Amendment-protected activity. DHS policy also prohibits the consideration of race or ethnicity in our intelligence, investigation, screening, and law enforcement activities in all but the most exceptional instances. Further, how the DHS identifies and detects DT requires faithful adherence to fair information practice principles and privacy-focused Departmental policies. The 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. The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the DHS Privacy Office are involved in every aspect of our counterterrorism and prevention missions. These offices continue to help oversee and train DHS law enforcement and intelligence personnel on how to respect the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of all people and communities.

The NCTC ensures its analytic work in support of the FBI and DHS as the lead domestic counterterrorism agencies is fully consistent with the NCTC's statutory authorities and undertaken in accordance with Attorney General-approved guidelines for the protection of US person information, in consultation with agency legal counsel and privacy and civil liberties officers. The NCTC's domestic counterterrorism support to the FBI and DHS focuses on trends, threats, and actors who have committed or attempted to commit crimes determined by these partners to come within the pertinent definition of DT, following the same spectrum of threats as FBI and DHS partners. Analysts work closely with the NCTC's Legal and Civil Liberties and Privacy officers to ensure appropriate scoping of analysis and all DT-related products undergo legal review prior to publication. NCTC officers who support the FBI and DHS in the DT mission space receive specialized training to conduct their mission while adhering to the Constitution, other applicable laws, Executive Order 12333, and ODNI Attorney General-approved guidelines, and must be designated by a supervisor to work on DT-related projects. The

NCTC is not authorized to and does not collect, access, obtain, or maintain information concerning US persons solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the First Amendment or the lawful exercise of other Constitutional rights.

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, state, local, tribal, and territorial 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 initiative, which endeavors to build and develop stronger partnerships between law enforcement and across all levels of government, in an effort to prevent acts of terrorism and targeted violence.

The FBI, in coordination with the DHS and/or the NCTC, produces JIBs that communicate updated threat information and assessments to our federal, state, local, and tribal partners at the Unclassified // Law Enforcement Sensitive level. 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. In 2019, the FBI produced approximately 15 DT-related JIBs, which highlighted the DVE threat, including RMVE and AGAAVE threats.

In 2019, the FBI, the DHS, and the NCTC jointly produced the booklet, *Homegrown Violent Extremist Mobilization Indicators*, which contains a broad list of behavioral indicators that might demonstrate an individual's likelihood of engaging in terrorist activity.²⁰ The booklet was published to help law enforcement partners and the public at large recognize potentially dangerous behaviors to identify terrorists before they conduct deadly attacks. It is important to note some behavioral indicators may have a lawful or Constitutionally-protected explanation, and 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 suspicious activity reports and other terrorism-related information by federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies, local and state fusion centers, and the Department of

²⁰ The 2019 edition served as an update to a prior version published in 2017, and it was published on the ODNI's public website.

Defense. Currently, eGuardian is used by agencies in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, including 78 state-level fusion centers and the JTTFs.

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 in 2019, more than 240 students completed the course.

The DHS' National Threat Evaluation and Reporting Program (NTER), established in 2019, serves as a joint collaborative effort by the DHS and federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial partners that builds on the success of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting 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, evaluating, and reporting, and sharing tips and leads related to those threats. 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 state, local, tribal, and territorial partners to identify and assess risk and warning signs, and manage potential threats of future, targeted violence regardless of motive.

VI. FBI Data on Domestic Terrorism

The Act calls for the following data and information for the period 1 January 2009 to 20 December 2019, the date of Act's enactment:

- 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,²¹ preliminary investigation, full investigation, and enterprise investigation²² with a nexus to DT opened, pending, or closed by the FBI; and the

²¹ 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.

²² An enterprise investigation is a type of full investigation that examines the structure, scope, and nature of the group or organization including: its relationship, if any, to a foreign power; the identity and relationship of its members, employees, or other persons who may be acting in furtherance of its objectives; its finances and resources; its geographical dimensions; its past and future activities and goals; and its capacity for harm. Enterprise investigations cannot be conducted as preliminary investigations or assessments, nor may they be conducted for the sole purpose of collecting foreign intelligence.

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.
- 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.

The FBI is providing data for the years 2015 through 2019 to provide the most accurate and consistent information available for terrorism investigations and assessments. During 2014, the FBI moved from a primarily paper-based case management system to an electronic record system, and therefore, information for 2015 and beyond will be the most useful and relevant to the data requirements of the Act.

Completed or Attempted DT Incidents in the United States

The FBI defines a "DT incident" as a criminal act, including threats or acts of violence made to specific victims, made in furtherance of a domestic socio-political goal, which has occurred and can be confirmed. The FBI defines a "DT plot" as a combination of criminal activity and planning that collectively reflect steps toward criminal action in furtherance of a domestic political or social goal. Disrupted DT plots are plots which, in the FBI's assessment, absent law enforcement intervention could have resulted in a DT incident.

The FBI makes every effort to proactively document lethal and non-lethal DT incidents, but it is important to note there is no incident reporting requirement that mandates state and local law enforcement agencies report criminal activity that appears to be motivated by a socio-political goal consistent with the DT threat categories. As such, some DT incidents will likely go unreported by other law enforcement agencies, and those agencies will likely arrest the individual on state or local charges. These factors make it difficult for the FBI to be aware of every DT incident that has occurred in the United States. Therefore, the appendix provides information that represents significant DT incidents and disrupted plots that have occurred in the United States, of which the FBI has knowledge, but not a comprehensive listing of all incidents.

Identification and Number of Each FBI DT Investigation

The FBI was conducting approximately 1,000 pending DT investigations each year for fiscal year (FY) 2017 through 2019. The classified annex to this report provides additional data on the number and threat classification of FBI's DT investigations.

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

Hate crimes and DT incidents are often 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 is a criminal act, including threats or acts of violence made to specific victims, made in furtherance of a domestic socio-political goal. Sentencing in a hate crime case or a DT case can be similar when there is a loss of life. 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 FBI formally created the Domestic Terrorism-Hate Crimes Fusion Cell in April 2019.

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/ancestry, national origin, 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 2019, law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program reported 7,314 hate crime incidents.²³

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. Therefore, the FBI does not have the data to be able to determine numbers of DT assessments and investigations that were opened as a result of a hate crime.

²³ The FBI's *Uniform Crime Report, Hate Crime Statistics, 2019*, released fall 2020.

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.

From FY 2015 through FY 2019, approximately 846 DT subjects were arrested by or in coordination with the FBI, as follows:

- In FY 2015, approximately 211 DT subjects were arrested, with 130 subjects charged federally and 81 subjects charged with state/local charges.
- In FY 2016, approximately 229 DT subjects were arrested, with 169 subjects charged federally and 60 subjects charged with state/local charges.
- In FY 2017, approximately 186 DT subjects were arrested, with 109 subjects charged federally and 77 subjects charged with state/local charges.
- In FY 2018, approximately 113 DT subjects were arrested, with 54 subjects charged federally, 52 subjects charged with state/local charges, and seven subjects charged with both federal and state/local charges.
- In FY 2019, approximately 107 DT subjects were arrested, with 63 subjects charged federally, 42 subjects charged with state/local charges, and two subjects charged with both federal and state/local charges.

The number of federal criminal charges with a nexus to DT (and the corresponding details of those matters) is not currently maintained by the FBI or DOJ in a comprehensive manner.

Individuals whose conduct involves DT or a threat thereof may be prosecuted by any US Attorney's Office under a wide range of criminal statutes, some of which on their face relate to DT, and others of which do not.²⁴ While the criminal code includes a definition of DT, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 2331(5), there is no 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

²⁴ 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.

facilities, e.g., id. § 111, 115, 351, 844, 930, 1114, 1361, 1751. 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.

The DOJ recognizes the need for coordination and consistency in our 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. All federal prosecutors have been provided guidance not only highlighting the need for effective coordination, but also implementing a plan for better tracking of the important DVE-related work being done by federal investigators and prosecutors around the country. Until such changes are institutionalized, the Department can provide illustrative examples of cases from 2015 through 2019.

Our US Attorney's Offices, the National Security Division, the Criminal Division, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms have worked together in recent cases to bring charges under a variety of statutes, including terrorism-related statutes. In several cases, we have disrupted, prosecuted, and convicted individuals before violence occurred, as follows:

- David Ansberry was arrested in October 2016 after placing an improvised explosive device (IED) in the parking lot of the Nederland, Colorado Police Department, believing that law enforcement had murdered a member of a 1960s-1970s counterculture group of which he had also been a member. He was indicted for use and attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332a. Ansberry pleaded guilty and, in January 2019, was sentenced to serve 27 years in prison.
- Jerry Varnell was arrested in August 2017 after trying to detonate an inoperable vehicle borne explosive device at the BancFirst building in downtown Oklahoma City to send an anti-government message. He was indicted for attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332a, and attempting to destroy by fire or explosive a property used in interstate commerce, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 844(i). Varnell was convicted on both counts in February 2019, and in March 2020, was sentenced to serve 25 years in prison, followed by a lifetime term of supervised release.
- Cesar Sayoc was arrested in October 2018 for mailing 16 IEDs to 13 victims throughout the United States, including Democratic politicians and a media outlet. He was charged in the Southern District of New York with use of a weapon of mass destruction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332a; interstate transportation of explosives, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 844(d); threatening interstate communications, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 875(c); illegal mailing of explosives, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1716(j)(2); and use of explosives to commit a felony, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 844(h). Sayoc pleaded guilty in March 2019 and, in August 2019, was sentenced to serve 20 years in prison.

- Christopher Hasson was arrested in February 2019 based on a criminal complaint for firearm and drug charges. In January 2020, he was sentenced to 160 months in federal prison, followed by four years of supervised release, on four federal charges, including unlawful possession of unregistered silencers, unlawful possession of firearm silencers unidentified by serial number, possession of firearms by an addict to and unlawful user of a controlled substance, and possession of a controlled substance. According to his plea agreement, Hasson was a Lieutenant in the United States Coast Guard. As detailed in the government’s sentencing memo, Hasson self-identified as a “White Nationalist” for over 30 years and in writings advocated for “focused violence” in order to establish a white homeland. Review of Hasson’s e-mail accounts, saved documents, text messages, and Internet searches show that he was inspired by racist murderers, stockpiled assault weapons, studied violence, and intended to exact retribution on minorities and those he considered traitors.
- Jarrett Smith was arrested in September 2019 for distributing explosives information and threatening interstate communication after providing bombmaking instructions online and conducting potential target selection. In February 2020, he pleaded guilty to unlawfully distributing instructions for making explosive devices over social media while he was a member of the US Army. Smith pleaded guilty to two counts of distributing information related to explosives, destructive devices, and weapons of mass destruction. The FBI received information that Smith gave out guidance to others on how to construct IEDs. He spoke to others on social media about wanting to travel to Ukraine to fight with a violent, far-right military group. In August 2020, Smith was sentenced to 30 months in prison.

Similarly, the Department’s Civil Rights Division, in partnership with US Attorney’s Offices, Criminal Division, and National Security Division, has also prosecuted RMVEs in some of the most serious plots and attacks in recent years:

- In June 2015, Dylann Roof killed nine Black parishioners engaged in religious worship and Bible study at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina. In December 2016, Roof was convicted of 33 counts of federal hate crimes, and firearms charges, including nine capital counts of obstruction of free exercise of religious beliefs resulting in death, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 247, and nine capital counts of use of a firearm to commit murder during and in relation to a federal crime of violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924. In January 2017, Roof was sentenced to death on all 18 capital counts. The sentence of death has been imposed by the court but not yet carried out.
- In 2016, Curtis Allen, Patrick Stein, and Gavin Wright were arrested for plotting to attack an apartment complex and mosque used by Somali immigrants in Kansas. In April 2018, they were convicted of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2332a—a terrorism-related offense—as well as conspiracy to violate the housing rights of their victims, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 241. They received sentences to serve between 25 and 30 years in prison.
- In August 2017, James Fields Jr. intentionally drove a car into a diverse crowd of counter-protestors at the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, killing one woman and

injuring dozens. In March 2019, he pleaded guilty to one count of a hate crime act that resulted in death and 28 other hate crimes charges, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 249. In June 2019, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

- In November 2019, Richard Holzer was arrested for plotting to blow up the Temple Emanuel Synagogue in Pueblo, Colorado, conduct that constituted an act of DT. Holzer told undercover FBI agents he wanted the bombing to send a message to Jewish people that they must leave his town, “otherwise people will die.” He pleaded guilty to federal hate crime and explosives charges, and in February 2021, he was sentenced to over 19 years in prison, followed by 15 years of supervised release.

