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

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

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

FY 2012 Outcome Goal: No terrorist acts committed by foreign nationals within U.S. borders
FY 2007 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

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

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

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

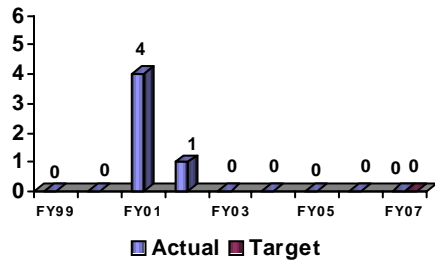
Finally, to develop a comprehensive intelligence base, the FBI will employ its Model Counterterrorism Investigative Strategy focusing each terrorist case on intelligence, specifically on identification of terrorist training, fundraising, recruiting, logistical support, and pre-attack planning.

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

FY 2007 Target: 0

FY 2007 Actual: 0

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



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

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

Data Validation and Verification: See above.

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

Discussion of FY 2007 Results: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2007. The FBI continues to vigorously investigate international terrorist threats to prevent attacks against the U.S. One result of a FBI investigation came on June 1, 2007, when the U.S. Attorney of the Eastern District of New York charged four individuals with conspiracy to conduct a terrorism attack, destroy U.S. property, attack an air navigation facility, and bomb public use facilities. Another case involving the FBI Philadelphia Joint Terrorism Task Force, in cooperation with State and local agencies, resulted in the arrest of six individuals and disruption of an alleged plot to attack Fort Dix, New Jersey. This group included a Jordanian-born, naturalized U.S. citizen, Mohammed Shnewer. The group also included two legal resident aliens: Serdar Tatar, born in Turkey, and Agron Abdullahu, a Kosovar Albanian, who entered the U.S. as a refugee in 1999. The group also included three Albanian brothers, Shain, Eljivir, and Dritan Duka, all of whom were born in Macedonia, and entered the country illegally.

FY 2012 Outcome Goal: No catastrophic acts of domestic terrorism
FY 2007 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

Performance Measure: NEW MEASURE:

Catastrophic Acts of Domestic Terrorism

FY 2007 Target: 0

FY 2007 Actual: 0

Discussion of FY 2007 Results: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2007. A notable domestic terrorism case during FY 2007 involved a box received by a mutual fund company via mail on January 31, 2007. The box contained a functional bomb that was designed to detonate when the box was opened, except for a final connection that was left incomplete. A note inside the box threatened to send more devices of the same type to the victim's family and associates that would function as designed unless a demand was met that a specific corporate stock reached a set price. On February 1, 2007, FBI Denver was notified by the United States Postal Inspectors Service (USPIS) of a similar package mailed at the same time to a location in Cherry Hill, Denver, Colorado. The two pipe bombs were linked by handwriting analysis to a series of threat and extortion letters received by various investment firms throughout the country over the course of the past two years. On April 25, 2007, John Patrick Tomkins was arrested without incident at his place of employment in Dubuque, Iowa. Subsequent to Tomkins' arrest, FBI Chicago and the USPIS searched storage facilities rented by him. The searches resulted in the recovery of additional threat letters and three pipe bombs similar to the bombs mailed earlier in the year. Tomkins was charged with violation of Title 18, U.S.C., Section 876 (Mailing a Threatening Communication with Intent to Extort) and Title 18, U.S.C., Section 842 (Possession of an Unregistered Destructive Device).

