

## Group A

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- Ex. 7(E):  Law Enforcement Technique/Procedure used for criminal investigations  
 Technique or procedure used for security or prevention of criminal activity
- Ex. 7(F):  Information that could aid a terrorist or compromise security

Other/Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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30 March 2011

NID-01-11



# NID

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
INFORMATION DIGEST -  
~~(U//OUO)~~ **POTENTIAL DOMESTIC  
TERRORIST THREAT TO NRC LICENSEES**

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# NID Key Judgments

## ~~(U//OUO)~~ Potential Domestic Terrorist Threat to NRC Licensees

- ~~(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)~~

- ~~(U//OUO)~~ Environmental extremists in the U.S. view the electrical sector (including nuclear energy) as a viable target for direct action. Many environmental extremists believe the nuclear power industry is contributing to environmental destruction through the generation and storage of nuclear waste.

- ~~(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)~~

- ~~(U//OUO)~~ Environmental extremists and "green" anarchist extremists have targeted electrical infrastructure for direct action, specifically electric power generating facilities (both coal-fired and hydroelectric) and high voltage transmission lines. In 1991, environmental extremists conspired to blow up high voltage transmission lines leading to Palo Verde nuclear power plant. Environmental extremists have been known to organize and carry out "direct action" campaigns that include criminal acts of civil disturbance, vandalism, arson and sabotage.

- ~~(U//OUO)~~ Environmental extremists target the electrical sector to publicize their cause. They are interested in reducing America's dependence on and use of fossil fuels, preserving environmental habitat in the United States, and publicizing as well as exposing environmental pollution (both real and perceived). They are also interested in exposing to the public alleged corporate greed resulting from the exploitation of environmental resources for profit.

- ~~(U//FOUO)~~ Militia extremists in the U.S. have demonstrated past interest in targeting the electrical sector, specifically high voltage transmission lines.

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- (b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

*(U) The NID is an intelligence product containing articles on terrorism, nuclear industry, and weapons of mass destruction – and is published as a Nuclear Regulatory Commission document. Titles and headings not marked are unclassified.*

30 March 2011

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## **THREAT ASSESSMENT:**

### ~~(U)~~ **Potential Domestic Terrorist Threat to NRC Licensees**

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#### ~~(U)~~ **INTRODUCTION**

~~(U//OUO)~~ This assessment provides an overview of the current domestic terrorist<sup>1</sup> threat to Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees<sup>2</sup> with an emphasis on law enforcement and open source reporting. The assessment discusses the general domestic terrorist threat to the NRC, its licensees as well as other energy sector targets such as high voltage transmission lines, coal-fired power plants and hydroelectric dams. Further, it assesses domestic terrorist interest in using radiological dispersal devices (RDD) and radiological emission devices (RED). This report also provides information and analysis on various domestic terrorist tactics, techniques and procedures.

#### ~~(U)~~ **DOMESTIC TERRORIST THREAT**

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(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

Open source and law enforcement reporting indicates that domestic extremists in the United States have a general interest in targeting and attacking the electrical sector, specifically electric generating power facilities, transformers and high voltage transmission lines.<sup>6,7,8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The FBI defines domestic terrorism as "the unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without foreign direction committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." (Terrorism in the United States - 1999." FBI-CTD, p. ii). This definition does not include violent extremists within the U.S. who are motivated by or receive direct or indirect support from international terrorist groups. For example, Faisal Shahzad, a Pakistani-born American who attempted to detonate an IED in New York's Times Square in May 2010, would not be considered a domestic terrorist given his alleged training by the Pakistani Taliban. Events similar to the Times Square attempt are, therefore, beyond the scope of this NID.

<sup>2</sup> According to 10 CFR 2.4, an NRC Licensee is defined as "a person who is authorized to conduct activities under a license." A license includes an early site permit, construction permit, operating license, combined license, manufacturing license, or renewed license issued by the Commission.