The Department also supports efforts to prosecute DVEs under state and local laws. For example, in 2013, the Department secured the first conviction under the District of Columbia’s Anti-Terrorism Act. Floyd Corkins was charged for an attempted shooting at the Family Research Council. He was motivated based on disagreement with the organization’s stance against gay marriage. He was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Referrals of DT Incidents to the FBI

The eGuardian system is the FBI’s case management system for handling initial threat information of counterterrorism, counterintelligence, cyber incidents, criminal complaints, events, and suspicious activities received from federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies, and the Department of Defense. Threat information is then migrated to the FBI’s internal Guardian system where it is evaluated to determine whether the information meets the criteria for an assessment, already exists in FBI holdings, or is for situational awareness only.

Starting in 2019, the FBI implemented a process to “tag” reports of possible DT incidents to enhance program management and operational oversight. It is important to note the tagging process has only been in effect since 2019 and is manual and user-dependent. Therefore, eGuardian reports of incidents referred by our partners that have DT tags may not capture all DT referrals and may inaccurately label some referrals as DT. The FBI received approximately 675 referrals of possible DT incidents in 2019.

Although reports are not available within the eGuardian system to identify the disposition of each referral, as of 2019, approximately 20 percent of the FBI’s DT investigations were opened based on information and referrals from our partners.

The FBI does not refer DT incidents where there is an indication of federal criminal activity to other partners, as the FBI would be the lead investigative agency for those matters.

DT Intelligence Products

From 2015 through 2019, the FBI produced more than 4,000 DT-related intelligence products. The FBI does not have the data to determine the number of intelligence products associated with

each DT investigative classification because the FBI tracks intelligence production by program and not by investigative classification. Additionally, a single intelligence product may contain threat reporting or case information from subjects associated with multiple investigative classifications.

From 2016 to 2019, DHS produced 67 DT-related intelligence products and 1,068 DT-related raw intelligence reports. The DHS does not have reliable data dating back prior to 2016 on this topic.

Number of Staff Working DT Matters

Since the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building in 1995, the FBI's Counterterrorism Division has maintained dedicated resources to detect, disrupt, and mitigate instances of violence and criminal activity associated with DVEs. 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 on a moment's notice.

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 established the first JTTF in 1980 in the New York Field Office, applying the task force concept to the counterterrorism mission. Today, the FBI leads approximately 200 JTTFs nationwide across all 56 Field Offices and in many of our satellite Resident Agencies, with participation of over 50 federal and over 500 state, local, tribal, and territorial 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, state, local, tribal, and territorial 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, 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 socio-political goals in violation of federal criminal statutes. The Counterterrorism Division also has intelligence and targeting units that work to combat DT specifically, as well as additional units that provide support across our counterterrorism mission, not exclusive to DT or IT matters. Further, all FBI counterterrorism investigations are led by the same 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.

An additional asset in the counterterrorism fight is the Domestic Terrorism-Hate Crimes Fusion Cell, created in April 2019. This Fusion Cell creates more opportunities for investigative creativity, provides multi-program coordination, helps ensure seamless information sharing, and enhances investigative resources to combat the DT threat.

Analysis of DT issues within the DHS I&A occurs in the Counterterrorism Mission Center (CTMC). The CTMC provides intelligence support and analysis that focuses on domestic threat actors, including DVEs, consistent with the Department's statutory charges to protect critical infrastructure and screening and vetting in support of border security operations. Within the I&A's CTMC, there is a Domestic Terrorism Branch of analysts dedicated to working within the domestic threat landscape. These analysts often engage with counterparts at the FBI and NCTC to jointly author strategic intelligence products on the threat. Additionally, I&A maintains a presence at state and local fusion centers through its Field Operations Division, and I&A analysts at DHS Headquarters routinely work with those individuals to author joint products on issues relevant to their regions, including domestic violent extremism or threats to critical infrastructure.

The DHS Field Operations Division 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. Field Operations Division officers collect and report intelligence information in serialized raw intelligence reports and provide regionally-focused analysis, which may include DVE topics.

The NCTC serves as the primary US government organization for analyzing and integrating all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism outside of scenarios in which the threat pertains exclusively to domestic terrorists and domestic counterterrorism. While the National Security Act specifies the NCTC has the authority to receive and retain counterterrorism information that is exclusively domestic, the FBI and DHS are the primary organizations countering domestic terrorism. The NCTC identifies and monitors international and transnational trends across a range of violent extremist actors. Domestically, the NCTC can provide appropriate support to the FBI and DHS consistent with its legal authorities and Attorney General-approved guidelines for protecting the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of US persons.

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 needing 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.

The Biden Administration has announced a comprehensive review of domestic violent extremism, to include a review of resources, and policies within the federal government. The FBI, DHS, NCTC, and DOJ are actively participating in this review. Pending completion of this review and further consultation with DOJ leadership, the FBI has no recommendations at this time.

The DHS is continuing to review authorities, expertise, and resources at its disposal to identify, prevent, and mitigate threats to the Homeland from DVEs. The DHS is committed to expanding its ability to collect DVE and DT information that is publicly available through social media and other platforms, while simultaneously safeguarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of all persons, in order to enhance the Department's ability to rapidly analyze and communicate DVE and DT threats so that policy makers and our homeland security partners are enabled to take appropriate action.

Appendix

FBI-Designated Significant Domestic Terrorism Incidents in the United States from 2015 through 2019²⁵

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
22 January 2015 Atlanta, Georgia	An individual was arrested and federally charged with tax evasion. The cumulative estimated losses totaled \$1.5 million. In March 2016, the subject was sentenced to one year and one day.	Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism (AGAAVE), specifically Sovereign Citizen Violent Extremism (SCVE)
6 February 2015 Chicago, Illinois	An unidentified individual(s) allegedly set fire to and vandalized an occupied building containing horse carriages. The economic damages were estimated at \$130,000.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism
9 February 2015 Orange County, Florida	An individual shot and injured two law enforcement officers in an ambush as the officers responded to a domestic incident. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
14 February 2015 Elkins, West Virginia	An individual was arrested and federally charged with knowing possession of stolen explosives in interstate commerce. In April 2015, the subject pleaded guilty, and in July 2015, was sentenced to eight months.	AGAAVE, specifically Anarchist Violent Extremism (AVE)
17 March 2015 Stover, Missouri	An individual was arrested and federally charged for making threats against the President of the United States.	Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism (RMVE)
25 March 2015 St. Louis, Missouri	An individual was arrested and federally charged with knowing possession of a machinegun. In November 2015, the subject pleaded guilty, and in February 2016, was sentenced to one year and one day.	AGAAVE, specifically AVE
25 March 2015 Livingston, Montana	An individual was arrested and federally charged with knowing possession of a machinegun and possession of a firearm that is not registered in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record. In November 2015, the subject was convicted, and in March 2016, was sentenced to six years.	AGAAVE, specifically Militia Violent Extremism (MVE)

²⁵ Unless otherwise noted, some of these matters are active/pending.

²⁶ This column reflects FBI's categorization for purposes of this report and as required by statute. All defendants are presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law.

