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June 13, 2017

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.

[Redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1354260-000
Subject: FBI Threat Assessment Advising Attorney
General John Ashcroft to Travel only by Private Jet

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
<u>50 U.S.C. 3024(j)(1)</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

39 pages were reviewed and 39 pages are being released.

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
 - This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
 - We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.
- In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us."

The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

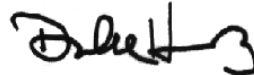
You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

In response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, enclosed is a processed copy of the FBI documents responsive to your request.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Investigative Division

Threat Assessment and Security Plan for the Attorney General

INTRODUCTION:

There is a societal need to preserve the safety and security of the United States Attorney General and his family. In his official position as the head of the Department of Justice and chief law enforcement officer of the federal government, he represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions to the President and to heads of executive departments of government.

The Attorney General, through the Department of Justice, plays a pivotal role in ensuring healthy competition of our free-enterprise system, safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws. The Department also has a vital role in protecting citizens against criminals and subversion through effective law enforcement, crime prevention, detection, prosecution, and rehabilitation of offenders. The Department conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is a concern. The Attorney General directs these activities, as well as those of the U.S. Attorneys throughout the United States.

As a result, due to the vast responsibilities of the Attorney General, the Attorney General will continue to be in the forefront of many disagreements and controversies. Consequently, the Attorney General will continue to be a target of choice for protest and retaliation by individuals, terrorist fanatics, drug cartels, and organized criminal enterprises seeking revenge or notoriety.

POTENTIAL THREATS FROM DOMESTIC TERRORISTS:

Several significant events have provided impetus to certain militia organizations, as well as the so-called Patriot movement and Christian Identity groups, augmenting their anti-government rhetoric and activities. Examples include the Ruby Ridge siege of the Weaver Idaho compound in August 1992 and the 1993 standoff in Waco, Texas, commencing with the February 28 assault on the Branch Davidian compound and ending on April 19 with the compound fire.



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On April 19, 1995, Timothy McVeigh bombed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, which resulted in 168 deaths and hundreds of injuries, in retaliation for perceived United States government actions in Waco. McVeigh has subsequently become a symbol to some anti-government elements throughout the country, and April 19 has been referred to by some as "militia day." The execution of McVeigh is scheduled for May 16, 2001. This event may incite violence from extremist groups and individuals at the fringes of the right-wing movement. Another date which may be of significance to various right-wing organizations and tax-protest groups is April 15. Also noteworthy, Adolph Hitler's birthday falls on April 20, which traditionally inspires antagonistic rhetoric from sympathizers and hate groups. The FBI receives an increased volume of threat reporting from anti-government groups during this time period.

DOMESTIC TERRORIST THREAT:

Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories without foreign direction, who commit acts against persons or property to intimidate or coerce

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Right-wing terrorist groups often adhere to the principles of racial supremacy and embrace anti-government, anti-regulatory beliefs. Generally, extremist right-wing groups engage in activity that is protected by Constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly. Law enforcement becomes involved when the volatile talk of these groups transforms into unlawful action. On the national level, right-wing hate groups, such as the World Church of the Creator and the Aryan Nations, represent a continuing domestic terrorist threat.

Left-wing domestic terrorist groups generally profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and imperialism. They aim to bring about change through revolution rather than through the established political process. Domestic terrorist groups seeking to secure full Puerto Rican Domestic terrorism is defined by the FBI as the unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States, Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories without foreign direction, committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic Terrorism groups are best characterized as right-wing, left-wing, or single issue extremists.

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a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives, and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. Government or population. Domestic terrorist groups can represent right-wing, left-wing, or special interest (or single issue) orientations. Their causes generally spring from issues relating to American political and social concerns.

Right-Wing Terrorism:

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On the national level, formal right-wing hate groups, such as the World Church of the Creator (WCOTC) and the Aryan Nations, represent a continuing terrorist threat. Although efforts have been made by some extremist groups to reduce openly racist rhetoric in

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order to appeal to a broader segment of the population and to focus increased attention on anti-government sentiment, virulent racism remains an integral component of these groups' core orientations.

