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OUTLINE

Homeland Security Terrorism

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Post-9/11 Response to Terrorism and Homeland Defense

9/11 Commission's Review of Efforts
for Homeland Security

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(DHS)

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Secure Communities: DHS and FBI

Office of the Director of National
Intelligence (ODNI)

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State and Local Law Enforcement Efforts for Homeland Security Security Versus Civil Liberties

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Define terrorism, including threats posed to the United States both internationally and domestically.
- Describe the response of the U.S. government immediately following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
- Identify and explain federal law enforcement efforts for homeland security.
- Identify and explain state and local law enforcement efforts for homeland security.
- Summarize both sides of the debate between security and civil liberties.

INTRODUCTION

On September 11, 2001, our world changed. A series of unthinkable and incomprehensible events led to ultimate disasters in New York City, Washington, D.C., and a grassy field in Pennsylvania. Those events shocked the world and changed history.

The swiftness, scale, and sophisticated coordination of the operation, coupled with the extraordinary planning required, launched new awareness of terrorism and mass murder in the United States and, indeed, the world. In the immediate aftermath of the attacks, it was reported that almost 5,000 people were missing and more than 400 confirmed dead. Eventually, it was determined that the missing persons included 23 New York City police officers, 35 New York and New Jersey Port Authority officers, 3 New York State court officers, and more than 300 New York City fire fighters. These attacks shocked us, even though there had been similar events before, although not as massive.

Terrorism is, sadly, not new to the United States. In 1993, there was the first terrorist attack on New York City's World Trade Center, killing 6 and wounding 1,000. In 1995, there was the bombing of the Alfred P.

Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 persons and injuring 675 others. The 1996 bombing at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, killed 1 person and wounded 111 others. During these years, there were also terrorist acts committed against churches and family planning clinics that provide abortions, as well as many other depraved, senseless incidents. All of these events awakened Americans to the fact that terrorism had actually come ashore. However, no other day in America's history had been quite like September 11, 2001. The attacks jolted Americans out of a sense of complacency, and perhaps lethargy. The need for a strong homeland defense has been a primary interest of U.S. law enforcement since then.

This chapter will discuss terrorism directed against Americans and American interests abroad, including foreign and domestic terrorism. We will discuss the immediate aftermath of September 11, and the rapid, unprecedented efforts made by the U.S. government. The chapter will describe federal, state, and local efforts for homeland security and the issue of security versus individual rights—how we can ensure a safe environment without threatening our civil liberties and individual freedoms granted under the U.S. Constitution.

Homeland Security

The term **homeland security** has been used since the September 11 terrorism acts to describe defensive efforts within the borders of the United States. Officials use it to separate the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) operations from those of the U.S. Department of Defense.¹ Following 9/11, the U.S. government prepared and published the *National Strategy for Homeland Security* to mobilize and organize the United States to secure its homeland from terrorist attacks. The objectives of the strategy are to prevent terrorist attacks against the United States, to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and to minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur. The strategy provides direction to the federal government departments

and agencies that have a role in homeland security and suggests steps that state and local governments, private companies and organizations, and individual Americans can take to improve our security.²

According to Jonathan R. White, professor of criminal justice and executive director of the Homeland Defense Initiative at Grand Valley State University in Grand Rapids, Michigan,

America has no common definition of homeland security. Issues surrounding homeland security are confused because the country is dealing with a new concept, a new meaning of conflict, and a change in the procedures used to defend the United States. In the past, military forces protected the homeland, projecting power beyond U.S. borders.³

White, however, explains that *homeland security* simply means keeping the country safe. It protects lives, property, and infrastructure and is designed to secure the United States.⁴

homeland security Efforts made since the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, to protect the United States against terrorist acts.



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The events of September 11, 2001, were an unprecedented challenge to the rescue personnel who responded. They tried to restore some order and calm, despite their own physical and emotional responses to viewing the tragedy and its effects up close.

