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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 and 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 2009 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

Background/Program Objectives: The FBI is committed to stopping terrorism, from preventing intended attacks to investigating financiers of terrorist operations. All Counterterrorism (CT) investigations are managed at FBI Headquarters, employing a national strategy to create an inhospitable environment for terrorists.

Under the leadership of the FBI Director, the FBI has aggressively implemented a comprehensive plan to fundamentally transform the FBI. The Director has overhauled the FBI's CT operations, expanded its intelligence capabilities, modernized its business practices and technology, and improved coordination with its partners. The FBI is dedicated to disrupting terrorist plots before they are executed.

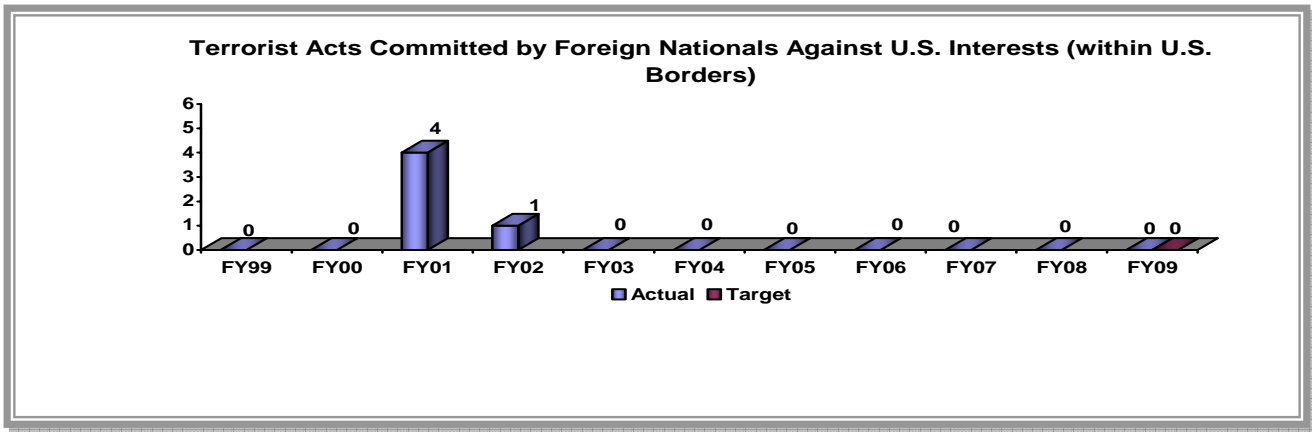
Performance Measure: Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals Against U.S. Interests (within U.S. Borders)

FY 2009 Target: 0

FY 2009 Actual: 0

Discussion of FY 2009 Results: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2009. One notable arrest of an international terrorism subject identified by the FBI occurred on July 27, 2009. Hysen Sherifi, a native of Kosovo, was arrested along with six other U.S. citizens. Sherifi and his co-conspirators have been charged with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, as well as conspiracy to murder, kidnap, maim, and injure persons abroad. Sherifi also faces a charge of possession of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence.

On September 24, 2009, a superseding indictment was returned with additional charges against Sherifi and his co-conspirator, Daniel Patrick Boyd. Both have been charged with conspiring to murder U.S. military personnel. The superseding indictment alleges that in furtherance of this agreement, Boyd undertook reconnaissance of the Marine Corps Base located in Quantico, VA, and obtained maps of the base to plan an attack on Quantico. This is a case in which a U.S. citizen recruited and facilitated a foreign national to commit terrorist acts within the U.S. If convicted, Sherifi, Boyd, and the remaining defendants face a maximum sentence of life in prison.



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

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

Data Validation and Verification: See above.

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

FY 2012 Outcome Goal: No catastrophic acts of domestic terrorism
FY 2009 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

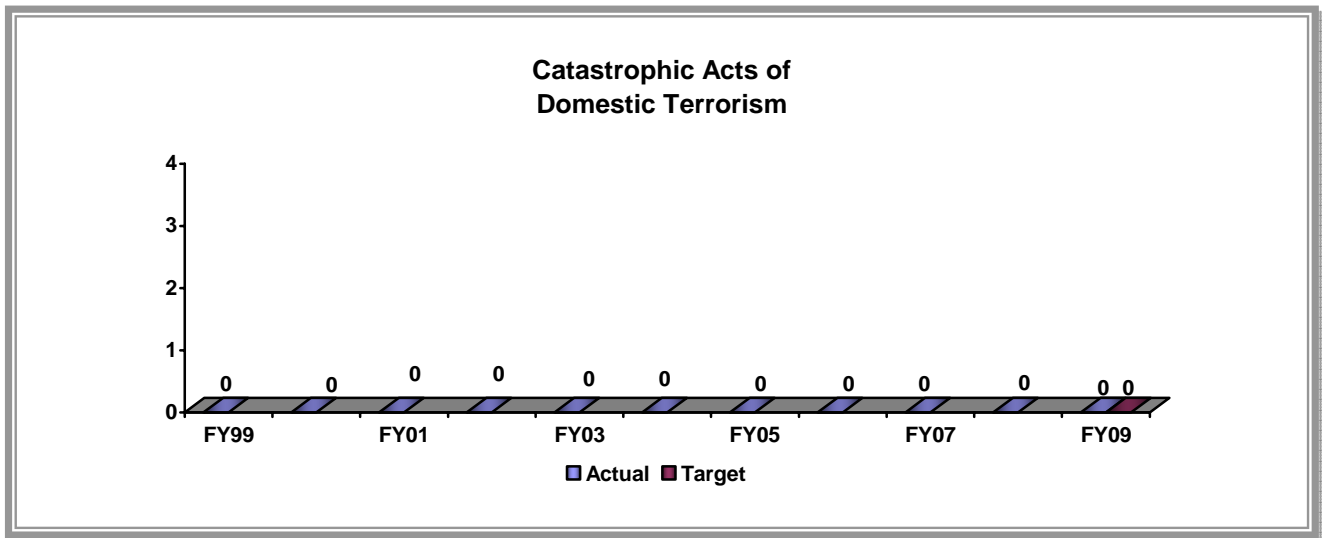
Performance Measure: Catastrophic Acts of Domestic Terrorism

FY 2009 Target: 0

FY 2009 Actual: 0

Discussion of FY 2009 Results: No incidents of this kind occurred during FY 2009. A notable case that occurred during the past year follows:

Scott Monroe, Aaron Scorsone and Jonathan Plunkett pled guilty on April 15, 2009, to one count of an indictment charging them with an unlawful agreement to manufacture and sell explosive materials in violation of Title 18 USC, §§ 371, 842(a), and 844. Scorsone and Plunkett also pled to one count of conspiracy to unlawfully transfer firearms. The FBI’s Joint Terrorism Task Force and the New York State Police Bomb Disposal Unit seized 18 weapons, including rifles, shotguns, and gas guns, and over 80 homemade explosive devices, along with enough chemicals and materials to produce a significant number of additional explosives. Scorsone and Plunkett purchased various explosive devices from Monroe, and attempted to resell them to a confidential informant. In June 2009, Monroe received 5 years probation and 100 hours of community service. On July 22, 2009, Plunkett was sentenced to 27 months in prison, followed by 3 years supervised release. Scorsone is awaiting sentencing.



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

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