The rise of the patriot and militia movements during the past decade represents, in some cases, an even more grassroots-level incarnation of anti-government, race-supremacist, conspiracy-oriented philosophies. Several factors have fueled the growth of these radical movements, including the passage of gun-control legislation, fears of increased United Nations involvement in domestic affairs, and several confrontations between members of right-wing groups and law enforcement officers. Militias present law enforcement agencies with a particularly difficult challenge, given their documented proclivity for paramilitary training, the stockpiling of weapons, and intense hatred for the federal government and for law enforcement officers. Right-wing militias generally acknowledge only the law enforcement authority of county sheriffs and not federal agents or municipal police officers. Extremist groups are increasingly adopting the principles

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of "leaderless resistance," which calls for very small, autonomous cells operating independent of any centralized group structure. These cells share the same beliefs of larger groups, but do not have a central organization. The small, very tight-knit, and often ad-hoc nature of these cells makes it very difficult for law enforcement to infiltrate them or anticipate their actions.

Left-Wing Terrorism:

The second category of domestic terrorists, left-wing groups, generally profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and imperialism. They aim to bring about change in the United States and believe that this change can be realized through revolution rather than through the established political process. From the 1960s to the 1980s, leftist-oriented extremist groups posed the most serious domestic terrorist threat to the United States. In the 1980s, however, the fortunes of the leftist movement changed dramatically as law enforcement dismantled the infrastructure of many of these groups, and the fall of Communism

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in Eastern Europe deprived the movement of its ideological foundation and patronage.

Terrorist groups seeking to secure full Puerto Rican independence from the United States through violent means represent one of the remaining active vestiges of left-wing terrorism. While these groups believe that bombings alone will not result in change, they view these acts of terrorism as a means by which to draw attention to their desire for independence. During the 1970s and 1980s numerous leftist groups, including extremist Puerto Rican separatist groups such as the Armed Forces for Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN-*Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional Puertorriquena*), carried out bombings on the U.S. mainland, primarily in and around New York City. However, just as the leftist threat in general declined dramatically throughout the 1990s, the threat posed by Puerto Rican extremist groups to mainland U.S. communities decreased during the past decade.

Acts of terrorism continue to be perpetrated, however, by violent separatists in Puerto Rico. As noted, three acts of terrorism and one suspected act of terrorism have taken place in

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various Puerto Rican locales during the past two years. These acts remain under investigation. Another area of concern in Puerto Rico is the ongoing protest at Viequez to stop the U.S. Navy from utilizing the Island for military exercises. In the Fall 2000, former Attorney General Reno ordered the removal of protesters from the Island after they refused to leave. Recently, the military exercises resumed, as well as the protests. This issue has ignited much debate and concern among the Puerto Rican people and Attorney General Ashcroft will now become a focal point for this ongoing dispute.

Anarchists and extremist socialist groups - many of which, such as The Workers' World Party, Reclaim the Streets, and Carnival Against Capitalism, have an international presence--also represent a latent but potential threat in the United States. Anarchists, operating individually and in groups, caused much of the damage during the World Trade Organization ministerial meeting in Seattle, made substantial attempts to do the same in Washington DC last year (2000), and have promised to do the same in the nation's capitol in the Fall of 2001. The Attorney General plays a substantially visible role in addressing these threats.

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Single Issue/Special Interest Terrorism:

Single issue terrorist groups seek to resolve specific issues, rather than effect widespread political change. Single-issue extremists occupy the fringes of the animal rights, pro-life, environmental, and anti-nuclear movements. Although the probability of a terrorist incident involving an extremist special interest group is low, some single-issue extremists, most notably within the animal rights and environmental movements, have turned increasingly toward actions ranging from vandalism to arson in attempts to further their cause.

An issue which may pose a significant threat to the Attorney General in the future is abortion. The majority of people on either side of the abortion debate are law-abiding citizens and work within established laws to effect change. However, there are some individuals that test the limits of freedom of expression and commit criminal acts in support of their beliefs. It is this type of individual who may pose a future domestic terrorism threat to the Attorney General.