Terrorism

Terrorism has many definitions. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines **terrorism** as “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or a segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” The U.S. Defense Department defines it as “the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property to coerce or intimidate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious, or ideological objectives.”⁵ Jonathan R. White sums up terrorism simply: “Terrorism uses violence or threatened violence against innocent people to achieve a social or political goal.”⁶ The National Counterterrorism Center defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.”⁷

Terrorism has a long tradition in world history. Terrorist tactics have been used frequently by radical and criminal groups to influence public opinion and to attempt to force authorities to do their will. Terrorists have criminal, political, and other nefarious motives. Some may remember the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, when terrorists attacked and took hostage the Israeli Olympic team and killed all of them; the 1988 explosion of Flight 103 in the air over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 270 persons aboard; and the actions of the Unabomber.

Many Americans and most major U.S. firms have been targeted by terrorists in some way. Political extremists and terrorists use the violence and suspense of terrorist acts such as bombing, kidnapping, and hostage situations to put pressure on those in authority to comply with their demands and cause the authorities and public to recognize their power. Extremists and terrorists use their activities to obtain money for their causes, to alter business or government policies, or to change public opinion. Attacks against executives are common in Latin America, the Middle East, and Europe, and they have spread to the United States. Successful terrorist techniques employed in one country have spread to others. Governments and corporations have had to develop extensive plans to deal with terrorism.

According to Louis J. Freeh, former director of the FBI,

Terrorists are among the most ruthless of criminals, but their motivation rarely stems from personal need or a desire for material gain. Unlike the majority of violent criminals, terrorists do not know their victims; in fact, one of the hallmarks of terrorism is its indiscriminate victimization. Also, unlike most serious criminal activity, terrorism invites—and even depends upon—media attention to ensure a maximum yield of terror.⁸

The **National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)** was created in 2004, under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA), to

terrorism Premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets.

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serve as the primary organization in the U.S. government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism and for conducting strategic operational planning by integrating all instruments of national power. The NCTC has the statutory mission to serve as the U.S. government's knowledge bank on international terrorism and to provide the Department of State with required statistical information. It is under the administrative control of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (DNI).⁹

The NCTC reported that there were over 10,000 terrorist attacks worldwide in 2011 that resulted in more than 12,500 deaths. These attacks were almost a 12 percent decrease from 2010 and nearly a 29 percent decrease from 2007.¹⁰

International Terrorism

According to John F. Lewis, Jr., retired assistant director of the FBI's National Security Division, the FBI divides the current international threat to the United States into three categories.¹¹

First, there are threats from foreign sponsors of international terrorism. These sponsors view terrorism as a tool of foreign policy. Their activities have changed over time. Past activities included direct terrorist support and operations by official state agents. Now these sponsors generally seek to conceal their support of terrorism by relying on surrogates to conduct operations. State sponsors remain involved in terrorist activities by funding, organizing, networking, and providing other support and instruction to formal terrorist groups and loosely affiliated extremists.

Second, according to Lewis, there are threats from formalized terrorist groups, such as al-Qaeda, the Lebanese Hezbollah, Egyptian al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya, and the Palestinian Hamas. These autonomous organizations have their own infrastructures, personnel, financial arrangements, and training facilities. They can plan and mount terrorist campaigns overseas as well as support terrorist operations inside the United States. Some groups use supporters in the United States to plan and coordinate acts of terrorism. In the past, these formalized terrorist groups engaged in such criminal activities in the United States as illegally acquiring weapons, violating U.S. immigration laws, and providing safe havens to fugitives.¹²

Third, there are threats from loosely affiliated international radical extremists, such as those

who attacked the World Trade Center in 1995. These extremists do not represent a particular nation. Loosely affiliated extremists may pose the most urgent threat to the United States at this time because they remain relatively unknown to law enforcement. They can travel freely, obtain a variety of identities, and recruit like-minded sympathizers from various countries.¹³

In 2005, the DHS reported that the threat of countries facilitating or supporting terrorism had diminished. It said that ideologically driven actors, particularly al-Qaeda, are the top terrorist threat against the United States today. The DHS also named several visual symbols such as the White House and the Statue of Liberty as the most likely targets of terrorism, and truck bombs and small explosives-laden boats as the most likely terrorism weapons.¹⁴

