



Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States (TEVUS) Portal Glossary

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About This Glossary

This Glossary is part of the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) project, “Improvements, Updates, and Support for the TEVUS Portal” project led by Gary LaFree, Director, and William Braniff, Executive Director.

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About START

The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) is supported in part by the Science and Technology Directorate of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security through a Center of Excellence program led by the University of Maryland. START uses state-of-the-art theories, methods and data from the social and behavioral sciences to improve understanding of the origins, dynamics and social and psychological impacts of terrorism. For more information, contact START at infostart@start.umd.edu or visit www.start.umd.edu.

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Introduction

This glossary is designed to help users of the Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States (TEVUS) database and portal better understand and interpret the data and terms used in the portal, user guide and video tutorials. All TEVUS users are encouraged to read the user guide and refer to this glossary when conducting searches and analyzing their findings. If you have any questions or concerns about this glossary, the terms and their definitions as stated here or the TEVUS portal in general, please email start_tevus@umd.edu.

General Information

Project Sources

American Terrorism Study (ATS) is led by researchers at the Terrorism Research Center at the University of Arkansas. The ATS is an empirical relational database consisting of data on federal terrorism-related court cases, persons indicted in these court cases, and related officially designated terrorism incidents. Included in the TEVUS portal are data from court case, person, organization, affiliation, incident, and precursor activity (antecedent) tables in the ATS. Variables included cover demographic information, terrorist group to which the individual belongs, and temporal and geospatial data on incidents and antecedent activities. Additional ATS data not accessible via the TEVUS portal include variables covering prosecution and defense data, count/case outcome, sentencing data as well as additional variables that further type and describe the indictees, perpetrators, incidents, and antecedent activities.

The ATS data included in TEVUS includes a total of 414 court cases, spanning 1978 through 2016. Due to the logistics and nature of collecting the court case data and of the court cases themselves, TEVUS users should be aware that not all terrorism related court cases from this time span appear in the TEVUS portal though a representative sample is provided and with each additional data load more court cases are added. For a court case from the ATS to be included in the TEVUS portal it must be a federal court case where the charges are terrorism related according to the Attorney General/FBI guidelines on terrorism investigations. Furthermore, the case must be closed and at least one person was either convicted or the person died prior to trial. Questions related to the ATS data should be directed to bls@uark.edu. For more information about the ATS please visit the Terrorism Research Center's website: <http://trc.uark.edu>.

Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is led by START researchers at the University of Maryland. The GTD is an open-source database that includes information on terrorist attacks around the world from 1970 through 2016. It is comprised of systematic data on domestic as well as international terrorist attacks that occurred during this time period and includes more than 170,000 cases. Only attacks that occurred in the United States are included in the TEVUS portal. For more information and access to the full dataset, visit the GTD website: <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/about/>

Profiles of Perpetrators of Terrorism in the US (PPT-US) is led by START researchers at the University of Maryland. PPT-US is a group-level dataset, including information on the background, ideology, structure, goals, and activities of groups and organizations identified as perpetrators of attacks in the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Only GTD perpetrator groups for which there is high confidence of responsibility for at least one violent attack are included in PPT-US. There are over 140 groups included in the dataset that carried out terrorist attacks in the US between 1970 and 2016. For more information and access to the full PPT-US dataset, visit the START website:

<http://www.start.umd.edu/data-tools/profiles-perpetrators-terrorism-united-statesppt-us>

US Extremist Crime Database (ECDB) is led by researchers at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, Indiana University – Purdue University, Indianapolis and Seattle University. ECDB data included in TEVUS entails all publicly known, ideologically motivated homicides committed in the United States by Far-right extremists (FR) and offenders associated with al-Qa'ida and its associated movement (AQAM). In addition, arsons and bombings committed by the Animal and Earth Liberation Fronts (ELF and ALF) are also included. The ECDB data in TEVUS includes information on the incidents themselves, as well as the perpetrators and targets. It currently covers the period between 1990 and 2016. There are 199 FR ideologically motivated homicide incidents; 45 AQAM ideologically motivated homicide incidents, and 190 ELF and ALF bombings and arsons included in the ECDB TEVUS data. For more information on the ECDB, check out the following link: <http://www.start.umd.edu/research-projects/united-states-extremist-crime-database-ecdb-1990-2010>.

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You can also contact us through the TEVUS portal via the [questions and feedback](#) form in the help menu.

Glossary

Above Ground

In some cases, the name of the group represented by a specific node has been masked and replaced with the generic label “above ground.” These organizations are not officially considered terrorist organizations, but are linked to perpetrators who may have acted on their own outside of the direction of the group.

Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA)

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](#)

A U.S. Geographic area defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) based around an urban or core area of at least 10,000 people, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration tied to the urban or core area by commuting.

Criteria

Requirement fields or standards used to build a search query.

Critical Infrastructures (CI)

Source: [Department of Homeland Security](#)

Chemical Sector: Facilities that are majority privately owned and belonging to manufacturing plants, transport systems, warehousing and storage systems, and chemical end users. The end products typically include basic chemicals, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and consumer products.

Commercial Facilities Sector: Facilities associated with the Commercial Facilities Sector operate on the principle of open public access, meaning that the general public can move freely throughout these facilities without the deterrent of highly visible security barriers. The majority of the facilities in this sector are privately owned and operated, with minimal interaction with the Federal government and other regulatory entities. The commercial Facilities Sector consists of eight subsectors: public assembly, sports leagues, gaming, lodging, outdoor events, entertainment and media, real estate, retail.

Communications Sector: The Communications Sector is an integral component of the U.S. economy, underlying the operations of all businesses, public safety organizations, and government. The sector has evolved from predominantly a provider of voice services into a diverse, competitive, and interconnected industry using terrestrial, satellite, and wireless transmission systems.

Critical Manufacturing Sector: There are four industries that make up the core of this sector: primary metal manufacturing; machinery manufacturing; electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing; and, transportation equipment manufacturing. Primary

metal manufacturing includes: iron and steel mills and ferro alloy manufacturing; alumina and aluminum production and processing; and nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing. Machinery manufacturing includes: engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing. Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing includes: electrical equipment manufacturing. Transportation equipment manufacturing includes: vehicle manufacturing, aviation and aerospace product and parts manufacturing, and railroad stock manufacturing.

Dams Sector: Dam projects, hydropower generation facilities, navigation locks, levees, dikes, hurricane barriers, mine tailings, and other industrial waste impoundments and other similar water retention and water control facilities comprise the dams sector.

Defense Industrial Base Sector: The Defense Industrial Base Sector includes a worldwide industrial complex that enables research and development, as well as design, production, delivery, and maintenance of military weapons systems, subsystems, and components or parts, to meet U.S. military requirements. The Defense Industrial Base partnership consists of Department of Defense components, more than 100,000 Defense Industrial Base companies and their subcontractors who perform under contract to the Department of Defense companies providing material and services to the Department of Defense, and government-owned/contractor-operated and government-owned-and-operated facilities.

Emergency Services Sector: The primary mission of Emergency Services Sector is to save lives, protect property and the environment, assist communities impacted by disasters, and aid recovery from emergencies. These functions are divided into the disciplines of law enforcement, fire and emergency services, emergency management, emergency medical services, and public works. These functions are usually performed at the state, local, tribal, and territorial levels.

Energy Sector: The country's energy infrastructure is owned by the private sector, supplying fuels to the transportation industry, electricity to households and businesses, and other sources of energy that are integral to growth and production across the nation. The energy infrastructure is divided into three interrelated segments: electricity, petroleum, and natural gas.

Financial Services Sector: Financial institutions are organized and regulated based on services provided by institutions. Within the sector there are: federally insured depository institutions, providers of various investment products, providers of risk transfer products, and many credit and financing organizations.

Food and Agriculture Sector: The Food and Agricultural Sector is almost entirely under private ownership and is comprised of farms, restaurants, registered food manufacturing, processing, and storage facilities.

Government Facilities Sector: The Government Facilities Sector includes a wide variety of buildings, located in the U.S. and overseas, that are owned or leased by federal, state, local, and tribal governments. Many government facilities are open to the public for business activities, commercial transactions, or recreational activities while others that are not open to the public contain highly sensitive information, materials, processes, and equipment. These facilities include general-use office buildings, special-use military installations, embassies, courthouses, national laboratories, and structures that may house critical equipment, systems, networks, and functions. In addition to physical structures, this sector includes cyber elements that contribute to the protection of sector assets as well as individuals who perform essential functions or possess tactical, operational, or strategic knowledge.

Healthcare and Public Health Sector: The Healthcare and Public Health Sector protects all sectors of the economy from hazards such as terrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and natural disasters. The vast majority of this sector's assets are privately owned and operated; operating in all U.S. states, territories, and tribal areas. This sector plays a significant role in response and recovery across all other sectors in the event of a natural or manmade disaster. While healthcare tends to be delivered and managed locally, the public health component of the sector, focused primarily on population health, is managed across all levels of government—national, state, regional, local, tribal, and territorial.