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Mr. Ashcroft's personal beliefs favor the pro-life movement; however, as Attorney General, he has stated that he will not allow his personal beliefs to influence his political decisions. Many pro-life individuals in the far right were angered by Ashcroft's statements and, therefore, opposed his confirmation as Attorney General of the United States. They believe Attorney General Ashcroft should use his position of power and influence to ensure that the United States adopts a constitutional amendment banning abortion, or at the very least, strengthens the laws that currently guide the courts. Extremists operating under the pro-life mentality may feel that Attorney General Ashcroft is not serving their cause, thereby increasing the risk of direct physical threats against him or a pro-choice facility.

To illustrate this point, the Attorney General is noted within case 174C-HO-57568. In this case, a bomb threat made to the Corpus Christi (TX) Pregnancy Center (CCPC) on January 18, 2001, mentioned Attorney General Ashcroft. An unidentified male caller inquired about the services provided by the CCPC, and after he was told that the CCPC does not perform abortions and is a pro-life organization,

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he advised that, "If John Ashcroft is confirmed, you will be one of the first people we bomb, if not sooner."

According to 286-WF-C213674, serial 97, there has been an increase in hate mail to the National Abortion & Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL) since it announced its opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Ashcroft. The writers of the e-mails use very strong and offensive language; however, the language does not rise to the level of a Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act violation or terroristic threats.

Within the domestic terrorism arena, the FBI is not aware of any specific viable threat posed by groups or an individual affiliated with any such group. Nevertheless, as set forth above, the current political and social environment remains conducive for acts of domestic terrorism, from any of the three above categories, wherein the Attorney General is a likely target.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM:

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In general terms, the international terrorist threat to the United States can be divided into three categories: 1) state sponsors of international terrorism, 2) formalized terrorist organizations, and 3) loosely affiliated extremists and rogue international terrorists. Each of these categories represents a threat to the United States interests abroad and in the United States.

The primary state sponsors of terrorism are Iran, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya. These countries view terrorism as a tool of foreign policy. Of these countries, Iran represents the greatest threat to U.S. interests. Syria--which is also on the U.S. Department of State's list of state sponsors of terrorism--has not been directly involved in conducting terrorist activity for a number of years, but still provides a safe haven to international terrorist groups and rogue extremists. North Korea and Cuba--also on the Department of State's list of state sponsors--have significantly reduced their direct involvement with terrorism due, in part, to the rapidly-diminishing capacity of their economies to support such activity. They do, however, continue to provide a safe haven to international terrorists.

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The second category of international terrorist threat is made up of formalized terrorist organizations. These autonomous, generally transnational, organizations have their own personnel, infrastructures, financial arrangements, and training facilities. They are able to plan and mount terrorist campaigns on an international basis, and they actively support terrorist activities in the United States. Extremist groups such as Lebanese *Hizballah*, the Egyptian *Al-Gama al-Islamiyya*, and Palestinian HAMAS have supporters in the United States. While the activities of these U.S.-based cells revolve primarily around fund-raising and low-level intelligence gathering, they could be used to support acts of terrorism here.

The third category of international terrorist threat stems from loosely affiliated extremists--characterized by the World Trade Center bombers and rogue terrorists such as Ramzi Yousef. These extremists are neither surrogates of, nor necessarily strongly influenced by, any one nation. In the aftermath of the World Trade Center bombing, U.S. law enforcement uncovered the plot to bomb several high-profile sites in New York City, including the United

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Nations building, 26 Federal Plaza (which houses the New York offices of the FBI), and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels. One of the subjects convicted in this conspiracy, Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman, is the spiritual leader of an Egyptian-based terrorist organization with a worldwide infrastructure. The magnitude of this plot served to reinforce the unsettling reality that international terrorists threaten the United States internally and that U.S. persons and property are a direct target of this activity. Since Shaykh Rahman's imprisonment in 1995 (he is serving a life sentence in federal prison), his followers have threatened to conduct acts of terrorism against Americans to force the U.S. Government to release him.

In addition, financiers, such as Saudi millionaire Usama Bin Laden, provide funding and operational direction to terrorist organizations. In February 1998--during one in a series of showdowns between the United States and Iraq over U.N. weapons inspections--Bin Laden was among the signatories of a *fatwa* (religious decree) calling for a *jihad* (holy war) against U.S. targets (military and civilian) anywhere in the world.