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<sup>6</sup> "The Evan Mecham Eco Terrorist International Conspiracy," Resistance: Journal of the Earth Liberation Front, Winter 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Kaczynski, Ted. "Hit Them Where It Hurts," Green Anarchy Magazine, Issue #8, Spring 2002.

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~~(U//OUO)~~ According to multiple sources, domestic environmental extremists in the United States are likely responsible for carrying out small scale attacks against energy sector targets (primarily high voltage transmission lines) within the past five years. These attacks have been limited to relatively inconsequential acts of vandalism and sabotage. There are also several acts of vandalism and sabotage against high voltage transmission lines in the United States that remain unsolved and may involve violent environmental extremists.

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(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)

~~(U)~~ DOMESTIC TERRORISM: TACTICS, DOCTRINE AND CAPABILITY

(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)

[they have embraced the tactics of lone

offenders (i.e. "lone wolf"), small cells, and leaderless resistance.<sup>9 10</sup>

(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)

~~(U//OUO)~~ Lone offenders and small cells adhering to the doctrine of leaderless resistance operate independently from one another and in secret.<sup>11</sup> Leaderless resistance advocates either the formation of small cells of two to six people or acting alone to commit acts of violence and terrorism.<sup>12, 13</sup> They often have "loose" affiliations with "aboveground" extremist groups -- meaning cell members may occasionally attend group functions or may attempt to join a group.<sup>14, 15</sup> Some purposely do not join groups out of fear of being negatively associated with the group or identified by law enforcement.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Beam, Louis. "Leaderless Resistance: An Essay." 1983. Some would argue that international terrorism, as separate and distinct from domestic terrorism, may be following a similar path (See Marc Sageman, Leaderless Jihad, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008).

<sup>10</sup> "Igniting the Revolution: An Introduction to the Earth Liberation Front," North American Earth Liberation Front Press Office, 2001.

<sup>11</sup> Beam, Louis. "Leaderless Resistance: An Essay." 1983.

<sup>13</sup> Hoskins, Richard Kelly. Vigilantes of Christendom: The Story of the Phineas Priesthood, 1990.

<sup>14</sup> "Knob Creek" (email message discussing topics of militia meeting held at Knob Creek, Kentucky in April 1998), Eagle Flight Militia List Server, dated April 29, 1998.

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(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

Leaderless resistance emphasizes neither organizational structure nor formalized leadership.<sup>17</sup> The leaderless resistance strategy encourages extremists to self-train, outline their own objectives, and conduct attacks of their own accord. (b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F) this attack strategy does not lend itself well to developing sophisticated terrorist tradecraft as a result of its emphasis on self-training. Unless they possess prior specialized knowledge in tactical and explosives techniques, potential domestic terrorists are generally hampered in their ability to cause mass-casualty producing attacks

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(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

~~(U//FOUO)~~ Domestic terrorism attacks have been known to have deadly or costly consequences such as bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, or the \$50 million arson of an apartment complex under construction in San Diego, California, in 2003.<sup>20</sup> Further, domestic terror attacks, however small, can also have a deep psychological effect on American society and can negatively impact our way of life as well as instill fear within large cultural communities. These psychological effects were demonstrated by the 1996 bombing at Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia, and the 1999 attack on a Jewish community center in Los Angeles.

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<sup>20</sup> "What Is E.L.F.?", ABC News, January 20, 2006.



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since nuclear power plants and category 1 fuel cycle facilities are categorized "hardened targets" which generally lack appeal given the opportunistic nature of domestic terrorism. Some tactics used by domestic terrorists include:

- ~~(U//OUO)~~ Firearms: Firearms are the weapon of choice for many violent extremists in the United States. Unlike a bomb, firearms are often purchased already assembled, at an affordable price and with relative ease.<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, a person can self-train in the use of firearms and become a proficient marksman within a relatively short time and with little prior knowledge, skill or experience. Extremists that embrace racist or militant antigovernment beliefs are more likely to carry out violent acts using firearms than environmental extremists. White supremacist, militia and other antigovernment extremists have been known to possess a wide-range of firearms, both semi-automatic and fully-automatic, and engage in stockpiling activity. They have also been known to equip firearms with large capacity magazines, night vision capability and high-powered magnification devices. Of further concern, these extremists have been known to possess large caliber firearms, such as .50 caliber machine guns as well as .50 caliber sniper rifles.<sup>22</sup> These types of firearms have an effective range of 2,000 meters or more and are capable of penetrating several inches of steel, concrete or other reinforced substances.<sup>23</sup> They are particularly effective against lightly armored vehicles, helicopters and other types of aircraft.<sup>24</sup> In the hands of a terrorist, this type of weapon could prove highly destructive and extremely lethal.<sup>25</sup>
- ~~(U//OUO)~~ Improvised Explosive Devices: Domestic terrorists have used improvised explosive devices (IED) during attacks in the Homeland. With few exceptions, these devices exhibit a low-level of sophistication and have primarily consisted of pipe bombs and package bombs. Overall, these devices are constructed of common, house-hold materials such as PVC pipe, galvanized steel pipe and other plastic or metal containers. Past bombings attributed to domestic terrorists have included a wide range of targets such as Federal buildings, financial institutions and gathering places for social activities. Violent domestic extremists have also been known to use secondary devices to target first responders including law enforcement officers and other emergency services.<sup>26</sup>
- ~~(U//OUO)~~ Incendiary Devices: Single issue extremists, such as those affiliated with Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and Earth Liberation Front (ELF), have historically demonstrated an affinity for using incendiary devices.

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<sup>21</sup> Krouse, William. "Gun Control Legislation," Congressional Research Service, August 27, 2010.

<sup>22</sup> "Weaponry: Availability of .50 Caliber Semiautomatic Rifles," General Accounting Office, June 30, 1999.

<sup>23</sup> "Long-Range Fifty Caliber Sniper Weapons," U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform-Minority Staff Report, May 3, 1999.

<sup>24</sup> "Long-Range Fifty Caliber Sniper Weapons," U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform-Minority Staff Report, May 3, 1999.

<sup>25</sup> "Long-Range Fifty Caliber Sniper Weapons," U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform-Minority Staff Report, May 3, 1999.

<sup>26</sup> "Terrorism in the United States" [multiple editions], Federal Bureau of Investigation, Counterterrorism Division, 1988-2005.

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- ~~(U//OUO)~~ **Shoulder-Fired Projected Munitions:** The use of Shoulder Fired Projected Munitions (SFPM), such as Light Anti-tank Weapons (LAW) and Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPG), continues to be an integral part of terrorist and violent criminal organizations' tactics worldwide. These types of weapons systems have an effective range of between 220 and 500 meters.<sup>27</sup> Since 2008, U.S. law enforcement officials have recovered at least two loaded SFPMs linked to individuals embracing domestic extremist beliefs. In 2010, local law enforcement authorities also seized a single SFPM from two individuals who were accused of plotting to attack a Veteran's Administration hospital in Ohio.<sup>28</sup> It is not known whether the recovered LAW was loaded with a warhead or whether these individuals embraced antigovernment beliefs. Other domestic events of concern include:
  - ~~(U//OUO)~~ On June 3, 2010, law enforcement officials discovered a bazooka rocket launcher on the roof of a grocery store pointed in the direction of the nearby Hemet Police Department. The expended device, however, had been modified and ignited. (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)
  - ~~(U//OUO)~~ On November 6, 2008, two functional LAW rockets were recovered from a canal in Lantana, Florida.<sup>30</sup> A Florida law enforcement official confirmed these SFPMs were linked to white supremacists in North Carolina who were convicted of stealing military ordnance in 1991.<sup>31</sup>
  - ~~(U//OUO)~~ On November 23, 2004, Federal authorities and local police responded to a convenience store in Duncanville, Texas, regarding the discovery of a bag containing anti-personnel grenades and a M-72A2 anti-tank rocket launcher (LAW) found in a dumpster. The devices were x-rayed and appeared to be live ordnance.<sup>32</sup>

(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)

<sup>28</sup> "Suspects In Threat Against VA Reportedly Military Veterans," Dayton Daily News, October 26, 2010.