Many cases of international terrorism have involved the United States, primarily by targeting U.S. citizens and interests abroad. Some memorable attacks in addition to those mentioned earlier include the abduction of hostages in Lebanon in the mid-1980s; the 1996 detonation of an explosive device outside the Khobar Towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, in which 10 U.S. military personnel were killed; the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dares Salaam, Tanzania,

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Fazul Abdullah Mohammed Killed in Somalia

The mastermind of the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, was killed in Somalia. Mohammed was considered the longest-serving and most senior al-Qaeda operative in East Africa.

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed had been instrumental in bringing the extremist al-Shabab groups in Somalia into the al-Qaeda fold as well as attracting other militant groups from Africa. Counterterrorism chief advisor Brennan said that Mohammed's death was a "huge setback" for al-Qaeda.

Source: Based on Brian Bennett, "Al-Qaeda Operative Key to 1998 U.S. Embassy Bombings Killed in Somalia", June 12, 2011, retrieved June 13, 2011, www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-fg-embassy-bombings-20110612,0,10.

which resulted in the deaths of 12 Americans and 200 others; the terrorist attack on the U.S.S. *Cole* in the waters of Aden, which killed 19 U.S. sailors; and the abduction and subsequent murder of *Wall Street Journal* journalist Daniel Pearl in 2002. Before the September 11, 2001, attack, the most recent case of international terrorism occurring on our shores was on February 26, 1993, when foreign terrorists bombed the World Trade Center.

Foreign terrorism has continued since 9/11. Nearly every day, terrorist acts occur in many parts of the world, including Iraq, Afghanistan, and Israel. In 2002, terrorist nightclub bombings in Bali, Indonesia, killed more than 200 people. The Indonesian capital of Jakarta was targeted by suicide bombings during 2003 and 2004.¹⁵ In 2004, Russia lost at least 425 people in terrorist attacks, including a bombing at a Moscow subway station, two bombed passenger jets, and a massacre at an elementary school in which 32 terrorists seized the school, taking more than 1,000 hostages.¹⁶ Also in 2004, terrorist attacks on commuter trains in Madrid, Spain, killed hundreds.

On July 7, 2005, during rush hour, a series of at least six explosions occurred on the London transportation network, including five attacks on the underground system and one on a bus in the city's center, causing 56 deaths and more than 700 injuries. This was London's worst attack since World War II. The incidents took place on the day after it was announced that the 2012 Olympic summer games were awarded to London. The attack also coincided with a meeting of the leaders of the G8 (major officials from eight highly industrialized nations) at Gleneagles, Scotland.¹⁷ Four suspects were arrested within a week; all were British citizens, three British-born and one Jamaican-born, and all were Islamic fanatics. Three lived in Leeds, an industrial city in Northern England.¹⁸ A few weeks later, four bombs went off almost simultaneously on London undergrounds trains and a bus again, but only the detonators blew up.¹⁹

Subsequent to the London bombings, three bombings in the Egyptian resort town of Sharm el-Sheikh, a vacationing hot spot for Europeans, Israelis, and Arabs, killed at least 88 and wounded more than 200.²⁰ Also in 2005, three suicide bombers wearing explosive vests blew themselves up in three crowded restaurants in the tourist resort of Bali, Indonesia, killing about 25 people and wounding 101 others.