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In an attempt to disrupt the lucrative U.S.-based fund-raising activities of international terrorist operations, the U.S. Congress passed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA). As directed by this legislation, the U.S. Secretary of State designates internationally based groups as foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs). Provisions within the Act mandate that U.S. financial institutions block the funds of organizations placed on the list. Twenty-eight organizations are currently designated as FTOs, including *Al-Qaeda*. While the threat of direct reprisal in the form of an attack on the Global Internet Summit by any of the designated organizations is minimal, security and law enforcement should be aware of the possibility.

State sponsors of terrorism, such as Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria, maintain infrastructures in this country through their diplomatic and quasi diplomatic institutions in the United States as well as large student populations. Any of these elements could be called upon to engage in or support terrorist activity against U.S. interest or its citizens.

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Terrorist incidents are usually spawned when the right catalyst is combined with an existing potential. For example, the U.S. Government and its representatives have previously been targeted based on our government's involvement in controversial international issues affecting the Middle East or other unsettled parts of the world. This situation is expected to continue. Unfortunately, any U.S. Government official, particularly the Attorney General, could become the target of terrorism. The Attorney General would play a significant and highly visible role in authorizing any rendition, extradition and prosecution of an international terrorist. As such, the Attorney General is among a select few of U.S. Government officials who would be intricately involved in an international incident that could ultimately generate resentment among a particular group and/or segment of people and become a target for revenge.

ORGANIZED CRIME (OC)

DRUG-TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS (DTOs) :

Both OC groups and DTOs have ready access to weapons, cash, and skilled personnel. Both have used guns, assault rifles, and hand grenades to attack public officials. DTOs have vowed to carry

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out threats and seek revenge for the interference by U.S. law enforcement agencies in their lucrative drug enterprises. Internationally, both OC groups and DTOs have murdered public officials; police commissioners; mayors; lawyers; and judges. For example, in 1989 information was received that the Colombian drug lords were offering large sums of money for the home address of former Attorney General Thornburgh. In 1990 the Medellin Cartel offered rewards for the assassination or kidnaping of the President of the United States or the Attorney General. In 1992, Italy's top government law enforcement officials were assassinated by the Sicilian Mafia within a period of two months. In 2000 a DTO was responsible for the murder of a Tijuana Municipal Chief. In addition, the FBI has received reports that some DTOs have security cells which may act as assassination squads. However, there is no evidence that these cells have deployed in the United States. In recent years, these DTOs have assassinated many government leaders in Colombia and elsewhere. They continue to make threats to all American law enforcement agencies that are involved in drug investigations. The Attorney General would be a major target if left unprotected.

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Presently, there is no specific threat information of OC groups or DTOs threatening the Attorney General. Such threats by either of these groups would result in significantly greater attention from U.S. law enforcement, making it much more difficult for them to operate. However, in the course of his official duties, the Attorney General may antagonize a specific OC group or DTO, whereby the group perceives him as a direct threat needing to be countered.

GANG THREAT ASSESSMENT:

Street gangs in the United States have been in existence since the early 19th century. Individuals who associate with street gangs are often considered living as a "sub-culture," a lifestyle inconsistent with the rest of society. These individuals suffer from a lack of self-worth, as well as identity issues stemming from cross-cultural and social/economic differences. Street gangs function as a "pseudo-family," offering familial ties such as money, friendship, respect, and a sense of purpose, not only within the neighborhood but extending beyond the confines of the community.

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A gang member's reward is not just monetary, but the reward of respect among peers and community which is the essence of a member's self-worth. In 1992, a Minneapolis police officer was gunned down by members of a Conservative Vice Lord faction as an apparent act of gang bravado. Similarly, in March 2001, a member of the 74 Hoovers shot and killed a police officer to avoid arrest. Members of the gang later tagged the crime scene and the church where memorial services were held with orange paint to secure gang prestige.

Criminal activity by today's street gangs extends beyond the realms of atypical criminal activity. Murder, drug, and weapons trafficking, extortion, prostitution, kidnaping, robbery, burglary, and auto theft no longer constitute the all encompassing criminal activity of gangs. For example, in 1986 members of the El Rukin street gang plotted with Libyan leader, Mohamar Khadify, to perpetrate terrorist acts against the United States in exchange for money. An investigation yielded more than 100 indictments of El Rukn gang members for murder and treason. As a second example, in the 1994 case involving members of the Four Corner Hustlers street gang, a scheme to bomb the Area 4 Headquarters of the Chicago Police Department was uncovered. The paroled leader of the Four Corner

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Hustlers had planned this attack as retaliation for police cracking down on his drug operation and prior arrests.