(b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F)

~~(U) Anatomy of Environmentally Motivated Direct Action\*~~

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~~(U/FOUO) Banners, graffiti tagging and anonymous internet communiques are common ways of claiming responsibility for an environmental extremist direct action. Electronic messages are usually submitted and posted to ELF affiliated websites or sent directly to local news media.~~

~~\* Direct action is a term most used by single issue extremists and anarchist extremists to describe lawful or unlawful acts of civil disobedience ranging from protests to property destruction or acts of violence.~~

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**(+) DOMESTIC TERRORIST INTEREST IN USING RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL AS A WEAPON**

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- [Redacted]

- **(+)** On June 13, 1996, New York City Police Department arrested two men who embraced antigovernment views for plotting to use radioactive material to assassinate several Suffolk County government officials and political leaders. Authorities confiscated five lead canisters containing radium, a low-level radioactive material. They also found nearly 50 handguns and rifles, ammunition, hand grenades, a mine detector, gas masks, and antigovernment literature. The suspects planned to spread radioactive material on car seats, inside houses, and onto food and toothpaste used by the targeted victims. Investigators believe the suspects were capable of carrying out their plans.<sup>36</sup>

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[Redacted]

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

[Redacted]

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> McQuiston, John T. "2 Held in Plot to Poison Politicians With Radium," *New York Times*, June 14, 1996.

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[Redacted]

<sup>38</sup> In September 1984, an outbreak of Salmonella sickened over 750 people in Wasco County, Oregon. Several members of the Rajneesh group were later convicted of the poisoning (see "Preventing the Next Attack: An Examination of Policy Issues Brought to Light by the Rajneesh Bioterrorist Attack in Oregon in 1984," Amy Mahoney, *Public Policy in Global Health and Medical Practice*, 2005).

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~~(U)~~ DOMESTIC THREAT GROUPS

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~~(U)~~ Environmental Extremists

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

Environmental extremists

have conducted hundreds of criminal acts and caused tens of millions of dollars in damage to a wide range of corporations and businesses it deems guilty of destroying the environment.<sup>46</sup>

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~~(U//OUO)~~ Environmental extremists in the U.S. view the electrical sector (which includes nuclear energy) as a viable target for their concerted criminal actions. Past environmental extremist direct action campaigns against the electrical sector have been limited to small scale criminal acts of civil disturbance (such as criminal trespassing, obstruction of transportation routes, verbal and physical altercations, and direct threats) as well as vandalism and sabotage acts. They target the electrical sector to publicize and further their respective causes concerning environmental protection and preservation. Environmental extremists generally want to reduce America's dependence and use of fossil fuels, preserve environmental habitat in the United States, and publicize and expose environmental pollution (both real and perceived). They also

<sup>39</sup> "Terrorism in the United States-1995," Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1996.

<sup>40</sup> McQuiston, John T. "2 Held in Plot to Poison Politicians With Radium." *New York Times*, June 14, 1996.

<sup>41</sup> See definition on page 1. This definition does not include Homegrown Violent Extremists that embrace violent Jihad doctrine.

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<sup>46</sup> "The Threat of Eco-Terrorism," Federal Bureau of Investigation, Testimony Before the House Resources Committee-Subcommittee on Forests and Health, February 12, 2002.

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want to expose to the public alleged corporate greed resulting from the exploitation of environmental resources for profit.<sup>47</sup>

~~(U//OUO)~~ The successful prosecution of several high-profile Earth Liberation Front (ELF) extremists may dissuade other individuals from taking up the cause of the ELF.<sup>48</sup> Nevertheless, many others will likely be inspired toward violence and criminal activity as a result.