In April 2006, suicide bombers killed 24 persons and wounded 100 at a Sinai resort.²¹ In June 2006, Canadian police charged 12 men and 5 youths with planning a wave of terrorist attacks, ranging from blowing up the Toronto Stock Exchange to storming the national public broadcaster and Parliament buildings in Ottawa and beheading the prime minister.²² Also in June 2006, 6 men were arrested in Miami and 1 in Atlanta for plotting to destroy Chicago's Sears Tower. The arrest was the result of an FBI sting involving an informant who posed as an al-Qaeda operative.²³ In July 2006, about 190 persons were killed and about 600 were injured when bombs exploded on seven commuter trains during the evening rush hour in Mumbai, India. A few days earlier, a series of grenade explosions struck Srinagar, the summer capital of Indian-administered Kashmir, hitting a tourist bus and killing 8 persons and wounding more than 40.²⁴ Also in 2006, extreme violence was reported in Somalia by Islamist militias operating under an umbrella group calling itself the Council of Islamic Courts.²⁵

In August 2006, British authorities arrested 24 extremists who planned to use liquid explosives to blow up airplanes flying from Britain to the United States. The men were planning to carry the liquids in drink bottles and combine them into explosive cocktails to commit mass murder aboard as many as 10 flights over the Atlantic. The arrests caused massive alerts at airports and new rules regarding what could be brought aboard a plane.²⁶

In June 2007, bungled terrorist attacks occurred in London and Glasgow, Scotland. In the London incident, two terrorists parked two vehicles laden with gas canisters and explosives near a popular nightclub. The cars, apparently positioned to strike people leaving the nightclub, failed to ignite. The next day, the two terrorists rammed a Jeep Cherokee loaded with gas canisters into the Glasgow airport. The vehicle erupted in flames; the driver was severely burned and died several weeks later.²⁷

In December 2007, twin car bombs exploded in Algiers near United Nations offices and an Algerian government building, killing dozens of people.²⁸ Also in December 2007, Benazir Bhutto, former Pakistan prime minister and the leader of Pakistan's largest political party, was assassinated in a terrorist attack in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, as she left a political rally. A suicide attacker detonated a bomb,

damaging one of the cars in Bhutto's motorcade, killing more than 20 people, and wounding 50. Just two months earlier, in October 2007, Bhutto had survived a suicide bombing that killed 150 people in Karachi, Pakistan.²⁹

In March 2008, Pakistani police formally accused militant leader Baitullah Mehsud of planning Bhutto's assassination. Mehsud was the leader of the Tehrik-e-Taliban, an umbrella movement of Pakistani Taliban groups.³⁰ Terrorist attacks and attempts have continued in Pakistan since the 2007 assassination of Benazir Bhutto; hundreds of people have been killed by terrorists, mostly in suicide bombings.³¹

Terrorist attacks have continued in other countries as well. In February 2008, a suicide bomber blew himself up in a large crowd just outside the city of Kandahar, Afghanistan, killing more than 100 people and wounding more than 90 others in the country's worst single bombing since 2001.³² On November 26, 2008, in Mumbai, India, at least 170 people were killed and several hundred injured in a series of well-coordinated attacks by a terrorist group at two five-star hotels, the city's largest train station, a Jewish center, a movie theater, and a hospital.³³ Mumbai was targeted again in July 2011 when a rush-hour triple bombing killed 18 people. In a statement released through the media, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said, "I understand the shock and outrage of the people of Mumbai. I share their pain, anguish and anger."³⁴

In September 2009, authorities arrested Najibullah Zazi and others for an al-Qaeda plot to detonate a bomb in the New York City subways. Zazi, an Afghan immigrant, pled guilty in February 2010 to what authorities described as one of the most serious threats to the United States since 9/11.³⁵

On Christmas Day in 2009, in another al-Qaeda attempted attack, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a Nigerian, was arrested aboard a Northwest Airlines aircraft on its final approach to Detroit Metropolitan Airport for placing a destructive device on the aircraft. Interviews of the passengers and crew revealed that prior to the incident, Abdulmutallab went to the bathroom for about 20 minutes. Upon returning to his seat, he stated

that his stomach was upset and pulled a blanket over himself. Passengers then heard popping noises similar to firecrackers, smelled an odor, and observed his pants leg and the wall of the airplane on fire. Passengers and crew subdued Abdulmutallab and used blankets and fire extinguishers to put out the flames. It was revealed later that the U.S. intelligence community had early signals of the terrorist plot but, curiously, ignored them.³⁶ In January 2010, President Barack Obama ordered intelligence agencies to take a series of steps to streamline how terrorism threats are pursued and analyzed, saying the government had to respond aggressively to the failures that allowed Abdulmutallab to ignite his explosive.³⁷