Street gangs are reaching out to infiltrate political offices by electing candidates who will empower gang-related criminal enterprises within the community. The judicial system is also being hampered with witness intimidation by gang members. Witness intimidation, although not a new problem, has developed into a convoluted process in which gang members or associates are gainfully employed within the court system and have access to pertinent information. The identity of witnesses is easily obtained, and subsequent communication between the witness and gang members often results in the withdrawal of testimony, physical harm, or ultimately death of the witness and/or of his or her family members. In 1999, a member of the Mickey Cobras street gang was killed for cooperating with authorities. A copy of his police interview report, proof that he had talked to authorities, was left beside his bullet-riddled body. Several other witnesses had been threatened.

Gang mentality invades even the highest positions of trust, the police department. Neighborhoods produce not only gang members,

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but potential police officers as well. Police officers are unable or unwilling to enforce the law in neighborhoods infested with gang crime due to these childhood friendships. Law enforcement officers with gang ties present an astonishing problem due to the enormous amount of intelligence they possess. These sworn officers as well as civilian and volunteer personnel within the department have the ability to jeopardize cases, compromise law enforcement tactics, and place other law enforcement officers in harm's way. In 1996 seven officers in the Chicago Police Department were indicted for allegedly stealing and extorting money from undercover FBI Agents posing as drug dealers. One of the seven was, in fact, a ranking member of a street gang.

The current level of gang crime is a significant threat to the integrity of American society. While there is no intelligence of gang-related threats against the Attorney General or his family, gangs have the propensity to continue to affect the social and economic stability of the country, as well as endanger the lives of our appointed and elected officials by expanding their criminal influence to quasi terrorist-type organizations in order to advance and/or protect their illicit operations.

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EXTREMIST USE OF TECHNOLOGY:

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the use of the Internet among right-wing groups, with an exponential rise in the number of extremist Websites. These sites have increased from a small handful at the time of the Oklahoma City bombing to approximately 2,000 today. These sites spread anti-government and white supremacy sentiment and are used for a range of purposes such as recruitment, propaganda, fund-raising, and sale of survivalist equipment. Due to the volatile and high-profile nature of the WACO and Ruby Ridge cases, as well as other major incidents, it is quite probable that these individuals and groups will use these Websites as a communications network to publicize these cases and their causes.

Furthermore, these sites could potentially be used to target both the Attorney General and his family by electronically disseminating pictures of the Attorney General, his family, his residence, and personal vehicles. FBI investigations have already identified previous incidents where there have been threats and/or information posted on the Internet concerning the Attorney General.

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MENTALLY DISTURBED:

Within our society, there are the mentally deranged assailants and the zealots, who fixate on high-ranking government officials, as well as the random street criminal who prey on society at large.

These types of individuals are a threat that must be taken seriously by the Attorney General, his spouse and his family. These individuals often act without any advanced warning or indication of past violent activity. The random act attacks on President Ford by Sarah Jane Moore, on President Reagan by John Hinkley, the rifle assault on the White House on October 29, 1994, exemplify this type of assailant and the violent result of their actions. In these instances, there was no forewarning received by law enforcement as to his/her intentions.

Despite the random nature of these threats, there are documented threats against Attorney General Ashcroft and his wife from numerous individuals who appear mentally incompetent. In addition, numerous threats have been received from individuals who are incarcerated.

The threats are often the result of an agitated prisoner who blames the Attorney General for some aspect of the sentencing procedure,

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final disposition, or some other cause. [REDACTED]

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CONCLUSIONS:

In carrying out his responsibilities, the Attorney General remains a high-profile figure. His role in numerous issues and events in the United States and abroad results in substantial

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publicity and could generate enormous resentment among individuals and groups alike. Such resentment could be the impetus for a violent assault or terrorist action against the Attorney General and/or his immediate family. A recent incident at a church where the Director of the FBI attended clearly illustrates the continued presence of those individuals and/or groups who pose a potential threat to public officials like the Attorney General and his family. The Attorney General continues to be a target for retaliation and extensive publicity due to his involvement in many different investigations and other matters. This is likely to continue with the widespread use of the Internet, where information concerning the Attorney General and his family could be readily transmitted.