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
2 April 2015 Tallahassee, Florida	Three individuals were arrested on state charges of conspiracy to commit murder of a Black person. In March 2017, one subject pleaded guilty, and in April 2017, was sentenced to four years. In August 2017, the other two subjects were convicted and sentenced to 12 years.	RMVE
10 April 2015 Signal Mountain, Tennessee	An individual was arrested and federally charged with solicitation to commit a crime of violence; intentionally defacing, damaging, or destroying any religious real property, because of the religious character of that property, or attempting to do so; and transmitting in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to injure the person of another. In February 2017, the subject was convicted. In September 2020, after going through a lengthy appellate process, the defendant was resentenced to 10 years.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
17 June 2015 Charleston, South Carolina	An individual shot and killed nine Black people at the Emanuel AME Church. The subject was arrested on state charges of murder and was federally charged with hate crime acts resulting in death; hate crime act involving an attempt to kill; obstruction of free exercise of religious beliefs resulting in death; obstruction of free exercise of religious beliefs involving an attempt to kill and use of a dangerous weapon; and use of a firearm to commit murder during and in relation to a crime of violence. In December 2016, the subject was convicted, and in January 2017, was sentenced to death.	RMVE
9 July 2015 Yavapai, Arizona	Two individuals were arrested on state charges for allegedly shooting and injuring a law enforcement officer during a routine traffic violation inquiry.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
31 July 2015 Vestavia Hills, Alabama	An individual was arrested on state charges for assaulting a Black convenience store clerk, and in May 2016, the subject pleaded guilty and received a 12 month suspended sentence.	RMVE
1 August 2015 Clover, South Carolina	Three individuals were arrested and federally charged with conspiracy to violate laws governing firearms and explosive devices. In September 2015, two subjects pleaded guilty, and in January 2016, were each sentenced to 21 months. In December 2015, the third subject pleaded guilty, and in June 2016, was sentenced to 22 months.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
16 September 2015 Lawrence County, South Dakota	An individual stole a vehicle and shot at law enforcement officers during their pursuit of the subject. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
23 September 2015 Wood County, West Virginia	An individual was arrested and convicted on state charges of threatening to commit a terrorist act after advocating to overthrow the government of West Virginia.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
7 October 2015 Richmond, Virginia	Three individuals were arrested and federally charged with conspiracy to commit robbery affecting commerce, felon in possession, and conspiracy to commit robbery affecting commerce for plotting to attack synagogues and Black churches. Each subject pleaded guilty and were later sentenced to 17.5 years, 8.75 years, and 7 years, respectively.	RMVE
27 November 2015 Colorado Springs, Colorado	An individual was arrested on state charges of first-degree murder for allegedly attacking a reproductive health care facility, shooting and killing three people and injuring others. The subject was later federally charged with violating the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act and use of a firearm during a crime of violence resulting in death where the killing is a murder. In total, three people were killed, including one law enforcement officer, and eight people were injured, including four law enforcement officers. The case is currently pending.	Abortion-Related Violent Extremism
2 January 2016 Harney County, Oregon	Multiple individuals seized and occupied the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. In total, 18 subjects were sentenced to crimes associated with the occupation.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE and SCVE
19 February 2016 Nashville, Indiana	An individual was arrested by local authorities for allegedly attacking a Chinese student with a hatchet. In April 2016, a judge ruled the subject was not competent to stand trial.	RMVE
4 March 2016 Los Angeles, California	Three individuals were arrested on state charges of assault with a deadly weapon with special allegations of a hate crime for allegedly assaulting five Hispanic people.	RMVE
1 May 2016 Seattle, Washington	An individual was arrested and federally charged with unlawful possession of destructive devices for throwing an improvised incendiary device at law enforcement officers, injuring one officer, at a May Day protest. In February 2018, the subject pleaded guilty, and in June 2018, was sentenced to 37 months.	AGAAVE, specifically AVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
18 June 2016 Salinas, Puerto Rico	An individual was arrested and federally charged with maliciously damaging or destroying, and attempting to damage or destroy, property by means of fire and explosives of a building and vehicle used in interstate commerce, for allegedly using incendiary devices to damage an agricultural business and targeting first responders, including law enforcements officers. In November 2016, the subject pleaded guilty, and in March 2017, was sentenced to three years.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism
22 June 2016 Mount Trumbull, Arizona	An individual was arrested and federally charged with attempted destruction of federal property by use of an explosive for plotting to destroy a Bureau of Land Management cabin. In April 2018, the subject pleaded guilty, and in July 2018, was sentenced to time served.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
7 July 2016 Dallas, Texas	An individual shot at law enforcement officers during a protest. The subject shot and killed five law enforcement officers, injured six other officers, and injured two other people. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	RMVE
7 July 2016 Bristol, Tennessee	An individual was arrested on state charges for shooting at passing cars on a highway and then at law enforcement officers who responded. The subject killed one person and injured one law enforcement officer. In December 2016, the subject pleaded guilty to state charges of first-degree murder and attempted first-degree murder and was sentenced to life.	RMVE
10 July 2016 Evansville, Indiana	An individual was arrested on state charges for the attempted murder of a transgender person. In February 2018, the subject pleaded guilty, and in May 2018, was sentenced to 36 years.	RMVE
17 July 2016 Baton Rouge, Louisiana	An individual shot at law enforcement officers, killing three officers and wounding six others. The subject died as a result of law enforcement engagement.	RMVE
1 August 2016 Randallstown, Maryland	An individual barricaded herself and her child in her residence when law enforcement officers attempted to serve a bench warrant for her failure to appear in court. The subject died as a result of law enforcement engagement.	AGAAVE, specifically SVCE
1 August 2016 Mahaska and Jasper Counties, Iowa	Individuals allegedly set fire to seven large vehicles used in the construction of the Dakota Access pipeline. Economic losses were estimated at approximately \$3 million.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
16 August 2016 Olympia, Washington	An individual was arrested on state charges of assault in the second degree and malicious harassment for stabbing a Black member of an interracial couple. In October 2017, the subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 50 months.	RMVE
21 August 2016 Fort Wayne, Indiana	An individual was arrested on state murder charges for murdering a Black person. In July 2017, the subject pleaded guilty but mentally ill and was sentenced to 65 years.	RMVE
13 September 2016 Phoenix, Arizona	An individual was arrested on state charges of attempt to commit murder in the first degree, aggravated assault with a deadly weapon, endangerment, resisting arrest, and criminal damage for driving a vehicle into three white law enforcement officers, injuring two officers. In April 2019, the subject pleaded guilty, and in June 2019, was sentenced to 35 years.	RMVE
28 September 2016 Zionsville, Indiana	An individual was arrested on state charges of murder for shooting at law enforcement officers when they attempted to serve the arrest warrant for the murder of a white person. In February 2019, the subject was found guilty, and in April 2019, was sentenced to 65 years.	RMVE
30 September 2016 Van Buren Township, Michigan	An individual fled a routine traffic stop and led law enforcement officers on a high speed chase. The subject died as result of law enforcement engagement.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
7 October 2016 Hilliard, Ohio	An individual was arrested on state charges of conspiracy to commit murder for plotting to conduct a shooting at a high school. In January 2018, the subject plead no contest, and in February 2018, was sentenced to four years.	RMVE
4 October 2016 Garden City, Kansas	Three individuals were arrested for plotting a mass casualty attack using explosives against an apartment building where multiple Somali immigrants lived and worshipped. In January 2019, two subjects were found guilty of federal charges of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction and conspiracy against civil rights, and the third subject was found guilty of knowingly and willingly making false statements. The subjects were sentenced to 30 years, 26 years, and 25 years, respectively.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
16 October 2016 Jasper County, Iowa	Individuals allegedly set fire to four pieces of equipment used in the construction of the Dakota Access pipeline. Economic losses were estimated at approximately \$2 million.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
22 October 2016 La Pine, Oregon	An individual was arrested on state charges of reckless driving, third-degree escape, fourth-degree assault, resisting arrest, unlawful use of a weapon and reckless endangerment for assaulting a law enforcement officer, attempting to take the officer's weapon, and escaping custody during a vehicle pursuit. In October 2018, the subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 days.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
27 October 2016 Morton County, North Dakota	Individuals allegedly participated in civil disorder, trespassing, and setting property on fire during a Dakota Access Pipeline protest. One subject was arrested and federally charged with civil disorder and use of fire to commit a federal felony crime. The subject later plead guilty to civil disorder, and in May 2018, was sentenced to three years.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism
8 November 2016 Buena Vista County, Iowa	Individuals allegedly set fire to four pieces of equipment used in the construction of the Dakota Access pipeline. Economic losses were estimated at approximately \$2.5 million.	Animal Rights/Environmental Violent Extremism
3 December 2016 Yanceyville, North Carolina	Two individuals were arrested on state charges of assault with a deadly weapon for allegedly stabbing and injuring their associate.	RMVE
1 February 2017 Berkeley, California	Individuals allegedly damaged property and assaulted law enforcement officers and attendees at an event featuring a political commentator.	AGAAVE, specifically AVE
15 February 2017 Myrtle Beach, South Carolina	An individual was arrested and federally charged with illegal possession of a firearm by a felon. In February 2018, the subject pleaded guilty, and in July 2018, was sentenced to 33 months.	RMVE
15 February 2017 Tipton County, Tennessee	Three individuals were arrested for conspiring to break an associate out of jail and kidnap a law enforcement officer and a judge. One subject was arrested by Canadian authorities in April 2017. The second subject pleaded guilty to federal charges of conspiracy to commit an act of violence, to wit, kidnapping, and in August 2017, was sentenced to 5 years. In December 2017, the third subject pleaded guilty to a federal charge of misprision of a felony and entered into a pre-trial diversion agreement.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
20 March 2017 New York City, New York	An individual was arrested on state charges of first-degree murder in furtherance of an act of terrorism, second-degree murder as a crime of terrorism, second-degree murder as a hate crime, and fourth-degree criminal possession of a weapon, for killing a Black person with a sword. In January 2019, the subject pleaded guilty, and in February 2019, was sentenced to life in prison.	RMVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
28 March 2017 Ada County, Idaho	An individual allegedly shot at law enforcement officers during the arrest of his father for alleged sovereign citizen fraudulent filings. The subject was injured as a result of law enforcement engagement.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
13 April 2017 Austin, Texas	An individual believed to be plotting a mass shooting was arrested on federal charges of illegal possession of a firearm. In September 2017, the subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years of probation.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
18 April 2017 Fresno, California	An individual was arrested on state charges of homicide, attempted homicide, discharging a firearm into an inhabited dwelling, and possession of a firearm by a felon for shooting and killing three white people.	RMVE
5 May 2017 Washington, DC	An individual allegedly purchased a fully automatic AK-47 and made statements about carrying out violence against law enforcement officers. The subject was arrested and federally charged with firearms offenses. In October 2018, the subject pleaded guilty; the case is pending.	RMVE
16 May 2017 Three Forks, Montana	Two individuals allegedly shot and killed a law enforcement officer during a traffic stop and then led officers on a high speed chase and shootout. One subject was arrested on state charges of deliberate homicide, and the other died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
14 June 2017 Alexandria, Virginia	An individual with a personalized violent ideology targeted and shot Republican members of Congress at a baseball field and wounded five people. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	Domestic Violent Extremist (DVE)
5 August 2017 Bloomington, Minnesota	Three individuals were arrested and federally charged with unlawful possession of a machine gun, conspiracy to interfere with commerce by threats and violence, and attempted arson for allegedly bombing a mosque and a women's health clinic. In January 2019, two of the three subjects pleaded guilty. In December 2020, the third defendant was convicted of destruction of religious property, obstruction of religious beliefs, using a destructive device in relation to crimes of violence, possession of an unregistered destructive device, and conspiracy charges. The case is pending.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
7 August 2017 Indianapolis, Indiana	An individual was arrested on state charges of attempted murder and criminal recklessness after allegedly barricading himself in his residence and shooting at law enforcement officers attempting to serve him an eviction notice.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
12 August 2017 Charlottesville, Virginia	An individual was arrested and federally charged with a hate crime resulting in death, hate crime acts involving attempt to kill, and bias-motivated interference with federally protected activity resulting in death on state charges for driving a vehicle into a crowd of protestors, killing one person and injuring at least 19 others. In December 2018, the subject pleaded guilty and was subsequently sentenced to life in prison.	RMVE
12 August 2017 Charlottesville, Virginia	An individual was arrested on state charges of discharging a firearm within one thousand feet of a school for shooting at a Black person at a protest. In May 2018, the subject pleaded no contest, and in August 2018, was sentenced to eight years.	RMVE
12 August 2017 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	An individual was arrested and federally charged with malicious attempted destruction of a building used in and affecting interstate commerce by means of an explosive and attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction for plotting to detonate what he believed was a vehicle borne improvised explosive devise at a bank headquarters. In February 2019, the subject was found guilty. In March 2020, the subject was sentenced to 25 years.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
18 August 2017 Kissimmee, Florida	An individual was arrested on state charges of premeditated murder for shooting and killing two law enforcement officers. In December 2019, the subject was convicted and was sentenced to death.	RMVE
20 August 2017 Livonia, Louisiana	An individual was arrested on a state charge of using, carrying, and/or possessing a firearm during a crime of violence and federally charged with carjacking for taking a hostage at gun point, discharging a firearm at the hostage and a convenience store clerk, robbing the convenience store, and attempting to rape two women. In September 2019, the subject pleaded guilty, and in February 2020, was sentenced to 20 years.	AGAAVE, specifically MVE
20 October 2017 Gainesville, Florida	Three individuals were arrested on state charges of attempted homicide for shooting at a group of protesters at a speaking event. In August 2018, one subject pleaded guilty to a state charge of accessory after the fact to attempted first degree murder, and in March 2019, was sentenced to 5 years. In February 2019, the second subject pleaded guilty to state charges of aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and possession of a firearm by a felon, and was sentenced to 15 years. In October 2019, the third subject pleaded guilty to assault and was sentenced to 5 years.	RMVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
3 December 2017 Somerset, Pennsylvania	An incarcerated individual allegedly attempted to kill a corrections officer because the officer was friendly with Black prisoners. The subject had an extensive criminal history and was serving multiple life sentences.	RMVE
2 January 2018 Orange County, California	An individual was arrested on state charges of murder with a hate crime enhancement for allegedly killing a homosexual Jewish college student.	RMVE
9 February 2018 Locust Grove, Georgia	An individual shot at three law enforcement officers, killing one and injuring two, who were attempting to arrest him. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	AGAAVE, specifically SCVE
17 March 2018 Murfreesboro, Tennessee	An individual was arrested on state charges of homicide for killing his Black housemate by setting the victim on fire. In July 2019, the subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life.	RMVE
19 August 2018 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	An individual was arrested on state charges of homicide for allegedly stabbing and killing a Black person outside of a bar.	RMVE
1 October 2018 Oklahoma	Law enforcement officers attempted to arrest an individual with a personalized violent ideology on state charges related to allegedly making online threats to kill law enforcement. During the arrest, the subject allegedly engaged in gunfire with law enforcement and was injured before being taken into custody.	DVE
23 October 2018 San Juan, Puerto Rico	Individuals were arrested for allegedly throwing rocks and other objects toward law enforcement officers and vandalizing property.	AGAAVE, specifically Puerto Rican National Violent Extremism
24 October 2018 Jeffersontown, Kentucky	An individual was arrested on state charges of murder, wanton endangerment, and attempted murder for allegedly shooting and killing two Black people in a grocery store. The subject was later federally charged with a hate crime resulting in death, use and discharge of a firearm to commit murder during and in relation to a crime of violence, and a hate crime with attempt to kill. In March 2021, the subject pleaded guilty to hate crimes and firearms offenses; the case is pending.	RMVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
27 October 2018 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	An individual was arrested and federally charged with obstruction of exercise of free religious beliefs resulting in death, use of a firearm to commit murder during and in relation to a crime of violence, obstruction of free exercise of religious beliefs resulting in bodily injury to a public safety officer, and use and discharge of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence for allegedly shooting and killing multiple people at a synagogue during a religious service. In January 2019, the subject was charged with additional hate crimes and firearms offenses. In total, 11 people were killed, and at least six others were injured. The case is pending.	RMVE
26 October 2018 Plantation, Florida	An individual with a personalized violent ideology was arrested and federally charged with use of weapons of mass destruction; transport or receive, in interstate or foreign commerce any explosive with the knowledge or intent that it will be used to kill, injure, or intimidate; transmit in interstate or foreign commerce any communication containing any threat to injure; knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail, anything declared non-mailable, with intent to kill or injure; uses/carries an explosive to commit or during the commission of any felony, for mailing possible improvised explosive devices to US representatives, former US government officials, private citizens, and national media figures. In March 2019, the subject pleaded guilty, and in August 2019, was sentenced to 20 years.	DVE
10 December 2018 Toledo, Ohio	Two individuals were arrested and federally charged for their involvement in planning terrorist attacks against a local bar and an interstate pipeline. The subjects pleaded guilty and in November and December 2019, they were sentenced to 15 years and 6 years, respectively.	AGAAVE, specifically AVE
18 January 2019 Islamberg, New York	Three individuals were arrested on state charge for plotting to attack Muslim residents of Islamberg, New York. In June 2019, one subject pleaded guilty to attempted illegal possession of a weapon, and in September 2019, was sentenced to seven years. In June 2019, the other two subjects pleaded guilty to conspiracy in support of terrorism, and in August 2019, were sentenced to four to 12 years.	RMVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
15 February 2019 Silver Spring, Maryland	An individual was arrested and federally charged with unlawful possession of unregistered firearm silencers, unlawful possession of a firearm, and possession of a controlled substance. In October 2019, the subject pleaded guilty, and in January 2020, was sentenced to 160 months.	RMVE
25 March 2019 and 4 April 2019 New York and Missouri	Two individuals were arrested and federally charged with making a material false statement to the FBI in connection with their alleged plot to attack a mosque or synagogue. In July 2019, one subject pleaded guilty and was sentenced to time served. In August 2019, the other subject pleaded guilty, and in December 2019 was sentenced to probation.	RMVE
24 April 2019 San Diego, California	An individual was arrested and federally charged with malicious destruction of a building by means of fire for driving a vehicle into a building occupied by a cleared defense contractor and then setting the vehicle on fire. In June 2019, the subject pleaded guilty, and in November 2019, was sentenced to seven years. The subject was also ordered to pay \$93,633 to the victim.	AGAAVE, specifically AVE
27 April 2019 Poway, California	An individual was arrested on state charges of murder and attempted murder for allegedly conducting a shooting at a synagogue, killing one person and injuring three others. The subject was later federally charged with obstruction of free exercise of religious beliefs resulting in death and bodily injury, involving attempt to kill, use of a deadly weapon; hate crime acts, and damage to real religious property involved the use of a dangerous weapon or fire.	RMVE
6 June 2019 Brownsville, Texas	An individual was arrested on state charges of making terroristic threats on social media toward a synagogue, mosque, and a federal building. The subject was later federally charged with making a threat with explosive materials and false information and hoaxes. In August 2020, the subject pleaded guilty, and in November 2020, was sentenced to two years.	RMVE
17 June 2019 Dallas, Texas	An individual shot at people and buildings, including a US Federal Courthouse. The subject died as a result of engagement with armed security officers.	AGAAVE
18 June 2019 Jacksonville, North Carolina	An individual was arrested for allegedly planning to conduct a mass shooting targeting synagogues.	RMVE