~~(U)~~ **Earth Liberation Front (ELF)**

~~(U//OUO)~~ According to the FBI in 2005, the ELF has been among the more active domestic terrorist threats in the United States.<sup>49</sup> ELF conducts criminal acts against corporations and businesses it deems guilty of destroying the environment.<sup>50</sup> ELF has been responsible for hundreds of criminal acts and damage exceeding tens of millions of dollars.<sup>51</sup> Originally founded in the United Kingdom, ELF's ideology, according to open source reporting, has expanded into a global extremist movement with a network of extremist actors and supporters active throughout North America, Europe, Asia and portions of the Pacific Rim.<sup>52</sup> Over the years, ELF supporters have created various websites that serve as the official ELF "press office" for activities in the United States, Canada and Mexico.<sup>53</sup> In lieu of increased media and academic focus on climate change and other environmental issues, ELF adherents will undoubtedly continue their sustained campaign of attacks that target industries both within the United States and abroad that are at odds with the ELF's goals and objectives.



Figure 1. Earth Liberation Front tagging at the scene of an arson at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah.

~~(U//OUO)~~ ELF's primary objective is to inflict economic damage to people and businesses that it claims profit from the perceived exploitation and destruction of the environment. ELF seeks to impose significant financial losses on its targets through the destruction of their property. Adherents to ELF's cause believe that any direct action taken to halt the destruction of the environment is justified and claims its actions are non-violent because its members take precautions not to harm any animal or human. This position is not compelling given that the Homeland Security Act of 2002 defines terrorism as including criminal acts that are "potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources" that "appear to be intended to intimidate or

<sup>47</sup> "Igniting the Revolution: An Introduction to the Earth Liberation Front," North American Earth Liberation Front Press Office, 2001.

<sup>48</sup> U.S. v. Joseph Dibe, et al, United States District Court-District of Oregon, Indictment, January 20, 2006.

<sup>49</sup> Statement of John E. Lewis, Deputy Assistant Director-Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, May 18, 2005.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Multiple news stories and anonymous claims of direct action on <http://www.directaction.info> and <http://www.indymedia.org>.

~~(S//X)(E)(b)(7)(F)~~

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coerce a civilian population, to influence a policy of a government...or, to affect the conduct of government by mass destruction.”<sup>54</sup>

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~~(U//OUO)~~ ELF targets businesses, institutions, and industries it believes are exploiting the environment, which includes animals. ELF adherents attack car dealerships, construction projects, the logging industry, universities, and government agencies. ELF’s most common direct action tactics consist of vandalism, sabotage and arson. Some of the more prominent eco-terrorism cases include:

- ~~(U)~~ On January 13, 2006, Federal law enforcement authorities arrested three environmental extremists in Placer County, California, for plotting to conduct bombings or arson attacks against three targets including the Nimbus Dam near Folsom,

<sup>54</sup> Public Law 107-296, “Homeland Security Act of 2002.” 107<sup>th</sup> Congress, November 25, 2002.

<sup>55</sup> “Former Earth Liberation Front Spokesman Starts Up Radical Environmental Magazine.” The Oregonian, October 19, 2009.

<sup>56</sup> “Judge Releases Second Activist Jailed Over Refusal to Testify in Arson Case,” San Diego Union-Tribune, October 12, 2005.

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<sup>58</sup> Setting Fires with Electrical Timers: An Earth Liberation Front Guide, Fireant Collective, May 2001.

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California.<sup>59</sup> Two suspects pled guilty in 2006 and testified against the third who was subsequently convicted of the charges in 2007.<sup>60</sup>

- ~~(U)~~ On October 20, 2003, a self-described anarchist was arrested for a series of sabotage incidents (as many as twenty) involving the removal of bolts anchoring high-voltage transmission towers to their concrete platforms in Washington, Oregon and California. Some of the towers actually toppled to the ground (see **figure 2**) causing localized power outages. The suspect stated that he wanted to draw attention to potential vulnerabilities of America's power grid.<sup>61</sup>