In light of the recent threats, the Attorney General is now under a higher level of security risk, as is his family. Therefore, in order to address the need to provide the necessary and appropriate level of security for the Attorney General and his family, the Attorney General's security plan should include appropriate security for not only the Attorney General, but be extended to his wife as well.

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Protection of the Attorney General
Security Needs Analysis and Plan

It has been the experience of the Attorney General's Special Detail Unit (SDU) that the Attorney General [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Statistically, only a small segment of these individuals pose a viable threat to the Attorney General and his family. However, previous experience has shown that individuals who make overt acts in furtherance of an attack (e.g., attempts to breach building security, forcible entry to the Attorney General's residence, appearances at scheduled Attorney General and other events) are often the same individuals who previously made threats.

Criminals looking for a target of opportunity are prevalent and pose a threat to society in general. However, when the target becomes the Attorney General or his family, or any other high-level public official, the consequences to the country and to the ideals

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of the office the official represents can be devastating. The position that the Attorney General occupies is seen as the leadership of U.S. law enforcement. A street crime perpetrated either against the Attorney General or his family would be very costly to these ideals. From a historic perspective, crimes committed against high-level public officials can halt a nation and have lingering consequences affecting the nation in a variety of ways.

As can be gleaned from both the threat assessment and the comments above, a bona fide business-oriented security concern, as contemplated by IRS regulations, has been found to exist for both the Attorney General and his wife. There exists intelligence and specific and identifiable threats, as well as other circumstances of our society, which indicate that the safety of the Attorney General and his wife is at risk. The existing threats specifically target the Attorney General and his wife and are of such a nature and source to warrant serious consideration. [REDACTED]

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Security Needs Analysis:

The purpose of this analysis was to determine what type of security needs must be met to combat the threat as outlined above.

Many factors were addressed in an effort to develop a security response that met security needs, but did not exceed what was

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necessary. Great effort was also taken to ensure that the security response was in accord with the "efficient and acceptable practices" utilized by those entities within the security and protection community, such as the United States Secret Service, State Department Diplomatic Security Service, the Department of the Army Criminal Investigation Command [REDACTED]. The analysis addressed physical security as well as secure transportation. Although these are separate topics, they are significantly dependant on one another. Below are many of the "needs" or topics which were addressed and analyzed to ensure conformity with our stated purpose:

Control over transportation; and whether an armed driver with an ordinary car would suffice? Security for a protectee mandates that the protectors have control over given routes of travel to ensure that the routes are acceptable in the event a threat is encountered,

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In the event of an attack or impending threat, the protector is responsible for "cover" of the protectee, evacuation of the protectee, addressing the threat to limit exposure of the risk to the protectee, and if necessary,

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providing medical attention to the protectee. [REDACTED]

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Whether commercial aircraft will suffice to attain security goals or is private/government aircraft necessary? Experience has shown that during periods of official travel, commercial aircraft can be a less than adequate method to attain security goals. The Attorney General's schedule becomes dependant on the airlines' flight schedule. This often requires overnight lodging either before or after scheduled events, which would not otherwise be required. In

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addition, layover stops in other cities necessitate additional Bureau and local law enforcement assistance and resources, and unnecessarily places the Attorney General at a greater risk. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] There are additional safety concerns posed by unruly passengers (i.e., alcohol-related disturbances and interference with the flight crew). Again, these disturbances can unnecessarily impact the safety of the Attorney General. SDU agents travel with a substantial amount of support equipment, which can be difficult to properly secure on a commercial aircraft. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Among the various equipment carried by SDU agents are FBI-issued firearms and radios. Travel within the U.S. presents no particular problem regarding firearms, inasmuch as the FBI has exclusive jurisdiction concerning violations of Title 49 (Crimes Aboard Aircraft). However, this authority to carry weapons aboard an aircraft does not extend outside the United States upon commercial carriers. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The logistical and security concerns regarding this practice are self-evident and have previously been the source of great turmoil and delay during international travel. It is the opinion of the SDU that agents should never be in the company of the Attorney General for security purposes without being armed. It is anticipated that the Attorney General's overseas travel could be extensive during his tenure. Previous research in anticipation of foreign travel has disclosed that many foreign commercial carriers operate well below U.S. safety standards, have unreliable scheduled times of arrival/departure, and leave much to be desired with the handling of passenger luggage.