Date and Location	Description	Category ²⁶
13 July 2019 Takoma, Washington	An individual threw incendiary devices at vehicles and outbuildings at a federal detention center and engaged responding law enforcement officers with an AR-style rifle. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	AGAAVE, specifically AVE
28 July 2019 Gilroy, California	An individual with a personalized violent ideology attacked a festival, shooting and killing three people and injuring 16 others. The subject died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	DVE
3 August 2019 El Paso, Texas	An individual was arrested on state charges of capital murder for allegedly attacking a retail store, shooting and killing 22 people and injuring 25 others.	RMVE
8 August 2019 Las Vegas, Nevada	An individual was arrested and charged federally with possession of an unregistered firearm or explosive device after discussing threats against multiple targets including a synagogue and an LGBTQ nightclub. In February 2020, the subject pleaded guilty, and in November 2020, was sentenced to two years.	RMVE
21 September 2019 Fort Riley, Kansas	An individual was arrested and federally charged with distributing explosives information and threatening interstate communication after providing bombmaking instructions online and conducting potential target selection. In February 2020, the subject pleaded guilty, and in August 2020, was sentenced to 30 months.	RMVE
10 December 2019 Jersey City, New Jersey	Two individuals shot and killed one law enforcement officer, and then attacked a kosher supermarket, shooting and killing three people and injuring three others, including two responding officers. The subjects died as a result of engagement with law enforcement.	RMVE
28 December 2019 Monsey, New York	An individual was arrested and charged federally with a hate crime act involving an attempt to kill, and obstruction of free exercise of religious beliefs involving an attempt to kill and use of a dangerous weapon, and resulting in bodily injury, for allegedly attacking the home of a Hasidic rabbi with a machete during a Hanukkah celebration, killing one person and injuring four others. The case is pending.	RMVE

Abortion clinics are bracing for protests, harassment and violence if Roe falls

 [nbcnews.com/news/us-news/abortion-clinics-protests-security-rcna27270](https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/abortion-clinics-protests-security-rcna27270)

May 4, 2022

Abortion Rights

“News like this, political losses like this, can embolden people who want to harass or terrorize abortion providers,” an abortion-rights advocate said.

The WE Health Clinic in Duluth, Minn., is expecting more protesters now that the Supreme Court appears likely to allow abortion bans. [Google Maps](#)

Security, always a major concern for abortion clinics, just became more urgent.

The leak of a U.S. Supreme Court draft opinion that would overturn Roe v. Wade has clinics worried about an uptick in harassment and other aggressive activity by abortion-rights opponents outside their doors.

Laurie Casey, executive director of the WE Health Clinic in Duluth, Minnesota, said she is considering hiring security guards to boost protection in the aftermath of the Supreme Court leak. If the Supreme Court indeed nullifies Roe v. Wade, several states near Minnesota — including North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan — would restrict or ban abortions. That could draw more protesters to Casey’s clinic.

“Our gut feeling tells us we could see increases in protests and harassment because of the decision,” Casey said.

Violence against abortion providers has increased in recent years, according to data collected by the National Abortion Federation, which helps clinics develop security plans. This includes a rise in assaults and threats of harm, from 69 in 2016 to 254 in 2020, the last year the organization made data available. The group says it collects reports from its nearly 500 member facilities and gathers additional information to verify the incidents.

Melissa Fowler, the National Abortion Federation’s chief program officer, said clinics fear the news will lead to more attacks. In recent months, Fowler said, clinics have reported an increase in numbers and intensity of protesters following the enactment of a 2021 Texas law that bans abortions after six weeks of pregnancy and as the Supreme Court heard arguments on a Mississippi law restricting abortion.

“We know from past experience that news like this, political losses like this, can embolden people who want to harass or terrorize abortion providers,” Fowler said. “We are definitely on heightened alert, and we want our members to be on heightened alert.”

An anti-abortion protester stood near clinic escorts at the Jackson Women's Health Organization on Tuesday. Suzi Altman for NBC News

A May 2021 FBI report on domestic terrorism said changes to abortion laws were a common driver of criminal activity by extremists. The Department of Justice has prosecuted more than a dozen cases of violence and other crimes directed at abortion providers in the last decade.

While many clinics have their own security operations — including private guards, volunteer patient escorts and security cameras — they also depend on police to respond to threats and keep protesters from interfering with their work. The National Abortion Federation has a security division that includes former law enforcement and relays clinics' concerns to local police.

Frank Straub, director of the National Policing Institute's Center for Targeted Violence Prevention, said at times such as these, when there is heightened risk to clinics, police should have officers increase patrols.

"Depending on where this goes in the next couple days, police may want to think about if they want to have their crowd control teams on standby," Straub said.

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Lori Williams, clinical director at Little Rock Family Planning Services in Arkansas, said she was planning to ask police for extra patrols Thursday, the clinic's first day of seeing abortion patients since the leaked decision was published.

That request is part of the clinic's preparations for more protesters, and more aggressive ones, which Williams said typically happens when abortion is in the news. The same thing happened after the passage of the Texas law, when protesters realized that patients from that state were traveling to her clinic for abortions, she said.

Recommended



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"We want to let the police know to please check on us," Williams said.

News of the possible impending Supreme Court decision also triggered protests from abortion-rights advocates who marched in the streets of several cities. The only reports of violence were in Los Angeles, where a faction of demonstrators clashed with police, with some throwing rocks and injuring one officer, Police Chief Michel Moore said. Police struck some protesters with batons, the Los Angeles Times reported.



Demonstrators clashed with police in Los Angeles amid protest by abortion-rights advocates. Ringo H.W. Chiu / AP

Outside the Jackson Women’s Health Organization, the Mississippi clinic at the center of the case before the Supreme Court, the atmosphere was quieter than usual in the hours following news of the draft opinion. At one point Tuesday, a Jackson Police Department patrol car drove slowly past, which a clinic escort said was a rare occurrence.

The same has been true outside the West Alabama Women’s Center in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, said Robin Marty, the director of operations there.

“As soon as I saw the information drop on Monday, security was my biggest concern,” Marty said. But there hasn’t been an increase in protesters, she said. “One bright side is that at least the protesters will feel like they’ve won something and leave us alone.”

She doesn’t expect that to last, though. If abortion becomes illegal in Alabama, the clinic will continue providing health care, including help with miscarriages, Marty said. That will likely mean continued hostility.

“I don’t expect it to go away even if Roe is overturned because our clinic will offer services as long as we can, and we will still have people trying to catch us doing something illegal,” Marty said.

America’s long history of violence against abortion clinics means security concerns will never ease.

Daniel O’Leary, the former police chief in Brookline, Massachusetts, remains haunted by a 1994 shooting in which abortion opponent John Salvi III killed two workers and injured five others at two local abortion clinics. Salvi was sentenced to life in prison, where he died by suicide soon after.

Before those attacks, Brookline police assigned a commanding officer to act as a liaison with protesters and clinic staff, O’Leary said. That work has continued in the years since. There have been protests at Brookline clinics, but no major acts of violence, O’Leary said.

“The police have to have a role in that because they’re going to be on the front lines, trying to talk to both sides,” O’Leary said. “That way at least you know each other.”

DHS preparing for violence following abortion ruling

[A axios.com/2022/05/18/supreme-court-abortion-roe-protests-violence](https://www.axios.com/2022/05/18/supreme-court-abortion-roe-protests-violence)

May 18, 2022

Illustration: Shoshana Gordon/Axios

The U.S. government is bracing for a potential surge in political violence once the Supreme Court hands down the ruling that's expected to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, according to a Department of Homeland Security memo obtained by Axios.

The big picture: Law enforcement agencies are investigating social-media threats to burn down or storm the Supreme Court building and murder justices and their clerks, as well as attacks targeting places of worship and abortion clinics.

Details: The unclassified May 13 memo by DHS' intelligence arm says threats that followed the leak of a draft opinion — targeting Supreme Court Justices, lawmakers and other public officials, as well as clergy and health care providers — "are likely to persist and may increase leading up to and following the issuing of the Court's official ruling."

Context: Abortion-related violence historically has been driven by anti-abortion extremists.

- "Some racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists' embrace of pro-life narratives may be linked to the perception of wanting to 'save white children' and 'fight white genocide,'" the memo also says.
- But the memo warns that this time, extremist acts could come from abortion-rights proponents as well.

But, but, but: "The mere advocacy of political or social positions, political activism, use of strong rhetoric, or generalized philosophic embrace of violent tactics does not constitute domestic violent extremism or illegal activity and is constitutionally protected."

In response to a request for comment from Axios, a DHS spokesperson said the department "is committed to protecting Americans' freedom of speech and other civil rights and civil liberties, including the right to peacefully protest.

"DHS is also committed to working with our partners across every level of government and the private sector to share timely information and intelligence, prevent all forms of violence, and to support law enforcement efforts to keep our communities safe."

Between the lines: The *Roe* decision is flypaper for extremists. The memo, along with communications between government and the private sector, show how multiple agencies are mobilizing to try to get ahead of ahead of civil unrest.

Men with Red Rose Rescue found guilty of trespassing at White Plains abortion clinic

[lohud.com/story/news/crime/2022/03/18/abortion-clinic-trespassers-convicted-white-plains/7090021001](https://www.lohud.com/story/news/crime/2022/03/18/abortion-clinic-trespassers-convicted-white-plains/7090021001)

CRIME

Matt Spillane

Rockland/Westchester Journal News

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Three men associated with an anti-abortion group were convicted this week of trespassing at an abortion clinic in White Plains last year in their efforts to convince women not to go through with the process.

The three men went to trial in White Plains City Court, where a jury on Thursday found them guilty of third-degree criminal trespass, a misdemeanor, for their actions at All Women's Health & Medical Services in November.

The Rev. Christopher "Fidelis" Moscinski, Matthew Connolly and William Goodman were convicted after a three-day trial. They represented Red Rose Rescue, a religious group whose members speak to women at abortion clinics to try and persuade them not to get abortions, when they entered the clinic on Mamaroneck Avenue on Nov. 27 and had to be carried out by police.

Abortion: Men arrested at White Plains clinic

COVID: Two years in, we followed a nurse through night in ICU

Schools: Cost concerns temper buzz about electric buses

The trio's lawyer, Steve Anduze, said the men were found guilty of entering the building and refusing to leave, but that they did not block access to the women seeking medical care there.

"All they did was hand out roses to the patients in the waiting room and offer them alternatives to abortion and supportive services," he said. "They were giving the women roses in the waiting room, and they were offering alternatives to abortion. They were telling them that there were services available to them, they had the opportunity to choose a different path, they wanted to save the lives of the unborn."