In March 2010, huge explosions during the morning rush hour in two subway stations in central Moscow killed more than 33 people and injured hundreds. The investigation revealed that the bombings were attributed to two young women, "black widow" suicide bombers, who were linked with the Islamist underground in the North Caucasus.³⁸

In July 2011, a single individual bombed the government center in Oslo, Norway, killing 7 people, and then went to an island summer camp for young members of the Labor Party and killed at least 80 more people. This was the deadliest attack on Norwegian soil since World War II. Acting Police Chief Sveinung Sponheim said the suspect had written Internet postings that suggested he had "some political traits directed toward the right, and anti-Muslin views." The suspect, a 32-year-old Norwegian identified as Anders Behring Breivik, had posted on his Twitter account that "one person with a belief is equal to the force of 100,000 who have only interests."³⁹

One significant concern that falls under the umbrella of terrorism is bioterrorism or **biological weapons**. The anthrax attacks of 2001 caused numerous deaths and sicknesses, as well as significant panic in our nation. Mailed letters containing alleged anthrax paralyzed the nation's postal system and forced the government to spend billions to install sophisticated detection equipment at postal centers throughout the country.

Four types of biological agents can be weaponized: natural poisons or toxins that occur without human modification, viruses, bacteria, and plagues. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) classify the most threatening agents as smallpox, anthrax, plague, botulism, tularemia,

biological weapons Weapons made from live bacterial, viral, or other microorganisms.

and hemorrhagic fever. Smallpox is a deadly contagious virus. Anthrax is a noncontagious bacterial infection, while plague is transmitted by insects. Botulism is a food-borne illness. Hemorrhagic fevers are caused by viruses. One of the best-known hemorrhagic fevers is the Ebola virus.⁴⁰

The U.S. General Accountability Office (GAO) reported in 2004 that the CDC, learning from the anthrax incidents, had developed databases and expertise on biological agents likely to be used in a terrorist attack.⁴¹ In 2004, the president signed a bill creating Project BioShield to help the United States purchase, develop, and deploy

cutting-edge defenses against biological weapons attacks. The bill authorized the expenditure of \$5.6 billion over 10 years for the government to purchase and stockpile vaccines and drugs to fight anthrax, smallpox, and other potential agents of bioterror. Project BioShield also purchased 75 million doses of an improved anthrax vaccine for the Strategic National Stockpile.⁴²

Fortunately, a major drawback in the use of biological weapons is that they cannot be controlled. This means, for example, that if terrorists were to release a weaponized strain of smallpox, the disease might spread to the terrorist group and its allies.⁴³

Involvement in Major Incidents

ON THE JOB

I have always felt it is important for everyone in law enforcement to be aware of what is going on in their jurisdiction as well as nationally—to know about crime trends, unusual incidents, investigations, and court rulings.

I was no longer working for the police department when the attacks of September 11, 2001, occurred. Like everyone, I was glued to the TV, and we discussed it quite a bit in class. When the anthrax threat occurred several weeks later and we didn't know whether there was a relationship or not, again I watched events unfold.

The anthrax incidents held particular interest because the American Media building is located in Boca Raton, where I was teaching. When an employee died, another went to the hospital, and almost 1,000 lined up in the hot sun at the Health Department to obtain testing and precautionary antibiotics, I also looked at the situation as a former police administrator in that city.

The logistics and cost to the agency to serve in this highly unusual and unexpected situation created a challenge that agency personnel had to meet quickly. Securing the building 24 hours a day, documenting who came and went, interviewing employees, conferencing with other emergency response personnel and federal agencies, maintaining order among the anxious employees waiting for testing in the hot and humid conditions, collating information, and disseminating that information to a demanding press and a concerned

public would tax their resources to the maximum. The city still required protection, but clearly all sworn personnel suspended their normal activities except those of an emergency nature. The calls for service were also increased with citizens bringing in "suspicious" packages and substances as well as calling in information regarding "suspicious" individuals who might be accomplices to the terrorists, some of whom had been living in the South Florida area.