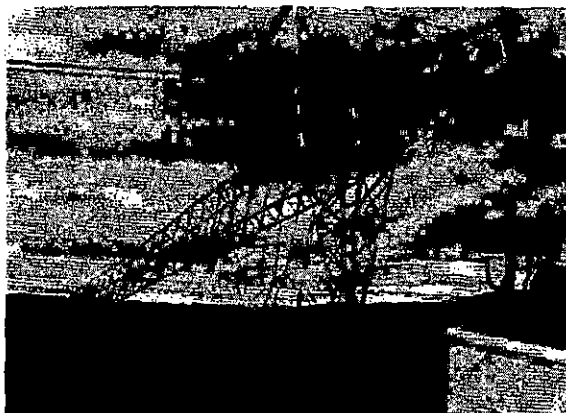


Figure 2. Aftermath of a high voltage transmission tower sabotaged in Oregon by a self-proclaimed green anarchist.

- ~~(U//OUO)~~ From 1995-2001, a collection of four, autonomous ELF cells, called "the Family" was found responsible for at least 25 criminal actions, which totaled approximately \$48 million in damages. It was one of the most prolific eco-terrorist groups in U.S. history. Their actions included multiple acts of vandalism, sabotage, animal releases, and arson attacks against a wide range of targets throughout the United States. Their targets included a ski resort, construction equipment, car dealerships, U.S. Forest Service facilities and Bureau of Land Management horse corrals.<sup>62</sup>

~~(U)~~ **Earth First!**

~~(U//OUO)~~ Some members of Earth First! (EF!), an environmental extremist movement, have been known to advocate and conduct criminal acts and violence against industries and entities they perceive to be damaging the environment. EF! adherents have perpetrated violent direct actions targeting construction equipment, infrastructure expansion projects, and assets of the logging, energy, mining, and forestry industries.<sup>63,64,65,66</sup> Formed in the United States in 1980, EF! has evolved into a global movement.

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

<sup>59</sup> US v. Eric McDavid, et. al. Criminal Indictment, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, January 25, 2006.

<sup>60</sup> "Man Convicted of Plotting to Bomb the Nimbus Dam," *CBS-13 Sacramento (CA)*, September 27, 2007.

<sup>61</sup> "Tenth Sabotaged High-Voltage Tower Discovered," *Bend Bugle*, October 30, 2003.

<sup>62</sup> US v. Joseph Dibee, et al., Criminal Indictment, United States District Court for the District of Oregon, January 20, 2006.

<sup>63</sup> "Coal Company Target of Vandalism," *Coalfield Progress*, October 4, 2007.

<sup>64</sup> "From Spikes to Bombs: The Rise In Eco-Terrorism," *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 1996.

<sup>65</sup> "I-69 Protest Group Breaks Windows at Business," *Evansville Courier Press*, June 25, 2008.

<sup>66</sup> "I-69 Project Protesters Arrested," *Evansville Courier Press*, July 15, 2008.



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~~(U//OUO)~~ EF! was founded on the principle of targeting industries and other entities perceived to be damaging the environment. An EF! co-founder, David Foreman, pled guilty in 1991 to conspiring to blow up high voltage transmission lines leading to Palo Verde nuclear power plant in Arizona.<sup>67</sup>

~~(U//OUO)~~ Some individuals who affiliate themselves with the EF! as well as the ELF believe in the necessity of direct actions as previously described. These direct actions include acts that violate the federal criminal laws of the United States. Ties between EF! and the ELF were publicly disclosed when the United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin announced on 29 July 2008 the indictment of several EF! adherents operating under the ELF banner with conspiring to damage government property and damaging government property.<sup>68</sup>

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F) [A book by EF! co-founder David Foreman, entitled *Eco-defense: A Field Manual to Monkey Wrenching*, includes nine chapters of instructions on how to harass, intimidate, vandalize and sabotage energy sector industries perceived as attacking the Earth.<sup>69</sup>]

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

~~(U)~~ **Militia Extremists**

~~(U//OUO)~~ Militia extremists have demonstrated past interest in targeting critical infrastructure targets including the electrical sector.

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

<sup>67</sup> "Terrorism in the United States-1991," Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1992.