Red Rose Rescue said on its Facebook page that the three men were convicted of "helping mothers and preborn babies in mortal danger."

The trio entered the clinic, a private medical office, around 8:40 a.m. on Nov. 27. They stayed there for about two hours despite numerous warnings from the staff and White Plains police that they must leave, the Westchester County District Attorney's Office said. Police officers had to carry the men out of the building.

“The District Attorney’s Office will vigorously prosecute any criminal acts that interfere with an individual’s constitutional right to freely access health care,” District Attorney Mimi Rocah said. “There are no insignificant cases when it comes to the protection of reproductive rights.”

Goodman and Moscinski, a Catholic priest, have been involved in anti-abortion efforts before. The pair faced criminal charges in a similar case in Washington, D.C., according to Red Rose Rescue's website, and Moscinski also faced a criminal case in Virginia.

Connolly, 40, is from Minnesota; Goodman, 52, from Wisconsin; and Moscinski, 52, from the Bronx, Rocah's office said.

The men are scheduled to be sentenced in White Plains on June 20. Third-degree criminal trespass is a class B misdemeanor, which carries a maximum sentence of up to three months imprisonment or one year of probation, as well as a fine of up to \$500.

The case is being prosecuted by Celia Curtis.

Matt Spillane covers breaking news throughout the Hudson Valley. Click [here](#) for his latest stories. Follow him on Twitter [@MattSpillane](#). Check out our latest subscription offers [here](#).

- The mass shooting in Buffalo, N.Y., over the weekend has "complicated everything even more," said Jonathan Wackrow, a risk management consultant and a former special agent with the U.S. Secret Service.
- "The attack in Buffalo actually has a measured impact on this Roe decision and how people will react to it," he told Axios. "You see that people are willing to engage in the most violent acts in furtherance of that ideology."

Even before the Supreme Court leak, the Biden administration had made a focus of combatting domestic violent extremism. DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas has called the issue one of the greatest terrorism-related threats to the U.S.

What's next: Across the country, regional fusion centers — state-level hubs for communicating threat-related information — are sounding the alarm.

- One memo from a Nevada counterterrorism agency raised concerns about the potential impact of the court decision on the the 2022 midterm elections, and safety of election workers.
- A similar Virginia fusion center document flags the possibility of doxing and cyber attacks on abortion facilities, as well as violence from non-abortion-related extremists.

DHS bracing for violence after Supreme Court abortion ruling: report

 nypost.com/2022/05/18/dhs-bracing-for-violence-after-supreme-court-abortion-ruling

By Callie Patteson

May 18, 2022

The Department of Homeland Security is preparing for an upswing in threats and violence across America after a Supreme Court ruling that could overturn the landmark Roe v. Wade decision legalizing abortion nationwide, according to a new report.

A May 13 memo from DHS' intelligence arm obtained by Axios detailed that threats against Supreme Court justices, lawmakers, health care providers and even clergy "are likely to persist and may increase leading up to and following the issuing of the Court's official ruling."

The leaked warning comes two weeks after a draft opinion by Justice Samuel Alito reversing Roe v. Wade was leaked to Politico.

The revelation immediately sparked outrage among Democrats and pro-abortion activists, who organized protests outside the Supreme Court building as well as at the homes of all six conservative justices.

Pro-abortion demonstrations have also been held at churches across the country, while the headquarters of an anti-abortion group in Wisconsin was set on fire and vandalized.

The warning comes after a draft opinion reversing Roe v. Wade was leaked to Politico.
EPA

DHS expects violence and threats to come from either pro-choice or anti-abortion extremists.
EPA

While the White House has declined to call off the protests outside the justices' homes — arguing that the demonstrations there have remained peaceful — the Biden administration quietly condemned the Wisconsin attack last week.

"President Biden strongly condemns this attack and political violence of any stripe," an anonymous White House official told The Hill at the time. "The president has made clear throughout his time in public life that Americans have the fundamental right to express themselves under the Constitution, whatever their point of view.

"But that expression must be peaceful and free of violence, vandalism, or attempts to intimidate."

The DHS memo reportedly indicated that the violence and threats could come from either pro-choice or anti-abortion extremists.

The revelation sparked outrage among Democrats and pro-abortion activists.
ZUMAPRESS.com

It also suggested that some pro-life narratives “may be linked to the perception of wanting to ‘save white children’ and ‘fight white genocide.’”

In a statement to The Post, a DHS spokesperson said the department “is committed to protecting Americans’ freedom of speech and other civil rights and civil liberties, including the right to peacefully protest.

“DHS is also committed to working with our partners across every level of government and the private sector to share timely information and intelligence, prevent all forms of violence, and to support law enforcement efforts to keep our communities safe,” the spokesperson added.

Pro-abortion protesters in New York City on Saturday.
Gabriele Holtermann

The Supreme Court is expected to issue a ruling in the case of Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization before the end of its term in late June or early July. The case concerns a Mississippi law outlawing abortion after 15 weeks of pregnancy, and state officials have asked the court to overturn Roe v. Wade in the process of upholding the law.

Law enforcement officials brace for potential violence around SCOTUS draft opinion

[politico.com/news/2022/05/05/law-enforcement-violence-scotus-draft-roe-opinion-00030509](https://www.politico.com/news/2022/05/05/law-enforcement-violence-scotus-draft-roe-opinion-00030509)

Legal

More than 150 officials nationwide joined a coordination call to prepare for possible violent attacks.



An anti-scaling fence surrounds the U.S. Supreme Court Thursday, May 5 in Washington. | Alex Brandon/AP Photo

By Betsy Woodruff Swan

05/05/2022 06:29 PM EDT

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Law enforcement officials across the country are preparing for unrest in the wake of the Supreme Court's anticipated reversal of *Roe v. Wade*. On Wednesday, more than 150 officials nationwide joined a call to discuss concerns about growing threats in the wake of the news, including potential danger to Supreme Court justices.

The National Fusion Center Association, representing dozens of intelligence-sharing hubs around the country, hosted the call, which included state and local law enforcement officials along with officials from the FBI and Department of Homeland Security. The call focused on threats that have metastasized in the wake of POLITICO's publication of an initial draft opinion that indicates the Supreme Court could overturn federal abortion protections, according to two people on the call who described it to POLITICO.

The officials' concerns highlight just how tense the climate has become as the national conversation about abortion rights reaches new intensity. The same fusion center association convened a similar call bracing for extremist threats just a few days before the Jan. 6 attack on the Capitol.

Participants in Wednesday's call raised concerns that protesters could clash with counter-protesters or face attacks from lone extremists. They did not focus on the ideological views of people involved in violent attacks or First Amendment-protected protesting.

But they did home in on the federal judiciary — including both the Supreme Court's nine justices and the hundreds of federal judges around the country — as a potential increasing target of violence.

These concerns come as federal judges have faced skyrocketing threats in recent years, and as the Justice Department's top watchdog has warned that the U.S. Marshals Service does not have the resources it needs to keep those judges safe.

Politicians and protesters sound off on Roe draft opinion, in 180 seconds

The officials on the call didn't talk about any specific threats, according to the two participants who were granted anonymity to speak candidly about a private discussion. Instead, they had a high-level talk focused on trends and patterns — including the possibility that adversarial foreign governments could capitalize on the national tension to try to fuel discord. Their goal was to maximize information-sharing on the topic among law enforcement agencies around the country, hoping to identify threat trends in real-time.

Mike Sena, the head of the fusion center association, declined to comment on the call. An FBI spokesperson declined to comment, and DHS did not respond to a request for comment.

This call isn't the only instance of law enforcement officials bracing for threats connected to abortion rights. Yahoo! News detailed multiple law enforcement documents that showed concerns about violence before POLITICO broke the draft majority opinion. In one document the site reported on, the FBI detailed how abortion-related extremism can lead to violence.

“Since 1993, there have been 11 murders by pro-life extremists,” the guide said. “Pro-choice extremists have primarily used threats, harassment, and vandalism, but has not resulted in lethal violence.”

And on May 4, SITE Intelligence Group — a private organization that shares threat information with a host of law enforcement agencies — released a report detailing calls for violence targeted at people protesting the expected ruling.

“Users on far-right, pro-Trump forum ‘The Donald’ encouraged members to violently oppose pro-abortion protesters demonstrating against the leaked Supreme Court draft signaling an overturn of Roe v. Wade,” reads the bulletin. “Reacting to the headline ‘Violence Breaks out at Pro-Abortion Protest After Democrat Politicians Call to ‘Fight,’” users made threats and called for police to harm protesters.”

Another bulletin, released May 5, detailed neo-Nazis’ response to the news.

“A neo-Nazi channel responding to the leaked Supreme Court draft signaling an overturn of Roe v. Wade posted a previously circulated pro-life graphic calling to ‘bomb’ reproductive healthcare clinics and to ‘kill’ pro-choice individuals,” the bulletin said.

Rita Katz, the head of SITE Intelligence Group, told POLITICO that misogyny is prevalent on the violent far right.

“For far-right extremists, the focus on Roe v. Wade isn’t simply about religion or conventional debates about ‘when life starts,’” she said. “It’s about the toxic resentment of feminism that unites the entire spectrum of these movements, from Neo-Nazis to QAnon.”

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Three Pro-Lifers Arrested After Infiltrating White Plains Abortion Clinic

theexaminernews.com/three-pro-lifers-arrested-after-infiltrating-white-plains-abortion-clinic

December 3, 2021

Three anti-abortion advocates affiliated with Red Rose Rescue (RRR), a pro-life religious group, were arrested for infiltrating the All Women's Health and Medical Services abortion clinic on Mamaroneck Avenue in White Plains on Saturday morning.

Catherine Lederer-Plaskett, President and Chair of WCLA Choice Matters, a pro-choice advocacy organization, said that around 8:30 a.m. a woman posing as a fake patient initially gained entrance to the building and let two men in with her. Another woman also pretending to be a patient was then allowed in and let another man from the group in, Lederer-Plaskett said.



Inside the entrance to the All Women's Health and Medical Services. (Photo credit: Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

The group went upstairs, but when it became clear that they were not there for any medical reason, the clinic's administrator called the police.

According to RRR, patient advocates and counselors affiliated with the group were handing out roses with pregnancy aid cards inside the clinic facility while others gathered outside offering information to individuals arriving for their appointments.

The group's onsite team included 10 women, two Catholic priests, one Franciscan brother and seven laymen, according to RRR's description of the incident.



Pro-life supporters gather outside the All Women's Health and Medical Services abortion clinic on Saturday morning. (Photo credit: Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

“We stayed inside the building to be faithful patient advocates for the moms and their tiny little ones in the womb,” Will Goodman said in a [RRR statement posted to Facebook](#). “In conscience, we could not leave while innocent people were in harm’s way.”

While the White Plains Police Department arrived at the scene roughly 15 to 20 minutes after the anti-abortion group first entered the facility, RRR members were allowed to remain inside the facility for over two hours prior to being escorted out. Three individuals were arrested, although they were later released.

Goodman and Christopher Moscinski, a Franciscan friar, were arrested on suspicion of third-degree criminal trespassing, a misdemeanor, and Matthew Connolly was booked for trespassing, a violation. The three are scheduled to appear in court on Dec. 13.

Monica Miller, a spokesperson for RRR, said the three individuals’ engagement with the police prior to being removed from the facility was positive.

“The police frankly were sympathetic to the pro-lifers and Friar [Moscinski] had a significant conversation with them in the waiting room before being arrested,” Miller said.



A prayer card, rose and cross left in front of the facility. (Photo credit: Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

Goodman believes they were wrongfully charged with trespassing and said they will seek an affirmative legal defense to that effect before appearing in court.

“We strongly believe these were unjust arrests based upon the dire circumstances,” Goodman said over email. “We patiently sought the cooperation and assistance of the local law enforcement to assist us in our efforts as first responders to a real crisis emergency in progress. Sadly, they chose instead to work with those who destroy human life for profit.”

Lederer-Plaskett said the police department’s failure to respond swiftly to the situation once on the scene allowed the pro-life group to remain in the facility far too long, terrorizing patients seeking reproductive care in the process.

“When [an employee] asked them to arrest these people who would not leave the premises and were trespassers, [the police] said for several hours that they were waiting for direction from their superiors,” Lederer-Plaskett said. “Meanwhile, they let these vigilante terrorists go around the waiting area and try to convince patients there not to have abortions, totally invading their privacy and their space in a medical facility.”