Information Technology Sector: Information Technology Sector functions, including virtual and distributed functions, produce and provide hardware, software, and information technology systems and services, and—in collaboration with the communications sector—the internet.

Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sector: This sector includes nuclear power plants; non-power nuclear reactors used for research, testing and

training; manufacturers of nuclear reactors or components; radioactive materials used primarily in medical, industrial, and academic settings; nuclear fuel cycle facilities; decommissioned nuclear power reactors; and facilities involved in the transportation, storage, and disposal of nuclear and radioactive waste.

Transportation Systems Sector: This sector consists of seven key subsectors: aviation, highway infrastructure and motor carrier, maritime transportation system, mass transit and passenger rail, pipeline systems, freight rail, and postal and shipping.

Water and Wastewater Systems Sector: The Water and Wastewater Systems Sector includes both drinking water and wastewater utilities. The U.S. population has its sanitary sewerage treated by these wastewater systems.

Degrees of Separation

The “distance” between elements. In the portal, a series of concentric circles indicate the degree of separation between each node and the focus element or elements. Elements can have a number of degrees of separation to other elements.

Element

A specific data point representing one of the four data types including court case, person, group, or event. Elements appear in the portal as color coded dots, also known as nodes. Court cases are white; persons are blue; groups are green; and events are red, yellow, or orange.

Element Descriptive Text Box

The dialog which appears when you left-click on an element in any view. The descriptive text box includes location, description, degree of separation from the focus element or elements, and other useful information. The descriptive text box allows access to five functions including “Select,” “Focus,” “Exclude,” “Find,” and “Sources.”

Environmental Ideology

See “Extremist Ideology.”

Extremist Crime

An extremist crime is (1) a criminal act (2) conducted by an offender who adheres to an extremist ideology and (3) their motivation for that crime is, at least in part, connected to that ideology.

Extremist Ideology

Sources:
ECDB Codebook,
PPT-US Codebook,

A belief system adopted by groups or individuals which supports the use of illegal violence to achieve political or social objectives. Groups or individuals may adhere to multiple ideologies.

Those committing acts of terrorism and extremist violence often claim to fight for the very same or very similar beliefs and goals that other peaceful and law abiding individuals also believe in. It is not the stated worldview which makes someone a terrorist or extremist – not the grievance which they say they are fighting against or the goal they are fighting for. Instead, it is their criminal support of or participation in illegal violence to advance those beliefs which qualifies an individual as a terrorist or extremist in TEVUS. Further, perpetrators in TEVUS engaged in or supported criminal violence in order to advance these beliefs or goals. Extremist ideologies included in TEVUS are as follows:

Environmental Ideology: Includes environmental and animal rights extremists, both groups and individuals, that subscribe to aspects of the following ideals: Support for biodiversity and bio-centric equality (i.e., that humans are no greater than any other form of life and have no legitimate claim to dominate earth); that earth and/or animals are in imminent danger; that the government and/or parts of society such as corporations are responsible for this danger; that this danger will ultimately result in the destruction of the modern environment and/or whole species; that the political system is incapable and/or unwilling to fix the crisis by taking actions to preserve American wilderness, protect the environment and support biological diversity; that there is a need to defend the environment and/or animals. Environmental rights extremists are more focused on the environment while animal rights extremists are more concerned with the rights of animals.

Left Wing Ideology: Includes groups and individuals that have or espouse a revolutionary socialist agenda and see themselves as protectors of the populace. They share a disdain for U.S. capitalism and its “imperialism” and “colonialism.” They commonly have Marxist political focus and pro-communist, socialist beliefs. Much more rarely they support a decentralized, non-hierarchical sociopolitical system (i.e., anarchism).

Left Wing Ideology – Anarchism: Left wing extremism associated with an anarchist ideology, either self-described or identified in source documents as consistent with anarchist principles and rhetoric.

Nationalist, Separatist: Includes groups and individuals that are regionally concentrated with a history of organized political autonomy with their own state, a traditional ruler, or regional government, and who support the use of illegal violence to gain or regain political power. Many have supported

political movements for autonomy at some time since 1945 (e.g., ETA and PIRA). They have support for creating or reestablishing a political order based primarily on ethnicity or homogeneity.

Right Wing Ideology: Includes groups and individuals that subscribe to aspects of the following ideals: they are fiercely nationalistic (as opposed to universal and international in orientation); anti-global; suspicious of centralized federal authority; reverent of individual liberty (especially their right to own guns, be free of taxes); believe in conspiracy theories that involve a grave threat to national sovereignty and/or personal liberty and a belief that one's personal and/or, national "way of life" is under attack and is either already lost or that the threat is imminent (sometimes such beliefs are amorphous and vague, but for some the threat is from a specific ethnic, racial, or religious group); and a belief in the need to be prepared for an attack either by participating in or supporting the need for paramilitary preparations and training or survivalism.