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

<sup>72</sup> Abbey, Edward. *The Monkey Wrench Gang*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1975.

<sup>73</sup> "Terrorism in the United States-1999," FBI, Counterterrorism Division, 2000, p. 15.

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(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

Some of the more prominent militia extremist cases related to the energy sector include:

- ~~(U)~~ On June 19, 2002, Federal law enforcement officers arrested a militia extremist and charged him with unlawful manufacturing and possession of explosive devices as well as illegal firearms. During a search of the suspect's residence in State College, Pennsylvania, investigators found three fully automatic assault rifles, two hand grenades, a silencer, and two 30-pound mortar shells wrapped with lead pellets serving as shrapnel.<sup>74</sup> Officers also found blueprints of the Penn State University's electrical system, a map of Fort Indiantown Gap National Guard base, and an array of maps of rural Central Pennsylvania.<sup>75</sup> Investigators surmised the suspect was planning possible attacks against the university (former employer) and Federal law enforcement.
- ~~(U//OUO)~~ On December 8, 1999, federal law enforcement authorities arrested a suspected militia member on conspiracy charges and possible firearms violations near St. Petersburg, Florida. The subject, who was the leader of a militia coalition called "the Southeastern State Alliance," was charged with conspiring to burglarize National Guard armories in an attempt to bomb transmission towers and high voltage transmission lines in Florida. The suspect believed United Nations forces would invade the United States in an effort to overthrow the US government and implement a "New World Order," a one-world government. The subject served five years in Federal prison.<sup>76</sup>
- ~~(U)~~ On April 26, 1996, three militia extremists who were members of the Georgia Republic Militia were arrested in Macon, Georgia, for various firearms and explosives violations. Federal authorities surmised they were plotting to attack roads, bridges, high voltage electric towers and high voltage transmission lines.<sup>77</sup>

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

~~(U//OUO)~~ Within the past five years, there have been several arrests of other militia extremists possessing illegal firearms and explosives as well as plotting to kill law enforcement officers in Alabama, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Many militia extremist groups are also noted to be currently conducting paramilitary training activities within the United States on a recurring basis.<sup>81</sup>

<sup>74</sup> "Raid Yields Guns, Explosives," *Centre Daily Times*, June 21, 2002.

<sup>75</sup> "Militia Man's Home Had Guns, Grenades." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, July 5, 2002.

<sup>76</sup> "Group Profile: Southeast States Alliance," Study of Terrorism And Response to Terrorism, March 1, 2008.

<sup>77</sup> "Three Militia Members Guilty in Georgia Bomb Plot," *Chicago Sun Times*, November 7, 1996.

<sup>78</sup> U.S. v. David Brian Stone, et. al., U.S. District Court-Eastern District of Michigan, June 22, 2010.

<sup>79</sup> "Arrests Made After Explosives Recovery," U.S. Department of Justice, Press Release, April 26, 2007.

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(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

~~(U)~~ *White Supremacists*

(b)(7)(E),(b)(7)(F)

~~(U//OUO)~~ Violent white supremacists in the United States have been responsible for carrying out several acts of violence including shootings, murders, bombings, and fire bombings over the past twenty years. Factional cells and individuals carry out violent white supremacist motivated attacks under the movement's philosophy of lone offenders and leaderless resistance. It is not clear whether violent white supremacists are interested in targeting the energy sector for attack. The following case, however, may point to a potential example of white supremacist interest in attacking the energy sector.

- ~~(U//OUO)~~ On February 9, 2001, Federal law enforcement authorities arrested a white supremacist in Damascus, Oregon, for bombing an adult book store and robbing banks in 1997. Authorities seized firearms, narcotics, ammonium nitrate and fuel oil mixture, extremist materials and a notebook listing potential targets including Federal buildings, military bases and an unidentified dam.

~~(U//OUO)~~ Within the past few years, the white supremacist movement has expanded its membership and influence in an effort to establish a national extremist movement and support network. Despite constant turmoil and the continual formation of new groups, the white supremacist movement continues to reorganize and gain new recruits. The white supremacist

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<sup>84</sup> FBI IIR 4 218 1563 09, dated January 13, 2009.