These demands required the administration to reassign personnel, change schedules, examine vehicle demands, devise procedures for handling the suspicious substances, define roles among the multiple investigatory agencies, establish procedures for handling the American media scene, and clarify and disseminate information regarding the health risks to the public. These demands lasted quite a while, and though they eventually deescalated, the unusual level of activity continued. As the emergency nature of the situation slowly decreased, concern about paying for all these services did not.

It was exciting to watch the coverage and see friends and former coworkers being interviewed, giving press conferences, and walking around at the scene. It would have been an exciting and challenging time to be on the Boca Raton Police Department.

—Linda Forst

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Some Major International Terrorism Cases Affecting the United States

1993 World Trade Center Attack

Six people were killed and more than 1,000 injured in the blast on February 26, 1993, in New York City. In 1994, four men were convicted of bombing the World Trade Center. Abdel Rahman, also known as Omar Ahmad Ali Abdel Rahman, a blind Egyptian religious leader, was charged with being one of the planners of the bombing conspiracy and leading a terrorist organization that sprang up in the United States in 1989. Investigators say he also participated in conversations involving the planned bombing of the United Nations building and the assassination of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Rahman and 11 others were convicted in federal court on charges of trying to assassinate political leaders and bomb major New York City landmarks. In 1995, another man, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, was arrested as the main plotter behind the World Trade Center bombing.

U.S. Embassy bombings

On August 7, 1998, simultaneous bombings occurred in the U.S. embassies in Dares Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These attacks killed more than 200 people, including 20 Americans. Osama bin Laden—who also used the aliases of Usama bin Muhammad bin Ladin, Shaykh Usama bin Ladin, the Prince, the Emir, Abu Abdallah, Mujahid Shaykh, Hajj, and the Director—was wanted by the FBI in connection with these bombings.

Millennium Bomb Plot

On December 14, 1999, as the world was preparing to celebrate the year 2000 millennium, an Algerian

terrorist attempted to enter the United States from Canada with the intention of setting off a bomb at the Los Angeles International Airport during the celebrations. The would-be bomber, Ahmed Ressay, was arrested at the border near Seattle with a trunk full of explosives. The FBI started a sweeping search for other suspects and information about the plot. Investigators developed information that the plot was linked to a worldwide network of terrorists orchestrated by Osama bin Laden. Ressay was convicted and sentenced to prison in May 2000.

In July 2001, an Algerian-born shopkeeper, Mokhtar Haouari, age 32, who ran a gift shop in Montreal and as a sideline dealt in false identification documents and check and credit card scams, was also convicted in the conspiracy. A third suspect, Abdel Ghani Meskini, offered testimony against the other plotters in exchange for a reduced sentence. The suspects said they were trained in guerrilla camps in Afghanistan that were run by bin Laden.

Bombing of the U.S.S. Cole

On October 12, 2000, two suicide bombers attacked the U.S. destroyer *Cole* in the waters off Aden, killing 17 American sailors. The FBI linked the bombing once again to Osama bin Laden, the fugitive Saudi, who had declared a worldwide “holy war” against the United States. Six men were arrested soon after the bombing.

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Domestic Terrorism

According to Lewis, **domestic terrorism** involves groups or individuals who operate without foreign direction entirely within the United States and target elements of the U.S. government or citizens. He states that the 1995 federal building explosion in Oklahoma City and the pipe bomb explosion in

Centennial Olympic Park during the 1996 Summer Olympic Games underscore the ever-present threat that exists from U.S. residents determined to use violence to advance their agendas.⁴⁴

Lewis reports that domestic terrorist groups today represent extreme right-wing, extreme left-wing, and special-interest beliefs. The main themes espoused today by extremist right-wing groups are conspiracies having to do with the New World Order, gun control laws, and white supremacy. Many of these extremist groups also advocate

domestic terrorism Terrorism committed by citizens of the United States in the United States.

