



CONTACT:

Center for Self Governance
P: (615)669-8274
E: info@tncsg.org

Center for Self Governance Statement: **Political Weaponization of Labels**

Labels (i.e. domestic terrorist, domestic extremist, white supremacist, right-wing, etc.) are being dubiously applied by certain non-profits, media, academics, social media, businesses, and law enforcement, as well as, Federal, State, and Local legislation, which target proponents of the precedent doctrine, known as ‘dual’ federalism¹. Additionally, legislation has been proposed², the result of which will be to silence, marginalize, imprison, and kill the political opponents of the modern doctrine known as ‘cooperative’ federalism³.

This matter is of extreme concern to our organization, our students, and, we believe, to the nation at large –that is, the elimination of a ‘dual’ federal system and the conversion to an exclusive ‘cooperative’ federal system.

Our non-profit organization teaches both ‘cooperative’ and ‘dual’ federalism as part of our public efforts to advance systematic politics through civics education. We have publicly stated we do not support, advocate, or practice racial supremacy or sovereign citizen (common law); nor do we advocate violence of any kind for political gain for any reason. And yet, we have been labeled, without due process, both ‘extremist,’ ‘white supremacist,’⁴ and ‘right-wing’⁵ by several non-profit and media entities – a result of our support for and promotion of ‘dual’ federalism.

In our experience, this type of verbal subterfuge hinders our ability to teach civics, raise funds for our non-profit, or host civil discourse about political doctrine and government structure, and places our staff and students in danger. The irony is that we train anyone, regardless of their partisanship, racial demographic, sexual orientation, religious preference, or immigration status, to ‘keep’ our country intact – not break it apart.

¹ **Dual federalism**, also known as **layer-cake federalism** or **divided sovereignty**, is a political arrangement in which power is divided between the federal and state governments in clearly defined terms, with state governments exercising those powers accorded to them without interference from the federal government. Dual federalism is defined in contrast to [cooperative federalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooperative_federalism) (“marble-cake federalism”), in which federal and state governments collaborate on policy. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dual_federalism. This approach accounts for political boundaries intended to prevent oppression and does not allow the governing to self-determine.

² <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/894/text>

³ **Cooperative federalism**, also known as **marble-cake federalism**, is a concept of **federalism** in which federal, state, and local governments interact **cooperatively** and collectively to solve common problems, rather than making policies separately but more or less equally (such as the **dual federalism** of the 19th-century.); https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooperative_federalism. This approach does not account, however, for political boundaries intended to prevent oppression and allows the governing to self-determine.

⁴ <https://www.inlander.com/spokane/label-lynching-the-new-far-right-buzzword-has-become-part-of-the-malheur-standoff-narrative/Content?oid=11198236>

⁵ <http://www.rightwingwatch.org/organizations/center-for-self-governance/>

Our organization has observed and is archiving numerous examples of the dangers caused by labeling groups and individuals. Recent examples include the Tea Party movement⁶, Proud Boys⁷, Covington Catholic boys⁸, Jack Phillips⁹, Supreme Court Justice Brett Kavanaugh¹⁰, Vice President Mike Pence¹¹ and his wife, Karen¹², President Donald Trump¹³, Washington State Representative Matt Shea¹⁴, and numerous others.

Exploitation and weaponization of labels can have deadly consequences (for example, the unnecessary death of LaVoy Finicum on January 26, 2016). He was labeled by numerous U.S. media as a “domestic terrorist”¹⁵, “white supremacist”¹⁶, “right-wing militia member”¹⁷, and he was surveilled and ultimately killed¹⁸ by Federal & Oregon State law enforcement – this reprehensible deed completed without a warrant or due process of law.

To be clear, it is not our intention to disrupt or undermine legitimate national safety and security concerns, but we believe implementation of the suggestions below would help prevent labels being used as weapons against political opponents and ordinary citizens.

- A. Definition of ‘Domestic Terrorism’ is too broad**
- B. ‘Domestic Extremism’ lexicons need reform**
- C. Law Enforcement ‘Terrorism’ and ‘Extremism’ Training need checks & balances**
- D. Intergovernmental Cooperation Protocols, for ‘Extremism’ and ‘Terrorism’ need checks & balances**
- E. Non-governmental participation in ‘countering extremism’ needs public-private restrictions and liability re-evaluation**

Our report, *The Political Weaponization of Labels – ‘How U.S. Citizens Unwittingly Become ‘Domestic Terrorists,’* further outlines these suggestions and is available upon request.

We ask that Federal, State, and Local investigations, hearings, and reforms are vigorously pursued to ensure civil rights are safe-guarded, political discourse and education is respected and protected, law enforcement is not politically weaponized, and that ‘government of more stability,’ one that balances ‘dual’ and ‘cooperative’ federalism, is guaranteed for all partisans, religions, races, sexes, etc., for many generations to come.