Right Wing - Sovereign Ideology: Right wing extremism associated with the ideology of the Sovereign Citizen movement, either self-described or identified in source documents as consistent with Sovereign Citizen principles and rhetoric.

Right Wing - Anti Gov Ideology: Anti Government: Right wing extremism associated with an anti-government ideology, either self-described or identified in source documents as consistent with anti-government principles and rhetoric.

Religious Ideology: Includes groups and individuals that use violence to smite the purported enemies of God and other evildoers, impose strict religious tenets or laws on society (morality policing); forcibly insert religion into the political sphere (i.e., those who seek to politicize religion, such as Christian Reconstructionist and Islamists), and/or, bring about Armageddon (apocalyptic millenarian cults). There are five main varieties of religious terrorism: (1) Islamist terrorism, which can be further broken down into Sunni or Shi'a; (2) Jewish fundamentalist terrorism, primarily inside Israel; (3) Christian terrorism, which can be further subdivided into fundamentalist terrorism of an Orthodox (mainly Russia), Catholic, or Protestant stamp (which, in the US, is especially aimed at stopping the provision of abortions) and terrorism inspired by apocalyptic Christian Identity doctrine; (4) Hindu fundamentalist, nationalist terrorism; and (5) terrorism carried out by apocalyptic religious cults. For a terrorist act to be classified as being motivated by religious extremism, the interpretation of the religion must be a salient motivation or provide the impetus for the act.

Religious - Christian Ideology: Religious extremism associated with a denomination that is related, either directly or loosely, to the Christian tradition.

Religious - Jewish Ideology: Religious extremism associated with a denomination that is related, either directly or loosely, to the Jewish tradition.

Religious - Muslim Ideology: Religious extremism associated with a denomination that is related, either directly or loosely, to the Muslim tradition.

Religious - Muslim – Shia Ideology: Religious extremism associated with a denomination that is related, either directly or loosely, to the Shia tradition.

Religious - Muslim – Sunni Ideology: Religious extremism associated with a denomination that is related, either directly or loosely, to the Sunni tradition.

Single Issue: Includes groups that rely heavily on violence motivated by very specific or narrowly-defined causes of various sorts. This category includes groups from all sides of the political spectrum. An individual or group who does not subscribe to any particular ideology such as rightist or leftist views, but their extremist or terrorist actions are a product of a single issue they fervently oppose.

Events

Source: ATS Database

Antecedent Event: Also, known as pre-cursor events, these activities occur prior to a failed, foiled, or completed terrorist incident. These events are made up of activities that are further divided into preparatory and ancillary events.

Preparatory Event: Activities that can be tied directly to the preparation of at least one failed, foiled, or completed terrorist incident in a case study. These activities are committed by one or more perpetrators and are a subcategory of antecedent activities.

Example: The purchase of bomb material for constructing an IED in preparation for an attack.

Ancillary Event: Identified activities that could not be tied directly to the planning or preparation of a specific failed, foiled, or completed incident during the coding process. Ancillary acts are usually related to order maintenance, internal security, or personnel activities. These activities are committed by one or more perpetrators and are a subcategory of antecedent activities.

Example: A telephone call or meeting between perpetrators where the topic was unable to be determined during the coding process.

Event Subtypes

Source: ATS Database Codebook

Acquisition of Expertise: Precursor activities where perpetrators attempted to obtain or conduct training in security concepts, military weapons or tactics, or other unusual capabilities that would arouse suspicion in a reasonable person prior to the incident.

Armed Assault: An attack whose primary objective is to cause physical harm or death directly to human beings by use of a firearm, incendiary, or sharp instrument (knife, etc.). Not to include attacks involving the use of fists, rocks, sticks, or other handheld (less-than-lethal) weapons. Also includes attacks involving certain classes of explosive devices in addition to firearms, incendiaries, or sharp instruments. The explosive device subcategories that are included in this classification are grenades, projectiles, and unknown or other explosive devices that are thrown.

Arrest: Precursor activities where a perpetrator or perpetrators were arrested during unknown or non-preparatory circumstances.

Assassination: An act whose primary objective is to kill one or more specific, prominent individuals. Usually carried out on persons of some note, such as high-ranking military officers, government officials, celebrities, etc. Not to include attacks on non-specific members of a targeted group. The killing of a police officer would be an armed assault unless there is reason to believe the attackers singled out a particularly prominent officer for assassination.