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The Hunt for Bin Laden

After 9/11, Osama bin Laden was Public Enemy No. 1 for all in law enforcement and the military. Every effort was expended to either capture or kill bin Laden. In May 2011, U.S. Navy SEALs infiltrated Pakistan in four helicopters and entered a secure compound 35 miles from the Pakistani capital. A short gunfight took place and five people were killed, among them bin Laden.

Osama bin Laden was found on the third floor of his house and was shot while resisting capture. One of his wives identified the body, and later DNA analysis provided 99.9 percent confirmation. Bin Laden's body was transported back to the carrier U.S.S. *Carl Vinson* and buried at sea in a weighted bag. The 10-year hunt for bin Laden was over.

Source: Based on Mark Mazzetti, Helene Cooper, and Peter Baker, "Behind the Hunt for Bin Laden," May 2, 2011, retrieved May 4, 2011, from www.nytimes.com/2011/05/03/world/asia/03intel.html.

antigovernment, antitaxation, or antiabortion sentiments and engage in survivalist training, with their goal to ensure the perpetuation of the United States as a white, Christian nation.

The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) established a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing information on suspicious activities. The Office of Justice Program's (OJP) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) runs the NSI Program Management Office (PMO) to facilitate implementation of NSI at all levels of the government. The PMO assists agencies with adopting consistent processes, policies, and standards, while ensuring that privacy rights and civil liberties are protected.⁴⁵

In November 2009, a self-radicalized U.S. Army psychiatrist, Major Nidal Malik Hasan, facing deployment to one of America's war zones, killed 13 people and wounded 30 others in a shooting rampage with two handguns at the huge Fort Hood Army post in central Texas. Fort Hood is about 100 miles south of Dallas-Fort Worth and is the largest active duty military post in the United States. Hasan, who had been in the Army since 1995, sprayed his bullets inside a crowded medical processing center

for soldiers returning from or about to be sent overseas. Sergeant Kimberly Denise Munley, a civilian police officer at Fort Hood, interrupted the attack and shot Hasan four times. She was wounded herself in an exchange of gunfire with him.⁴⁶ Hasan, who is currently undergoing court-martial, is said to have shown signs of mental instability prior to the shootings but was also allegedly influenced by the writings of Anwar al-Awlaki, a U.S.-born al-Qaeda leader.⁴⁷ After a two-year manhunt, Anwar al-Awlaki was killed in a village in southwestern Yemen. Unmanned, armed drones were able to target al-Awlaki while he was driving in Yemen. The missiles launched from a drone killed al-Awlaki and Samir Khan, the editor of the al-Qaeda English-language online magazine *Inspire*.⁴⁸

Domestic terrorism was also responsible for the bombing in Centennial Olympic Park at the Atlanta Olympics Games on July 27, 1996. The media reported that the FBI originally suspected security guard Richard A. Jewell of complicity in the bombing, but the FBI later indicated there was no evidence that he had any criminal part in it. In June 1997, an FBI task force linked the Olympic bombing to the 1997 bombings at the Sandy Springs Professional Building (housing the Atlanta Northside Family Planning Services clinic, an abortion clinic) and an Atlanta lesbian nightclub.⁴⁹

The FBI determined the primary suspect in the Atlanta bombings to be Eric Rudolph. Rudolph was arrested in 2003, after hiding in the mountains of North Carolina for five years. He had defeated all efforts to find him and was found not by an elite squad but by a rookie police officer in Murphy, North Carolina. The concern of the government is that it is doubtful that Rudolph was able to survive and hide in the wilderness unaided for five years; it is believed that he had help, illustrating, at the very least, that sympathy and support for some domestic terrorist groups does exist.⁵⁰

One particularly troubling element of right-wing extremism is the militia, or patriot, movement. Militia members want to remove federal involvement from various issues. They generally are law-abiding citizens who have become intolerant of what they perceive as violations of their constitutional rights. Membership in a militia organization is not entirely illegal in the United States, but certain states have legislated limits on militias, including on the types of training (for example, paramilitary training) that they can offer. The FBI bases its interest in