Lederer-Plaskett said anti-abortion advocates are empowered by the six anti-choice Supreme Court justices who are currently positioning themselves to gut *Roe v. Wade*, and Saturday’s incident demonstrated that local law enforcement was ill-equipped to handle the situation.

The White Plains Police Department did not respond to numerous attempts for comment on the nature of Saturday’s incident in time for publication.

When Lederer-Plaskett went to Westchester County District Attorney Mimi E. Rocah’s office on Monday, she said it was the first time the DA had heard of the incident, which the DA’s office confirmed.

“The DA’s office was never notified,” Lederer-Plaskett said. “There was an immediate breakdown of communication between different forms of government. Regardless of what side of any issue you’re on, that’s not a good thing.”

According to RRR’s description of the day, seven individuals arrived at the facility for their appointments during the time of the group’s obstruction. One woman opted to leave the clinic, RRR said, and was in tears while departing.

“Those counseling her were quite certain she decided to not go through with the abortion,” Miller said.

While some patients chose to reschedule, Lederer-Plaskett said many remained. Lederer-Plaskett applauded the staff at All Women’s Health who continued to provide care to patients after RRR members were escorted out.

Currently, Rocah is working with law enforcement partners to determine whether RRR members illegally interfered with patients receiving access to medical care.

“The New York State Clinic Access Act gives patients and staff the right to be free from force, threats of force or physical obstruction when trying to obtain or provide reproductive health care. In addition, criminal trespass or other criminal statutes may apply,” Rocah said in a statement regarding the incident. “Criminal conduct which interferes with the rights of Westchester County residents to freely access healthcare is serious, and will be, if appropriate, prosecuted to the fullest extent possible.”

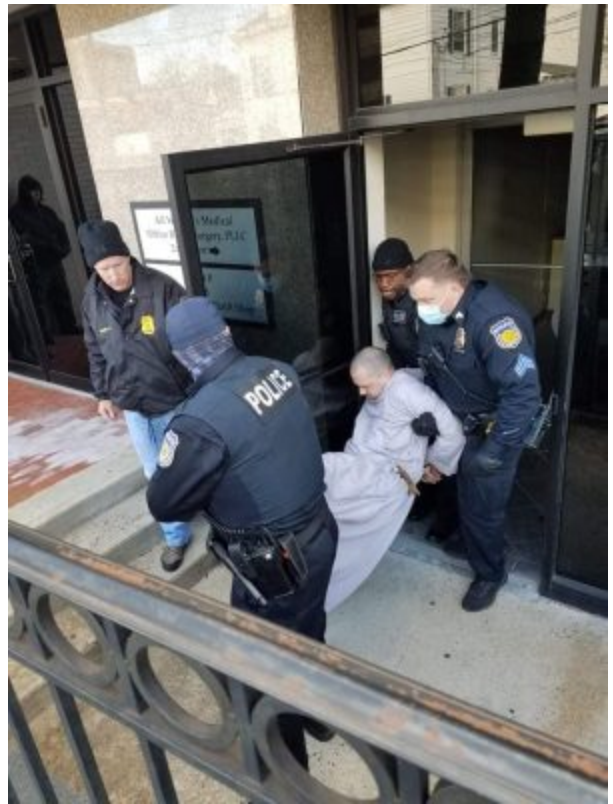
Women’s Health and Medical Services staff declined to comment on the incident.

Bailey Hosfelt

Bailey has journalism experience covering local news in Westchester and Putnam counties and New York City on topics related to LGBTQ+ issues, women’s rights, climate change, the environment, and local politics. They have been a full-time reporter with Examiner Media since July 2021. [Read more details from Bailey’s bio here.](#) Read Bailey’s archived work here: <https://www.theexaminernews.com/author/baileyhosfelt/>



White Plains police officers making arrests outside All Women’s Health and Medical Services. (Photo credit: Red Rose Rescue Facebook)



White Plains police officers escorting Christopher Moscinski, a Franciscan friar, out of the clinic. (Photo credit: Red Rose Rescue Facebook)



Anti-Abortion Advocates Found Guilty of Criminal Trespass at White Plains Medical Facility

theexaminernews.com/three-pro-lifers-found-guilty-of-criminal-trespass-at-white-plains-medical-facility

March 18, 2022

Three anti-abortion advocates affiliated with the pro-life religious group Red Rose Rescue (RRR) were found guilty of criminal trespass in the third degree, a misdemeanor, following a three-day trial at White Plains City Court.

The six-person, all-female jury found Matthew Connolly, 40, of Minnesota; William Goodman, 52, of Wisconsin and Christopher Moscinski, 52, of the Bronx, each guilty of unlawfully trespassing and remaining at All Women's Health and Medical Services on Mamaroneck Avenue in White Plains on Nov. 27 of last year.



Matthew Connolly, William Goodman, Christopher Moscinski and their defense attorney Steve Anduze outside White Plains City Court with fellow pro-life supporters following the guilty verdict. (Photo courtesy of Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

With the goal of preventing patients from receiving access to medical care, particularly abortion-related services, the three remained at the office for two hours, despite being told to leave numerous times by staff and dispatched White Plains police officers.

“The District Attorney’s Office will vigorously prosecute any criminal acts that interfere with an individual’s constitutional right to freely access healthcare,” Westchester County District Attorney Miriam E. Rocah said in a press release following the trial. “There are no insignificant cases when it comes to the protection of reproductive rights.”

Through police body camera and security footage — as well as witness testimony from two police officers who responded to the incident and Constance Considine, chief administrator at All Women’s Health and Medical Services — it was confirmed that the individuals gained entry into the medical office through deception, using a female accomplice who made a fake appointment to gather information.

Due to the pandemic, All Women’s Health and Medical Services does not let any individuals accompany patients who have an appointment, which was communicated to the female accomplice when she first buzzed in. However, Goodman and Moscinski accompanied the female accomplice, who first walked into the office’s reception area upstairs before the two followed soon after.

Despite an employee communicating to the two that they could not enter the office and attempting to block them using her body, Goodman and Moscinski chose to not listen, went upstairs and sat in the waiting room instead. There, they remained for two hours before being escorted out by the police.

While Goodman and Moscinski remained upstairs, Connolly held the door to the facility open downstairs, where a small group of men and women were gathered singing and praying.



An employee at All Women’s Health and Medical Services attempting to prevent Matthew Connolly from entering the facility on Nov. 27 (Photo courtesy of Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

Police officers told the three men countless times that they were trespassing on private property and, if they did not leave, they would be arrested.

Goodman, the only defendant who took to the stand during the trial, said they communicated to the officers that they would leave only on the condition that medical operations at the office be stopped. On body camera footage, Moscinski could be heard saying once we leave, business will continue — alluding to their ultimate goal of disrupting operations.

Goodman said he gave the staff an opportunity to choose to stop their operations, which, the prosecution underscored, was a refusal to cooperate with the officers' request. Because none of the three individuals would leave, police officers ultimately had to arrest the men, handcuffing them and carrying them out.

Throughout the trial, Assistant District Attorney Celia Curtis remained steadfast that Goodman, Moscinski and Connolly knowingly and unlawfully trespassed and remained on private property with the goal of preventing medical operations from continuing that day.

However, the three defendants' attorney, Steve Anduze, attempted to justify the criminal trespass based on the moral conscience and religious mission that guided his defendants' actions.

Anduze said the defendants were carrying out "their duty" to protect mothers and the unborn, advocating pro-life options to patients by giving them roses and pamphlets. In cross-examining the prosecution's witnesses, Anduze asked if the defendants acted violently, threatened staff and patients or damaged property, which the witnesses said they did not.

However, Curtis highlighted that the defendants were not charged with harassment, criminal mischief or petit larceny — pulling the focus back to their sole charge: criminal trespass.

Additionally, Curtis reiterated the emotional distress the three defendants caused to staff and patients on Nov. 27. For the two hours that Goodman and Moscinski remained in the waiting room and Connolly held the door open downstairs, staff escorted incoming patients away from them and into the medical office for their safety.

At multiple junctures throughout the trial, Anduze attempted to contend that All Women's Health and Medical Services was operating illegally by offering abortion after 24 weeks.

Judge John Collins, who presided over the trial, underscored that New York passed the Reproductive Health Act in 2019, which codified Roe v. Wade protections into state law and legalized abortion after 24 weeks if a pregnant individual's health or life is at risk. As a result, Collins said Anduze's argument was not cogent.



Christopher Moscinski being carried out by White Plains police officers after refusing to leave the waiting room and resisting arrest. (Photo courtesy of Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

Throughout the trial and while the verdict was read out, pro-life supporters from RRR and another group called Catholic Renegades were in attendance, praying on rosary beads during court proceedings. Trial updates were regularly posted to RRR's [Facebook page](#).



Pro-life supporters gathered outside of the All Women's Health and Medical Services on Nov. 27 (Photo courtesy of Red Rose Rescue Facebook)

On March 9, Moscinski and Goodman were also found guilty of trespassing at Capitol Women's Services in Washington, D.C. on May 14, 2020. Moscinski is also facing felony charges following another clinic trespass in Pennsylvania.

"This verdict allows us, in some small way, to be more closely aligned to our poor sisters and brothers in the womb who are being wantonly ignored by the courts and rejected by so many people in our nation," Goodman said in a Facebook post following the verdict in White Plains. "In response to the jury's condemnation, we offer them only forgiveness."

Anduze declined a request to comment on the verdict.

Also in attendance for the entirety of the trial were staff members from [WCLA – Choice Matters](#), a pro-choice advocacy organization.

"In this time of unprecedented court attacks on abortion rights, it is essential to remember these assaults impact people right here in Westchester County," Catherine Lederer-Plaskett, president of WCLA – Choice Matters, said. "These terrorists forced their way into a reproductive healthcare facility, frightening patients and putting needed medical care at risk."

"The six-woman jury spoke loud and clear when it rendered the guilty verdict in under 30 minutes," Lederer-Plaskett continued. "Now the real work begins. We must make sure these criminals get more than a slap on the wrist."

The defendants are scheduled to be sentenced by Judge Collins on June 20.

If convicted, they could serve up to 3 months in jail and pay a fine of up to \$500. In lieu of jail time, the court may order the defendants up to one year of probation.

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2:38



Red Rose Rescue is 🌹 feeling hopeful.

November 27, 2021 at 5:50 PM · 🌐



Today in White Plains, NY, Red Rose Rescue conducted a nonviolent direct action intervention at the "All Women's Health & Medical Services" murder facility. This for-profit business performs grisly abortions on babies in the womb up to 24 weeks old! 😞

There were five primary sidewalk and vestibule prolife counselors offering information and roses to the arriving pregnant mothers. And in addition, there were two patient advocates and one counselor in the waiting room also handing out roses with pregnancy aid cards.

The waiting room advocates and the vestibule counselors were able to pray, counsel mothers, and dialogue with staff (and police) inside the abortion facility for over TWO HOURS.

"We stayed inside the building to be faithful patient advocates for the moms and their tiny little ones in the womb," said Will Goodman, "in conscience, we could not leave while innocent people were in harm's way."

Approximately seven mothers entered the facility during the rescue. Each received compassionate prolife counseling. One mother freely chose to leave the abortuary, and was in tears as she departed. This young mother was offered help and did not return to the abortuary.

"We have great hope that our witness for life today touched the hearts and minds of each mom," stated Laura Gies, a seasoned prolife veteran sidewalk counselor.

Two waiting room patient advocates and one vestibule counselor were unjustly arrested by command of the abortion mill chief administrator.

Sidewalk counselors, meanwhile, remained at the killing facility in the cold wind for over four hours total. At least four more pregnant women showed up for abortions after the arrest of the nonviolent patient advocates. However, counselors witnessed two moms leaving the butchering center as "turn aways" from abortion and were not seen to return.

"Today saw an excellent effort in our counseling outreach," said Br. Simeon of the Franciscans of the Renewal-- a sidewalk prayer warrior and servant of the outcast poor.

There were also good opportunities for constructive and respectful discussions with local law enforcement. Similarly, peaceful words were shared with the homicidal staff members.

The onsite RRR team had ten women, two Catholic Priests, a Franciscan Brother, and seven laymen.

Arrested were Fr. Fidelis, Will Goodman, and "Baby John Doe."

All have been released unharmed with a court appearance at the White Plains courthouse set for December 13th, which happens to be the "observed" Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe in the Archdiocese of New York.