Bombing/Explosion: An attack where the primary effects are caused by an energetically unstable material undergoing rapid decomposition and releasing a pressure wave that causes physical damage to the surrounding environment. Can include either high or low explosives (including a dirty bomb) but does not include a nuclear explosive device that releases energy from fission and/or fusion, or an incendiary device where decomposition takes place at a much slower rate. If an attack involves certain classes of explosive devices along with firearms, incendiaries, or sharp objects, then the attack is coded as an armed assault only. The explosive device

subcategories that are included in this classification are grenades, projectiles, and unknown or other explosive devices that are thrown in which the bombers are also using firearms or incendiary devices.

Breach/Attempted Intrusion: Precursor activities where unauthorized personnel attempted to enter or actually did enter a restricted area, secured protected site, or nonpublic area. This also includes impersonation of authorized personnel (e.g., police/security officers, janitors, or other personnel).

Eliciting Information: Precursor activities where perpetrators questioned individuals about particular facets of a facility's or building's purpose, operations, security procedures, etc.

Establish Residence: Precursor activities that involved a perpetrator relocating to a new primary residence, permanent or temporary.

Expressed/Implied Threat: precursor activities where a perpetrator or perpetrators communicated a spoken or written threat to damage or compromise a person/facility/infrastructure prior to the incident.

Facility/Infrastructure Attack: An act, excluding the use of an explosive, whose primary objective is to cause damage to a non-human target, such as a building, monument, train, pipeline, etc. Such attacks include arson and various forms of sabotage (e.g., sabotaging a train track is a facility/infrastructure attack, even if passengers are killed). Facility/infrastructure attacks can include acts which aim to harm an installation, yet also cause harm to people incidentally (e.g. an arson attack primarily aimed at damaging a building, but causes injuries or fatalities).

Hijacking: An act whose primary objective is to take control of a vehicle such as an aircraft, boat, bus, etc., for the purpose of diverting it to an unprogrammed destination, force the release of prisoners, or some other political objective. Obtaining payment of a ransom should not be the sole purpose of a Hijacking, but can be one element of the incident so long as additional objectives have also been stated. Hijackings are distinct from Hostage Taking because the target is a vehicle, regardless of whether there are people/passengers in the vehicle.

Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident): An act whose primary objective is to take control of hostages for the purpose of achieving a political objective through concessions or through disruption of normal operations. Such

attacks are distinguished from kidnapping since the incident occurs and usually plays out at the target location with little or no intention to hold the hostages for an extended period in a separate clandestine location.

Hostage Taking (Kidnapping): An act whose primary objective is to take control of hostages for the purpose of achieving a political objective through concessions or through disruption of normal operations. Kidnappings are distinguished from Barricade Incidents (above) in that they involve moving and holding the hostages in another location.

Materials Acquisition/Storage: precursor activities where perpetrators discussed, acquired, and/or stored materials such as cell phones, pagers, fuel, chemicals, toxic materials, or timers prior to the incident.

Misrepresentation: precursor activities such as presenting false information or misusing insignia, documents, and/or identification to misrepresent one's affiliation as a means of concealing possible illegal activity.

Other: Precursor activities that do not fall into one of the other subtypes of behavior.

Photography: are precursor activities where perpetrators took pictures or video of facilities, buildings, or infrastructure prior to the incident. Examples include taking pictures or video of infrequently used access points, personnel performing security functions (patrols, badge/vehicle checking), security-related equipment (perimeter fencing, security cameras), etc.

Recruitment: precursor activities where perpetrators attempted to recruit other perpetrators prior to the incident.

Sabotage/Tampering/Vandalism: precursor activities where the perpetrators attempted to damage or actually damaged, manipulated, or defaced part of a facility/infrastructure or protected site prior to the incident.

Surveillance/Reconnaissance: precursor activities where perpetrators observed facilities, buildings, or infrastructure prior to the incident. Examples include observation through binoculars, taking notes, attempting to measure distances, planning routes, etc.

Theft/Loss/Diversion: precursor activities such as stealing or diverting something associated with a facility/infrastructure or secured protected site, which are proprietary to the facility/infrastructure or secured protected site.

Unarmed Assault: An attack whose primary objective is to cause physical harm or death directly to human beings by any means other than explosive, firearm, incendiary, or sharp instrument (knife, etc.). Attacks involving chemical, biological or radiological weapons are considered unarmed assaults.

Unknown: The attack type cannot be determined from the available information.

Weapons Acquisition/Storage: precursor activities where perpetrators acquired and/or stored or attempted to acquire and/or store weapons or explosives. This does not include weapon components, only fully fledged weapons.