With regard to the Attorney General's personal air travel, private/government aircraft continues to be preferable. However, with sufficient notice, adequate protection can be provided on some commercial airlines/aircraft when appropriate. During official travel, the public and the media are much more aware of his travel schedule, and many times the entity requesting the Attorney General's appearance publicizes his presence and agenda. When on personal travel, however, the Attorney General's travel schedule is more

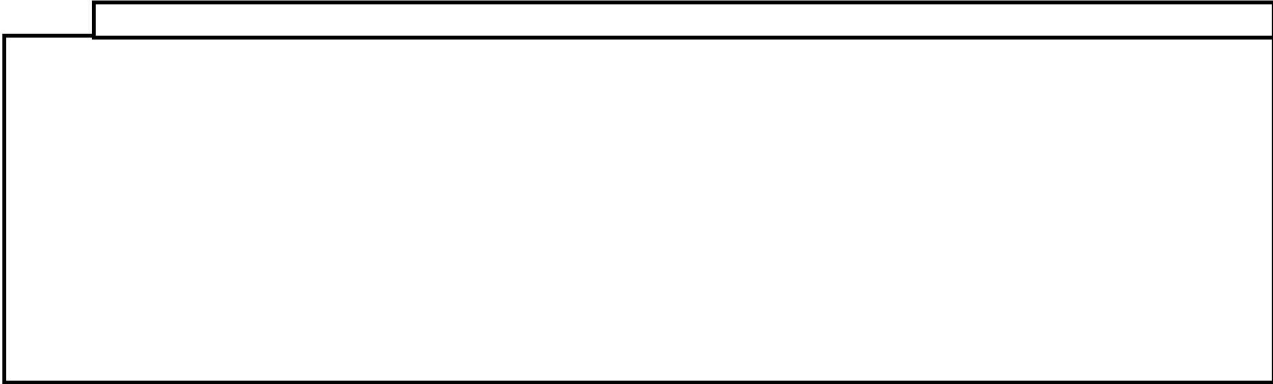
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restricted and is much less in the public sector. In addition, during official travel it is often necessary to register the Attorney General at several different hotels. Many of the issues in disclosing his itinerary do not exist, or are greatly diminished, when on personal travel. Moreover, efforts to safely coordinate his personal travel is diminished or eliminated when there are fewer or no aides accompanying him.



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Whether the protection should cover all local travel or whether circumstances warrant coverage only during certain times or circumstances? Certainly, specific circumstances will dictate the degree of coverage provided. The results of the threat assessment and the consequences of a successful assault on the Attorney General necessitate some form of minimal continuous coverage to maintain an acceptable level of adequate protection. No foreseeable situation exists which justifies even brief lapses in coverage, rather, only circumstances demanding increased coverage. Perpetrators have consistently demonstrated they will seek out easy targets or weaknesses in coverage of a particular target. The Office of the Attorney General, by nature of its duties, is a known target of specific groups worldwide. There are no safe places, only safer places. The costs of dealing with a successful assault on the Attorney General are substantially greater than the costs of providing him and his family adequate coverage on a full time basis, regardless of location or circumstances.

What is the time period for which the security measures will be necessary? Both historically and statistically, events tell us that some form of security measures will be necessary for the

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protectee's entire term in office. However, there is a responsibility to ensure the provided security measures are consistent with the current security threat. To a lesser degree, this will be accomplished on a daily basis to ensure that appropriate measures are in place. The nature of intelligence gathering and the consequences of major events can fluctuate significantly and linger for indefinite time periods (e.g., Waco, Ruby Ridge, etc.) and can make assessment quite difficult. [REDACTED]

Security Plan

The following is a general framework of the Attorney General's security plan as it was developed based on the findings of the threat assessment and security analysis. It is referred to as a general framework, as it does not set forth all the technical details of