Thank you for all of your prayers, love, and support!!

Please continue your faithful intercession on behalf of the pregnant moms and their little babies, the fathers, the abortion factory workers, the police, and the rescue team. 🙏🇺🇸❤️



#solidarity

#nonviolence

#rescue



Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
3/26/2022, 3:34 PM	Saturday, 3/26/2022 (10am)	Smithtown	Patient came in for a 10 a.m. appt and said a blond female protestor stopped them upon entering and said they kill babies in there and we are going to Hell and if she were to continue care with us that she will go there as well. Security was called by front desk staff and a police office came and took a statement from the patient. Another patient came and said same protestor tried blocking her from coming in. Patient ignored her.
3/24/2022, 2:45 PM	Thursday, 3/24/2022 (9:00am)	Spring Valley	Steff member S.G. was walking into the building at 9:00 a.m. when she noticed a woman following her and asking if she worked here at PPHP while looking at her badge. They both got into the elevator together, and the woman stated that she used to work here before and how much she hated it. Then she came inside the bubble area of the center, and Stephanie asked her if she needed an appointment. The woman stated, "No, she only wanted a sample packet of birth control and a packet of counseling on different methods of abortion." Stephanie stated she couldn't do that, and the women tried to come inside as S.G. was entering the center. The Health Center Manager (HCM) noticed what was going on, and Stephanie explained what the woman was asking for. HCM explains to the woman that we no longer have the sample packets of birth control and those are not to be given to patients, as well we are not allowed to give any packets regarding abortion. If you need to set up an appointment or get more information, she can call the call center for appointment guidance. The woman then seemed upset and stated, "Why not, fine, have a good day" and left the center.
3/18/2022, 12:08 PM	Friday, 3/18/2022 (12:05pm)	Smithtown	Staff member was exiting the building to her car, when she noticed a protestor wrapped arms around the fence, Zwanger Pesiri's side, and taking pictures/and or video and speaking to patients or staff who are in PPHP parking lot.
3/11/2022, 10:12 AM	Thursday, 3/10/2022 (11:50am)	New Rochelle	A protestor and a patient escort who was waiting outside got into a physical altercation in front of the patient entrance of the health center in New Rochelle.
3/7/2022, 6:03 PM	Friday, 3/4/2022 (9:20am)	Smithtown	Patient's escort dropped her off and proceeded to leave the premises and a male protestor jumped in front of his car plate# HDT-7390, the patient's escort named Rob threw water on the protestor. the protestor began to approach his car and Rob (the escort) came out of the car and took off his jacket. The security guard came between them to de-escalate. Secutiry asked Rob to leave. The police were called which were already just waiting in the parking lot. Security guard spoke to the police.
2/11/2022, 12:13 PM	Friday, 2/11/2022 (12:00 pm)	Yonkers	A man came in around 11:50 a.m. asking for a person to the front desk. The staff told him that we are not allowed to disclose that information. She followed up with the patient who was in the back, she stated that she was not expecting anybody and she did not want him here. He continued to paced back and ford through the hallway while he was on the phone. Another staff member asked him to leave and he refused. I contacted Director, Security & Facilities and he followed up with law enforcements.
12/14/2021, 10:04 AM	Tuesday, 12/14/2021 (09:55am)	Smithtown	R. C., Pation Relations Center staff, reported that this morning as she was driving in to the parking lot, a protestor ran up to her car to hand her something and then stood in the middle of the driveway blocking R.C. from coming in.

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
10/25/2021, 5:34 PM	Monday, 10/25/2021 (5:00PM)	Smithtown	<p>Health Center Manager (HCM) was covering front desk when just before 5 p.m. a woman and a man came in asking about booking an appointment for prenatal services. They were not allowed into the building yet. They advised they do not have insurance. I advised that they can call and try to set up Medicaid if they are eligible with us and then book a prenatal appointment. She said she doesn't qualify, so I directed her to Stony Brook for assistance since we do not take patients without insurance for our Prenatal program. I gave the number to SBUH OB and advised they might better be able to assist her since we do not have the ability right now to take self pay for prenatal. She said she has come here before without insurance and just wants a blood test to make sure her pregnancy's is ok. I advised that there are a lot of blood work for prenatal and that there is not one test and that previously if she came for other services we do have other services that we can provide like annuals, testing and counseling that we can do out of pocket. Patient then switched and asked about abortions and if she wanted to do that can she pay out of pocket for that. I said yes. Then the man with her asked me if they wanted an abortion how long would they have to wait. (continued in next cell)</p>
	Monday, 10/25/2021 (5:00PM) - continued	Smithtown	<p>I said it would depend on what she wanted. She then asked how far along can she be to do an abortion. I advised that if she has questions about specifics that I suggest making an appointment to see a provider and talk about options and then we can assist her with referrals or services if needed. I advised to make an appointment and asked for ID- the woman was reluctant to hand over ID and said she didn't have her passport. I asked for anything with name and DOB and she handed over an ID. The woman had a phone and has it pointed towards the glass the entire time. When HCM leaned towards the opening to better hear the patient a few times she pulled it away, but HCM did notice a white screen and was not a video but looked like it was recording sound. The man questioned why I was leaning and I said its hard to hear through the glass. When I asked for address and phone number she deferred to the man and said she wants to use his address and said she doesn't have a phone. I questioned if the phone in her hand was working and she laughed and said no and then she hid it. I told the woman we have appointments for Tues, Wed and Sat. She seemed confused when I said Saturday and looked at the man and said "they have appointments for Saturday now." They opted for the Saturday appointment. I made an appointment for 10/30/21 at 11:00 a.m. and advised COVID restrictions and to bring ID at appointment.</p>

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
10/9/2021, 11:10 AM	Saturday, 10/9/2021 (7:15 am)	White Plains	When I came in around 7:15 a.m. this morning there was an Asian woman walking around the parking lot. She continue to stare at my car as she was walking towards the front then started to take pictures of the front of the building. She left for 5 minutes then came around and continue to take pictures of other angles.
9/24/2021, 3:26 PM	Saturday, 9/18/2021 (1.30)	White Plains	While tabling for outreach at the White Plains Day of Wellness at Tibbitts Park, a man approached our table and pulled out a sheet with printed quotes by Margaret Sanger. He asked me (D. K.) to read one of the quotes and I objected. He then proceeded to read the quotes at me and my co-worker M. B. and verbally harassing us. He told us to get on the stage of the event and "tell everyone what planned parenthood stands for" and threatened to get on the stage himself. M.B. kept asking him to leave and we both disengaged until he left. We notified one of the organizers who promised us no one could get on the stage and a while later introduced us to one of the police officers that were at the event, but he didn't stay close after.
8/5/2021, 1:50 PM	Saturday, 7/31/2021 (9.00sm)	Mt.Vernon	On July 31, 2021 around 9:00 a.m., the bell rang. I screened the patient, she explained to me she had a follow up appointment, so I let her in told her to sign in and I will assist her shortly. At the same time another patient came to the door. I asked her if she had appointment and id. She told me yes, I then buzzed her in. She then ask to speak with me and I buzzed her to check out area and she stated she wanting to ask me a few questions regarding medication abortion (MAB) procedure. I then said to the patient I thought you had appointment, patient said no I wanted to make appointment. So I gave a short description on the MAB and then she turned and asked me what my feelings on abortions in general. I explained to her that's not something I can answer but if you would like for me to schedule your appointment, if not here's the card, I'm gonna ask you to now leave. She then said she was leaving but she had to state her opinion on abortions so I asked her to leave again, at the same time I was calling Larry to let him know the situation. I then followed up with Emelly to give her updates on what just occur, police then came I explained what happen. They stated they didn't see anyone but there will look around, another officer came in about 5 mins later and said they don't see anyone we should be ok and gave me direct line if any changes. No other changes or anything occurred throughout the day.
7/13/2021, 2:46 PM	Friday, 7/2/2021 (4:45pm)	Mt.Vernon	Person come up pretending to be a deliverly person and once inside he was directed downstairs due to he was looking for a FedEx. He was told there is a FedEx drop box in the main lobby and was told how to get there. This person stated "this is what you guys due in planned parenthood." We told this person to please leave, we will be force to call the police and an attempt to call the police was made. He lifted his shirt and pull out his private area and attempt to masturbate and then left.
7/2/2021, 11:59 AM	Friday, 7/2/2021 (11:57 AM)	Smithtown	There is an unusual large amount of protesters in from of Smithtown.
5/24/2021, 12:31 PM	Monday, 5/24/2021 (12:25pm)	Smithtown	At about 12:25 p.m., a black SUV pulled in to the front gate/driveway, got out of their car and walked up towards Main Street, leaving the car.
5/13/2021, 11:22 AM	Thursday, 5/13/2021 (10:45am)	New Rochelle	While I was putting a key back in the reception area i noticed a man standing at the front entrance in New Rochelle. I asked him if I could help him and he said "is this place new" and I said yes. He said what is it and I said Planned Parenthood. He then responded "Oh baby-killers." I pointed to the stairs and asked him to leave. He said "I don't have to go anywhere". I told him to leave or I will call the police. He said "call the cops douchebag". I said get lost or I'm calling the cops. He was still swearing at me and name calling as he left.
5/6/2021, 1:23 PM	Thursday, 5/6/2021 (12:00 pm)	Spring Valley	A pregnancy crisis van has been parking outside of the center. This is the 3rd time they park in front of the health center. I'm unsure if patients have been approached by the van. The driver is a woman.

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
4/12/2021, 10:10 AM	Saturday, 4/10/2021 (1:00 pm)	Yonkers	On Saturday 4/10/21, a lady came upstairs around 1:00 p.m. Staff member asked her if she had an appointment. The lady did not answer and left a paper saying just read it. Staff member stated the paper talked about organs and abortion.
3/26/2021, 11:03 AM	Friday, 3/26/2021 (10:15am)	Riverhead	An unwanted protester was approaching patients as they were entering the facility asking them what they were coming in for and if they had an abortion. Staff notified Director of Security & Facilities who then contacted Riverhead Police Dept. Officer arrived but the protester was not within sight. Staff provided a description of a blonde woman in her mid to late 50s with glasses. A patient in the waiting room heard the description and alerted the officer to where the woman was parked in the parking lot. Officer spoke with protester; aware she is not allowed to harass patients as they enter the building. Protester verbalized understanding and left.
3/13/2021, 9:06 AM	Saturday, 3/13/2021 (08:05am)	Smithtown	Three staff members reported as they tried to enter the parking lot, one male protester, holding a big sign tried to block them from coming in and then approached their car yelling at them. I also witnessed same protester tried to block another car, and aggressively approached the drivers side yelling. I was behind that car, and as I was trying to enter, same protester stood in the middle of the drive way, almost blocking my way of entering and also approached my car aggressively, that I had to honk my horn.
3/1/2021, 11:33 AM	Friday, 2/26/2021 (4:30pm)	Smithtown	On Friday, around 4:30 p.m., Patient Relations Center staff were walking towards the front of the building, to wait for their ride home. As they approached the front area, they realized a protester on the sidewalk, had her phone turned towards them, assuming she was recording, they ran to the back entrance. They reported she said something to them, but was unclear what she said. I looked out the front window and witnessed a single protester, holding her cell phone up, facing the building.
10/31/2020, 11:30 AM	Saturday, 10/31/2020 (11:26 AM)	White Plains	Greenburgh Police called at 10:46 a.m. due to female protestor wearing gray coat and gray hat followed patients in parking lot multiple times and asked to leave by guard and M.M. Video taken by guard and emailed by guard supervisor, to police as requested to be attached to police report. Police spoke with protestor and question and a few other telling them they are trespassing. Police said to call again if any issues.
10/10/2020, 3:28 PM	Saturday, 10/10/2020 (3:15pm)	White Plains	Around 3 p.m. on October 10th, a white male entered the health center asking question about applying to employment with PPHP. The front desk staff gave him a business card and directed him to the PPHP website. The man then turned to walk out and came back stating we kill black babies and we don't really support black lives matter. Our security guard then confronted the man and told him if he was a protester that he was trespassing and needed to leave. The man then walked out of the building and ran to his car. Our security followed and said the man drove off in a beige sedan. Our security states the man was parked on the street.
9/10/2020, 4:58 PM	Thursday, 9/10/2020 (04:28pm)	Smithtown	A Josh Stagers in Colorado called from 970-596-0789 states he is calling all abortion providers in NY and is seeking information, he wants to know if NY is performing abortions at 8-9 months of pregnancy. He states is from an advocacy group. Ily explained she will have to get someone to call him back.
8/28/2020, 9:55 AM	Wednesday, 8/26/2020 (2:30 pm)	Yonkers	On 8/26/2020 a patient arrived to the Yonkers location through the first floor for her appointment. She told the staff member that a man with a white mask was following her from the moment she got out of her car to the lobby of the building. He kept asking her where she was going numerous time. She went to the security guard and the man walked away. she did not further described the person. One of the staff members walked her back downstairs when she was leaving and left her with the security guard.