Failed Plot

Source: ECDB Codebook

A violent incident that was set into motion and stopped either through suspect failure or law enforcement action during the final stages of the planned incident. Examples include an assassin firing at his target and missing, a bomb exploding prematurely, a police officer tackling a gunman before shooting, or the arrests of the attackers at the scene of their intended targets.

Foiled Plot

Source: ECDB Codebook

A violent incident that is stopped before the final stages of the planned incident either through suspect desistance or law enforcement action. Examples include the arrest of individuals (who were planning an attack) before they left for the attack; a plotter (suicide bomber or any other attacker) who had planned to commit an attack but changed their mind before arriving at the intended crime scene or embarking upon the final planned acts of the crime. At least one of the suspects must be a violent extremist in order for a foiled plot to be included in the database.

Failed and foiled plot against specified person or target

Source: ECDB Codebook

Must satisfy the following criteria: (1) mentioning, attacking, or targeting a specific person or location and target (e.g., Brooklyn bridge, NYC subway system, John Doe) in the United States. If the plot, or parts of it, occur overseas it is still included so long as (i) the target is inside the United States, and (ii) the suspects are indicted in the United States. Each specific person or target, if they differ spatially, must be listed and coded as separate incidents. (2) An overt action toward the execution of that specific

mission must occur (e.g., construction of dirty bomb, firing at John Doe but missing or only wounding).

Failed and foiled plots against unspecified people or target

Source: ECDB Codebook

Must satisfy the following criteria: (1) target is mentioned in open-source materials but it is not specific to a particular person or location. Instead it is more general and refers to: a general type of target (e.g., synagogues, transportation, museums, or government buildings, racial or religious group), in a specific geographic region (e.g., NYC, Northeast, Washington DC; Eastern seaboard, or even the entire United States if stated). If the plot, or parts of it, occur overseas it is still included so long as (i) the target is inside the U.S., and (ii) the suspects are indicted in the U.S; each general target, if they differ spatially, must be listed and included as separate incidents (for example a plot to attack both Jewish buildings in the Bronx and government buildings in D.C.); (2) overt activities toward the execution of that specific mission (e.g., purchase of weapon).

Filter

Filters can be applied to refine a search to result in narrower returns. Users can select more than one filter, and when more filters are applied, the search becomes more specific. Filters are applied after selecting a focus. A refinement or selection of elements in the current focus. It can be “hard” in which case elements which don’t match the filter disappear from the views or “soft” in which case non-matching elements are grayed out.

Focus Element

The primary subject of a user’s query, selected from the focus dialog box or an element info window. The focus element is visualized at the center of the circle graph layout, with nodes related to that focus element displayed in concentric circles based on the degree of separation from the subject of the query. Groups, people, court cases, and events can be selected as the focus element. For example, selecting “Al-Qaida” as a focus element places that group at the center of the graph view, with related nodes displayed as well.

Function

An interactive feature of the portal that helps users manipulate the data and the interface.

Group

A violent extremist organization.

Incident Act or Extremist Crime

*Sources:
ECDB Codebook;
Global Terrorism Database*

A hostile occurrence, such as a terrorist attack or ideologically-motivated act of violence that has taken place (or was planned and but failed or was foiled before it could take place) in association or relation to the focused element and selected filter.

<u>Left Wing Ideology</u>	See “Extremist Ideology.”
<u>Link</u>	A connection between two elements in the databases. A link indicates that: (1) an individual was a member of a group or was involved in an event, or (2) that group was involved in an event, or (3) that an event was described in a court case.
<u>Nationalist, Separatist Ideology</u>	See “Extremist Ideology.”
<u>Node</u>	Color coded “dot” that represents an element (group, person, event or court case).
<u>Panel</u>	A quadrant of the portal used to display the relational graph, the map, the timeline or the summary report.
<u>Persons, Perpetrators</u>	Individuals who are included in the database. Named person have been convicted of a crime and can have first degree links to one or more groups, and events. Unnamed persons appear in the database but have not been convicted or indicted.
<u>Portal</u>	The public-facing online interface that provides access to the underlying TEVUS database.
<u>Religious Ideology</u>	See “Extremist Ideology.”
<u>Right Wing Ideology</u>	See “Extremist Ideology.”
<u>Single Issue Extremism</u>	See “Extremist Ideologies.”
<u>Suspect</u>	Any individual who: (1) participated, at least in part, in an incident that met the TEVUS inclusion criteria, (2) was either a far-right extremist, an extremist connected to al-Qa’ida or an affiliated movement, or an environmental or animal rights extremist at the time of the incident, or (3) is not an extremist but was involved in an incident where at least one of the other suspects was an extremist.
<u>Target Classifications</u>	Targets include: human only, structural only, structural and human, other, and unknown.