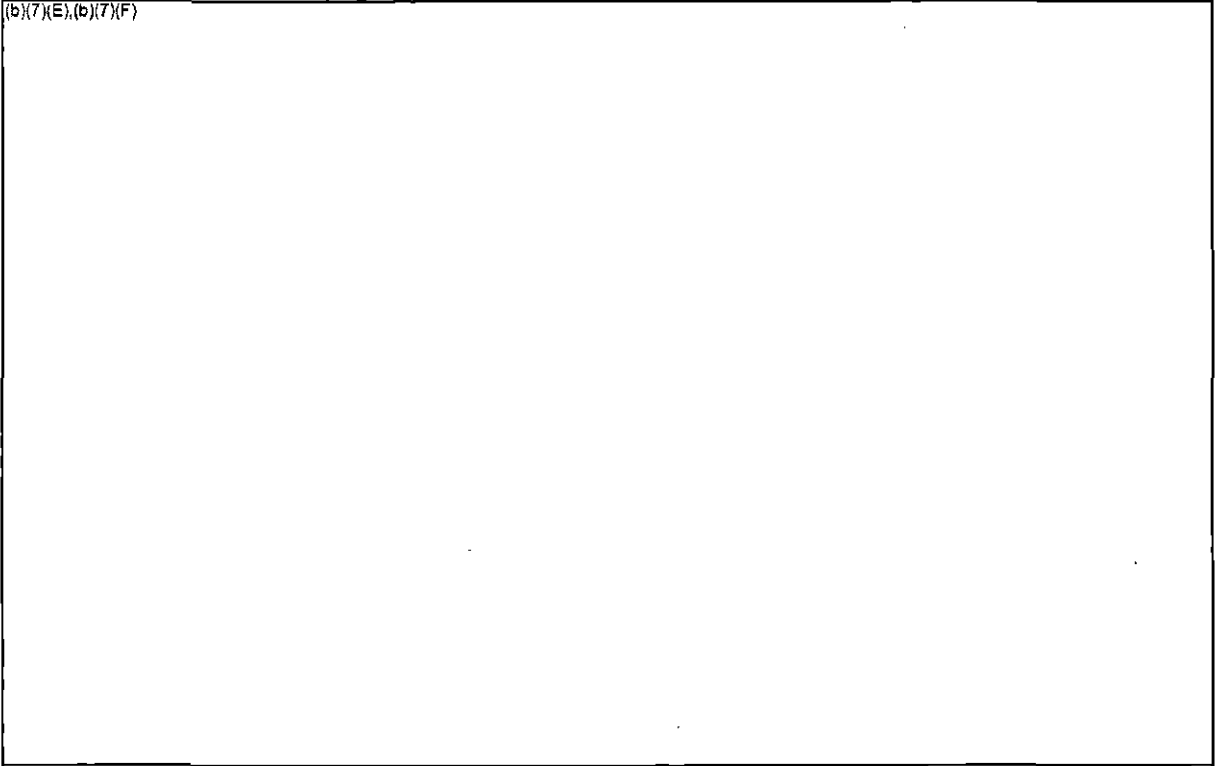
<sup>85</sup> On January 18, 1996, Federal law enforcement authorities arrested Peter Langan, a member of the "Aryan Republican Army" or ARA. Langan, and three other ARA members, were later convicted of perpetrating several bank robberies in nine Midwestern states during 1997 and 1998. The stolen money from the bank robberies is believed to have been used to finance an "Aryan revolution." While in custody, Langan reportedly boasted of having access to radioactive isotopes and biological agents. Investigators, however, were unable to substantiate these claims. (Hamm, Mark S. *In Bad Company: America's Terrorist Underground*, 2001)

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movement is capable of instigating and supporting violence that target individuals, organizations and government institutions in the United States, but has shown a reluctance to target critical infrastructure targets.

~~(S)~~ CONCLUSION

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