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
7/24/2020, 9:51 AM	Thursday, 7/23/2020 (20:27)	N/A	In the evening of 7/23/20 two PPHP employees received similar phone calls from unidentified individuals believed to be a male adult with a child. They said " Abortion is murder. Jesus died on the cross for you because he loves you that much". One of the employees was able to capture the phone numbers. The employees do not know how the callers got their cell phone numbers. Details of the incident have been forwarded to PPHA for investigation.
7/15/2020, 7:50 PM	Wednesday, 7/15/2020 (11:40am)	Smithtown	Wednesday 7/15/20 a patient presented to the center around 11:30 a.m. for her appointment and came into the waiting room. A man came in and proceeded to try to access the waiting room. Health Center Manager (HCM) was attending the front desk at that time and ask the man "How can I help you?" He said he was with the patient and to let him in. I advised as per current procedures that we are only allowing patients in the facility. The man began pulling on the door and screaming that I have to let him in and used profanity. He stated he wanted proof that its a policy. I directed him to the signage that is posted at the front desk. He yelled more profanities about our policy. I advised him he needs to calm down and I asked him to leave as per our policy. The man refused to leave and said "go ahead call the cops and have them take me out because I'm not leaving." He continued to pull on the waiting room door to try and gain access. HCM told patient that "I'm sorry I cant complete your registration process until after I make a call because of his actions but please have a seat and I will be with you in a minute." Call placed to Director, Security & Facilities who was off site at the time for instructions on how to proceed. Director, Security & Facilities advised that he will call the cops on my behalf to help. The man went outside at this point. A few minutes later the cops arrived and were given information on what happened.
	Wednesday, 7/15/2020 (11:40am) - continued	Smithtown	Later around 12:45 p.m. the patient was leaving and needed a note for the day. While HCM and provider were working on the note the patient went outside and the man came back inside to question staff on the patients visit. We asked for him to get the patient to come back and that we cant tell him anything. He began yelling and cursing again. When the patient came back in for her note he followed quickly behind her into the waiting room and again began questioning the staff on her information. HCM asked the man to leave since he is not allowed in the building. He continued to yell profanities at the HCM and HCM continued to tell the man he needed to leave the building. Security guard for the day was in the first entrance at this time also to monitor the situation. I told the patient that her guest needs to leave immediately or we will have to call law enforcement again. She asked him to go and she stayed inside to collect her note and finish checking out. The man continued to call the HCM profanities and yelled as he walked outside. Director, Security & Facilities, who had shown up to the center shortly after the HCM made the call to him came up to the front and told him to leave also as he was walking out of the waiting room.
5/9/2020, 12:54 PM	Saturday, 5/9/2020 (7:50am)	Smithtown	Two green gift bags were seen hanging from the fence that is shared with the Zwanger Pesiri parking lot. Upon inspection, each bag contained a copy of the movie "Unplanned" and handwritten on the bag said "Free movie, please take". After speaking with the Director of Facilities and Security, the bags were removed by the security guard and disposed of.
4/8/2020, 2:15 PM	Wednesday, 4/8/2020 (1:30 p.m.)	Spring Valley	Around 1:30 p.m. a tall Caucasian elderly man entered the security portal at the center. He told the staff member that God may forgive us for what we are doing and asked her if we do not feel bad. He left a yellow enveloped and pamphlets and then left. The man was wearing a red sweater and a black mask.
4/7/2020, 7:15 PM	Tuesday, 4/7/2020 (5:45 pm)	Smithtown	Patient came in to pick-up medication from the Smithtown Center. Patient states the protestors threw nails and other metal objects on the ground while she was exiting the premises. Patient stats she observed them looking suspiciously on the ground while she was leaving. Patient pulled over to fix the flat tires and found a metal spike and another piece of metal/staples. Patient has photos of the tires and items that were thrown on the ground. One tire was flat, and another tire had the metal item in it. Patient was advised that someone would call her for further details.

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
4/2/2020, 6:03 PM	Thursday, 4/2/2020 (4:50 pm)	Spring Valley	<p>On 4/1/2020 around 2:30 p.m. a woman approached the clinician A. M. as she was returning from lunch. The woman approached her in the parking lot and asked her "are you scared?", A.M. thought she was referring to the COVID19 situation and told her "no, I am taking safety precautions". Then, the woman told her that her daughter needed a termination and needed the abortion medication that starts with "M". A.M. told her I cannot help you, the protestor told her "don't you work for PPHP?" A.M. then said, she will not disclosed this information. A.M. described that the woman was holding her cellphone while speaking to her, but was not sure if she was recording.</p> <p>On 4/2/2020 at 4:50 p.m., the same woman approached another staff member in the parking lot and was recording her and taking pictures of her and her car. Staff members told her to get away from her, the woman got in her car and left. Staff member was unable to obtain a license plates, but she assures it was a New York State plates.</p>
3/20/2020, 11:53 AM	Friday, 3/20/2020 (9am)	Smithtown	<p>When I tried to turn in to the parking lot there was a protestor standing in the way preventing me from pulling in. There was a police officer there as well. I showed him my ID so that he would let me in. The protestor saw me do that and came running towards my open car window, waving her atrms yelling at me that "healthcare workers should work in hospitals during the pandemic" and that "what you are doing is criminal" and some other remarks that she yelled while waving her hands and having her face in my car window. The officer intervned, asked her to step back and allowed me to proceed in to the office.</p>
3/5/2020, 2:08 PM	Thursday, 3/5/2020 (11:30am)	Riverhead	<p>On March 5 at about 11:30 a.m., a mature Caucasian female came to the Riverhead office. Through the intercom I asked her how can I help her, she responded that she had some concerns. I asked what kind, she said her friend was recently seen in our center and the suspicious person was not happy with the procedure she received. At this time, I called C.G. in Smithtown to overhear the conversation, since staff were with patients. I explained we cannot discuss patient information with her. Suspicious person then asked about our procedures and once again I explained I cannot discuss that information. Then she wanted to make an appointment to discuss said information. I did not feel safe opening the door, so I told her she'd have to call to make the appointment. At that point, she left and looked at the hours and phone number posted on the front door.</p>
9/26/2019, 2:12 PM	Thursday, 9/26/2019 (12:20pm)	Smithtown	<p>T. B. left the building during lunch and went down the road to CVS and was followed by one of the protesters that was seen outside of the office. That protestor approached her car while she was in it and put his sign to her window then walked away. The staff member described the protestor as a slender, older man wearing a grey shirt and black pants holding a black sign with white. T.B. alerted L. R. Health Center Manager (HCM), of the incident shortly before 1 p.m. Approximately 50 minutes after T.B. was approached, a man came to the front door and asked to speak with the manager. J.A., staff member, advised him that he could not enter the building without an appointment but could leave his name and number and the HCM would place a phone call to him. He expressed that he supported Planned Parenthood and appreciated what we did here and walked away. Would not provide his information. J.A. alerted of this activity. It was then noticed that this same man walked to the street side of the building and was the same protestor that followed the other staff member. Police were alerted. Director, Security & Facilities was alerted.</p>

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
8/2/2019, 1:49 PM	Friday, 8/2/2019 (9:10AM)	Patchogue	Suspicious white male visitor came into Patchogue center at 9:10 a.m. on 8/2/19 demanding to speak to a clinician, stating he was very upset with the service with this company. A. Z., staff member, greeted the patient, asked him what type of visit he was here for, and he said he didn't want to discuss anything with her there are other people here. A.Z. said you're in the vestibule talking to just staff, no one else is in that area, then stated she needed to know generally what he was coming for to properly book him on the schedule. In doing so she noticed he had his cellphone on his chest facing her while speaking. Male got upset and said goodbye and walked out. A. Z. contact Health Center Manager and I contacted Director, Security & Facilities and surrounding centers
4/5/2019, 12:05 PM	Friday, 4/5/2019 (10:25 AM)	Smithtown	At 10:20 a.m. protester was seen on Smithtown driveway entrance camera standing on property by driveway gate. Another protester then walked up the driveway to second row of parking lot and back out to street. Police were notified by J. C., Health Center Manager. Police spoke to J.C. and both protesters. Standing protester claimed to not know it was PPHP property.
4/2/2019, 1:36 PM	Tuesday, 4/2/2019 (1:15)	Riverhead	Patient came in at about 1:15 p.m. today 4/2/19 stating that an elderly women with white hair was driving around the parking lot. When the patient got out of her car the women rolled down the window and asked was she going into planned parenthood and that if she was she has a brochure for her because "they perform bad services at planned parenthood". The patient said she was going to call the cops and the lady left. The patient did get the license plate number HLN 3960. It was a dark blue car but unsure what make/model. She said there was a bumper sticker on the car that said "Keep Christ in Christmas" on the back of the car.
3/13/2019, 2:34 PM	Wednesday, 3/13/2019 (12:54pm)	White Plains	At 12:54 p.m. on Wednesday, March 13, 2019 three visitors entered the White Plains Lobby area. They asked questions about abortion procedures and had a camera. N. M., staff member, greeted them asked if they had an appointment, they said no. He told them they could make an appointment and handed them a card for the call center to have their questions answered. They left immediately at 12:56 p.m. It is uncertain if any pictures were taken.
3/6/2019, 12:33 PM	Wednesday, 3/6/2019 (11:40 AM)	Riverhead	<p>At around 11:40 a.m. R. G., Clinician, noticed when she pulled into the parking lot that there was a protester by the PPHP sign and the staff entrance. There were no protesters when C. G., Health Center Manager (HCM), arrived in the morning. R. G. called HCM to inform her of the activity and have her escorted inside together. HCM then called Director, Security & Facilities to inform of a protester. Director, Security & Facilities advised to call the police to see if we can have him removed from near our entrance. HCM called as directed. When police arrived they questioned if the protester harassed anyone or has he done any physical damage. He had not done either and HCM advised that they usually protest by the road and that they are in an unusual spot. The police advised that we are in a public lot so they are not trespassing. The police advised they can not remove the protester as long as they are not impeding traffic and not harassing anyone. Police advised to call immediately if anything changes.</p> <p>They said they will speak to the protester but they can not remove him. HCM called Director, Security & Facilities to inform of what happened.</p> <p>At around 12:15 when the police was questioning the protester three more protesters showed up. Cops were seen speaking to all the protesters and then left. Two protesters stayed near one PPHP sign near the staff entrance and two of the protestors walked over to the other PPHP sign.</p>

Date_Submitted	Incident_Date	Location	Summary
2/8/2019, 4:17 PM	Friday, 2/8/2019 (10:19am)	N/A	<p>On February 8, 2019 at approximately 10:19 a.m. a man described as white, in his 50's or 60's, about 5'10", 180-190lbs, wearing a blue and white Yankees logo hat, dark green coat, and carrying a brown Starbucks coffee cup arrived at PPHP Riverhead Health Center. He said he wanted to make an appointment for his girlfriend who was 6 months pregnant. He asked the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · He asked if he can come in and speak to a doctor because he has questions. · He continued asking about what happens if she goes for a procedure and she gives birth, and can they do an abortion if she is like 7 months pregnant. · He asked what if she gives birth because she came in to do an abortion at 9 months. · He kept asking about how the procedure works. · He asked, "do they give it a shot to kill it first" "is it taken out alive first", "is it alive and she gives birth during a procedure" <p>He stated that she said the new law states that she can get an abortion no matter how far she is.</p> <p>At approximately 11:20 a.m. the same man, hat, dark green coat, and Starbucks coffee cup arrived at PPHP Patchogue Health Center. He began asking front desk questions regarding his "24-week pregnant girlfriend".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · He stated he wanted to terminate. · He wanted to know what would happen if his girlfriend gave birth on the table while performing the procedure. · HCA informed him that he could call the numbers on the referral sheet with any of his concerns. · HCA also stated to HCM that she thought he was possibly recording her.