Sources:
Global Terrorism Database

Educational: Attacks against schools, teachers, or guards protecting school sites. Includes attacks against university professors, teaching staff and school buses. Moreover, includes attacks against religious schools in this value. As noted below in the “Private Citizens and Property” value, the GTD has several attacks against students. If attacks involving students are not expressly against a school, university or other educational institution or are carried out in an educational setting, they are coded as private citizens and property. Subcategories are:

Educational - Educational Facility
Educational - Educational Persons

Financial: Armored truck, bank, financial institution (general), stock market, tax related (person or building).

Government: Any attack on a government building; government member, former members, including members of political parties in official capacities, their convoys, or events sponsored by political parties; political movements; or a government sponsored institution where the attack is expressly carried out to harm the government. This value includes attacks on judges, public attorneys (e.g., prosecutors), courts and court systems, politicians, royalty, head of state, government employees (unless police or military), election-related attacks, or intelligence agencies and spies. This value does not include attacks on political candidates for office or members of political parties that do not hold an elected office (these attacks are captured in “Private Citizens and Property”). Subcategories are:

Government - Court/Judicial

Government - Diplomatic (person and/or building): Attacks carried out against foreign missions, including embassies, consulates, etc. This value includes cultural centers that have diplomatic functions, and attacks against diplomatic staff and their families (when the relationship is relevant to the motive of the attack) and property. The United Nations is a diplomatic target.

Government - General Government (person and/or building)

Government - Police/Law Enforcement (person and/or building): This value includes attacks on members of the police force or police installations; this includes police boxes, patrols headquarters, academies, cars, checkpoints, etc. Includes attacks against jails or prison facilities, or jail or prison staff or guards.

Media: Includes, attacks on reporters, news assistants, photographers, publishers, as well as attacks on media headquarters and offices.

Medical: Abortion clinic, abortion doctor, abortion nurse, doctor (general),

medical clinic (general), nurse (general), pharmaceutical company, pharmaceutical research lab. Subcategories are:

Medical - Abortion Clinic

Medical - Abortion Personnel

Medical - General Medical/Pharmaceutical

Military: Includes attacks against military units, patrols, barracks, convoys, jeeps, and aircraft. The term “military” also includes attacks on recruiting sites, and soldiers engaged in internal policing functions such as at checkpoints and in anti-narcotics activities. This category also includes peacekeeping units that conduct military operations (e.g., AMISOM).

Subcategories are:

Military - Military Base/Facility

Military - Military Personnel

Military - Military Recruiting Station

NGO or Business: This includes auto dealerships, civil rights organizations, cooperatives, corporations and/or companies (general), entertainment businesses, farms, fur and leather companies, general research facilities, restaurants, retail companies and store, sole proprietorships, telecommunications companies, timber and logging companies.

Subcategories are:

NGO or Business - Entertainment Business

NGO or Business - Farm (general)

NGO or Business - Power Generation/Utility

NGO or Business – Restaurant

NGO or Business - Retail Company/Store

NGO or Business - Telecommunication Company

NGO or Business – Other

Private Property and, or, Citizens: This value includes attacks on individuals, the public in general or attacks in public areas including markets, commercial streets, busy intersections and pedestrian malls. Also includes ambiguous cases where the target/victim was a named individual, or where the target/victim of an attack could be identified by name, age, occupation, gender or nationality. This value also includes ceremonial events, such as weddings and funerals. The GTD contains a number of attacks against students. If these attacks are not expressly against a school, university or other educational institution or are not carried out in an educational setting, these attacks are coded using this value. This category also includes incidents involving political supporters as private citizens

and property, provided that these supporters are not part of a government-sponsored event. Finally, this value includes police informers but does not include attacks causing civilian casualties in businesses such as restaurants, cafes or movie theaters (these categories are coded as “Business/NGO” see above). Subcategories are:

Private Property and/or Citizens - Private Citizen

Private Property and/or Citizens - Private Property

Private Property and/or Citizens - Seasonal Crowds and/or Special Events

Private Property and/or Citizens - Non-Governmental Tourist (office and/or persons)

Religious: This value includes attacks on religious leaders, (Imams, priests, bishops, etc.), religious institutions (mosques, churches), religious places or objects (shrines, relics, etc.). This value also includes attacks on organizations that are affiliated with religious entities that are not NGOs, businesses or schools. Attacks on religious pilgrims are considered “Private Citizens and Property;” attacks on missionaries are considered religious figures. Subcategories are:

Religious - Religious Figure

Religious - Religious Institution/Symbol

Religious - Religious Person

Transportation: Airplane, airport, airline, maritime port, mass transportation (general), private vehicle, ship, cruise, boat, subway, train (railcar, tracks, hub), taxi. Subcategories are:

Transportation - Airports/Aircraft: An attack that was carried out either against an aircraft or against an airport. Attacks against airline employees while on board are also included in this value. Includes attacks conducted against airport business offices and executives. Military aircraft are not included.