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a stated security measure. This plan, as designed, is intended to comply with Bureau policy, acceptable standards of procedure and conduct in the protection/security industry, and to provide only the amount of protection deemed absolutely necessary to provide for the safety of the Attorney General. The plan is intended to provide protection for the Attorney General and his wife when she is in his company. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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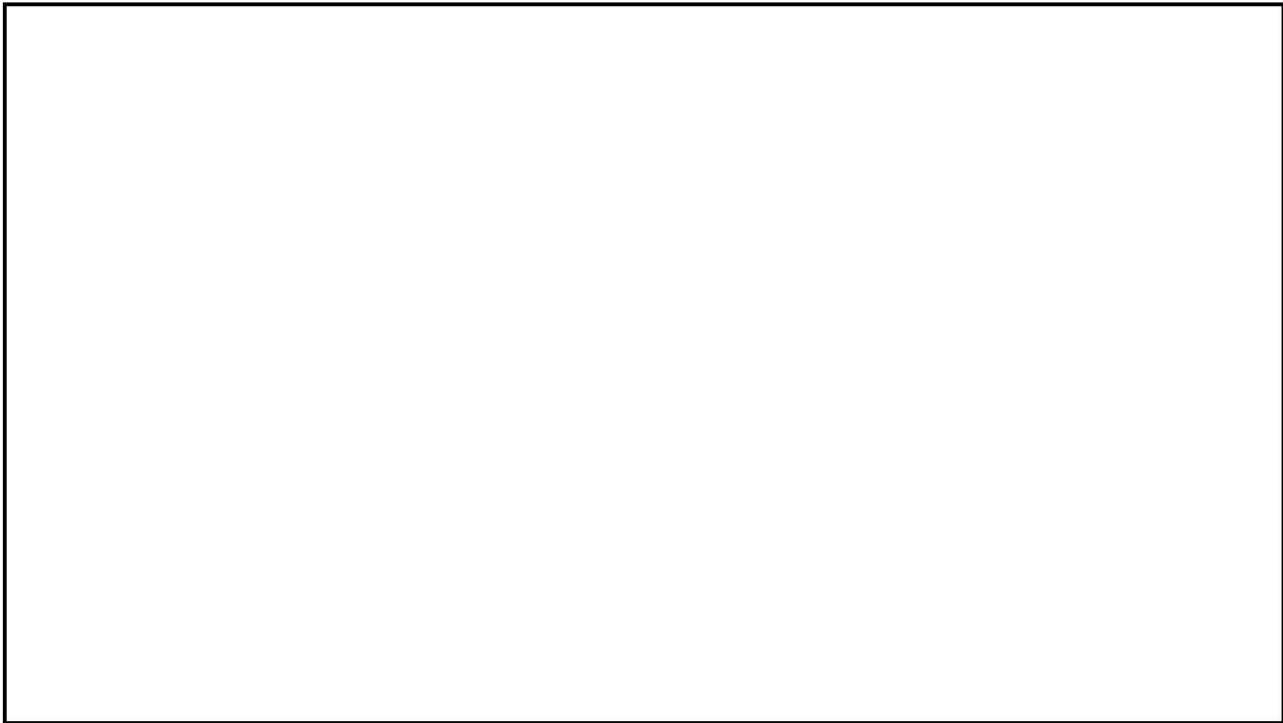
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[redacted] All official transportation requiring the use of aircraft will be accomplished via private/government aircraft, when available. [redacted]

[redacted] Commercial aircraft may be utilized for personal travel when necessary for air travel in an effort to accomplish stated goals. [redacted]

[redacted]

This plan is intended to provide an overall framework and does not include specific security measures taken to ensure the safety of the Attorney General [redacted]

[redacted]

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Law enforcement becomes involved when the volatile talk of these groups transforms into unlawful action. On the national level, right-wing hate groups, such as the World Church of the Creator and the Aryan Nations, represent a continuing domestic terrorist threat.

Left-wing domestic terrorist groups generally profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and imperialism. They aim to bring about change through revolution rather than through the established political process. Domestic terrorist groups seeking to secure full Puerto Rican Domestic terrorism is defined by the FBI as the unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States, Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories without foreign direction, committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic Terrorism groups are best characterized as right-wing, left-wing, or single issue extremists.