Transportation - Maritime Port

Transportation - Mass Transportation (general)

Transportation - Private Vehicle

Transportation - Ship/Cruise/Boat

Transportation - Subway/Train (Railcar, tracks, hub)

Transportation - Taxi

Multiple types: Multiple target types were identified from the source material.

Other: A target that has been identified but does not fit into one of the above categories.

Unknown: The target type cannot be determined from the available information.

Terrorism

Sources:
ECDB Codebook,
Global Terrorism Database,
PPT-US Codebook

The threatened or actual use of force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion or intimidation.

User Interface

Synonym for Portal. The display within which the user interacts with the TEVUS database—including manipulating panels, accessing functions, and finding help.

Violent Extremists

Groups or individuals that engage in or facilitate the use of illegal violence to advance ideological goals. Extremists may adhere to multiple extremist ideologies.

Weapon Types

Sources:
ECDB Codebook,
Global Terrorism Database

CBRN: Chemical, radiological, biological, and/or nuclear threats. (CBRN weapons). Subcategories are:

CBRN – Biological: A weapon whose components are produced from pathogenic microorganisms or toxic substances of biological origins.

CBRN – Chemical: A weapon produced from toxic chemicals that is contained in a delivery system and dispersed as a liquid, vapor, or aerosol.

CBRN – Radiological: A weapon which draws its explosive force from fission, fusion, or a combination of these methods.

CBRN – Unknown

Explosives: A weapon composed of energetically unstable material undergoing rapid decomposition and releasing a pressure wave that causes physical damage to the surrounding environment. Subcategories are:

Explosives – Grenade

Explosives – Improvised Explosive Device (IED): IED is defined as an Improvised Explosive Device or a homemade explosive, such as pipe bomb, letter bomb, etc. Note: Manufactured and military explosives, such as claymores and RPGs, are not IEDs.

Explosives – Other explosive type

Explosives – Projectile (rockets, mortars, RPGs, etc.)

Explosives – Unknown explosive type

Firearms: A weapon which is capable of firing a projectile using an

explosive charge as a propellant. Subcategories are:

Firearms – Automatic handgun or rifle

Firearms – Handgun (non-automatic)

Firearms – Rifle or shotgun, (non-automatic)

Firearms – Unknown gun type

Incendiary: Any weapon or munition which is primarily designed to set fire to objects or to cause burn injury to persons through the action of flame, heat, or combination thereof, produced by a chemical reaction of a substance delivered on the target.

Incendiary – Fire: An act of arson to include the use of flammable accelerants such as gasoline or alcohol, or unspecified means. (Tentative because I just sent a question out to Bob to clarify how TEVUS classifies gasoline/alcohol). Will follow up to confirm.

Incendiary – Improvised Incendiary Device (IID): IID is defined as an Improvised Incendiary Device or a homemade device that has the intent on setting fire to the target when it is ignited.

Melee: A confused struggle or fight involving many people, and/or a weapon—targeting people rather than property—that does not involve a projectile where the user and target are in contact with the weapon simultaneously. Subcategories are:

Melee – Blunt object

Melee – Hands, feet, fists

Melee – Knife

Melee – Rope or other strangling device

Melee – Sharp object other than knife

Other – Other fake weapons: A weapon that was claimed by the perpetrator at the time of the incident to be real but was discovered after-the-fact to be non-existent or incapable of producing the desired effects.

Other – Other sabotage equipment: A weapon that is used in the demolition or destruction of property (e.g., removing bolts from a train tracks).

Other – Vehicle, not to include vehicle-born explosives: An automobile that is used in an incident that does not incorporate the use of explosives such as a car bomb or truck bomb.

Other: A weapon that has been identified but does not fit into one of the above categories.

Unknown: The weapon type cannot be determined from the available information.

Weapons Stockpiling

Source: ECDB Codebook

Weapons stockpiling cases must satisfy the following criteria: (1) suspect possesses at least 1 unlawful bomb or other explosive or possesses at least 5 unlawful firearms; (2) no specific or general targets are mentioned.