Yours Humbly and Mutually Pledged,

Julius Botelho, Board Member

Bill Norton, Board Member

Ben Clymer, Board Member

Zach Brooks, Board Member

Mila Wood, Board Member

Diane Hardy, Board Member

Mark Herr, President

⁶ <https://www.colorlines.com/articles/yup-tea-partys-racist-study-finds-its-not-alone>

⁷ <https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/proud-boys>

⁸ <https://www.salon.com/2019/01/28/anti-racist-activist-tim-wise-heres-what-id-tell-the-covington-catholic-boys/>

⁹ <https://www.christianpost.com/news/christian-baker-jack-phillips-responds-compared-nazis-holocaust.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2018/09/05/kavanaugh-white-power-zina-bash-219733>

¹¹ <https://thinkprogress.org/mike-pence-colts-protest-f77a01531332/>

¹² <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/opinion/no-one-should-be-surprised-that-the-press-sought-to-tie-karen-pence-to-school-hate-crime-hoax>

¹³ https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/post-partisan/wp/2018/08/09/yes-donald-trump-you-are-a-racist/?utm_term=.abb634d3a87d

¹⁴ <https://www.npr.org/2019/12/20/790192972/washington-legislator-matt-shea-accused-of-domestic-terrorism-report-finds>

¹⁵ <https://www.adl.org/blog/robert-lavoy-finicum-the-making-of-a-martyr>

¹⁶ <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/oregon-occupation-inside-the-malheur-national-wildlife-refuge-where-armed-farmers-are-protesting-a6799756.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/jan/06/oregon-standoff-who-are-they>

¹⁸ <http://media.oregonlive.com/oregon-standoff/other/2018/01/26/FINICUMLAWSUIT.pdf>

The Political Weaponization of Labels –

How Americans Become Unwitting “Domestic Terrorists”



Table of Contents

PREFACE	1
TERRORISM – THE DEFINITION OF ‘DOMESTIC TERRORISM’ IS TOO BROAD AND NEEDS TO BE NARROWED, BOTH AT THE FEDERAL AND STATE LEVEL	6
<i>SOLUTIONS</i>	10
EXTREMISM – FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THINK-TANK ‘EXTREMISM’ LEXICONS NEED REVIEW, HEARINGS ON, AND OVERSIGHT FOR POLITICAL BIAS AND WEAPONIZATION	11
<i>The Department of Homeland Security Lexicon and Terms</i>	11
<i>The Department of Homeland Security Lexicon for Domestic Extremism</i>	11
<i>The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)</i>	13
<i>The Federal Bureau of Investigation Counter-Terrorism Analytical Lexicon</i>	14
<i>The Brennan Center for Justice Countering Violent Extremism Lexicon</i>	15
<i>(U//FOUO) Rightwing Extremism: Current Economic and Political Climate Fueling Resurgence in Radicalization and Recruitment (2009)</i>	16
<i>SOLUTIONS</i>	17
TRAINING – FEDERAL ‘EXTREMISM’ PREVENTION STRATEGY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING NEEDS CHECKS & BALANCES FOR POLITICAL BIAS AND WEAPONIZATION	18
<i>Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States (White House, Washington, D.C: August 2011)</i>	18
<i>Strategic Implementation Plan for Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States (White House, Washington, D.C: December 2011)</i>	19
<i>COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) – Additional Actions Could Strengthen Training Efforts The GAO Report to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (2012)</i>	20
DHS	22
DOJ	23
ODNI - National Counter-Terrorism Center	26
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency	26
<i>SOLUTIONS</i>	27
COOPERATION – INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION PROTOCOLS NEED CHECKS & BALANCES FOR POLITICAL BIAS AND POLITICAL WEAPONIZATION	29
<i>Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (1998)</i>	29
<i>Fusion Center Guidelines (2006)</i>	30
<i>SLFC – State and Local (Major Urban) Fusion Centers (2007)</i>	31
<i>Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (2009)</i>	32
<i>National Network of Fusion Centers (2010)</i>	33
<i>National Fusion Center Association</i>	34
<i>SOLUTIONS</i>	36
COOPERATION – NON-GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDER’S INVOLVEMENT IN COUNTERING ‘EXTREMISM’ NEEDS BALANCED REPRESENTATION OF DIVERSE POLITICAL DOCTRINES	37
<i>CEP – Countering Extremism Project</i>	37
<i>SPLC – Southern Poverty Law Center</i>	38
<i>RWW – RightWingWatch.org</i>	45
<i>PFAW – People for The American Way & Foundation</i>	45
<i>ISD – Institute for Strategic Dialogue</i>	45
<i>SCN – Strong Cities Network (2015)</i>	46
MEDIA	48
<i>LOCAL EXAMPLE (1): STATESMAN – EXAMINER</i>	48
<i>LOCAL EXAMPLE (2): INLANDER.COM</i>	48
<i>STATE EXAMPLE (1): OREGON PUBLIC RADIO, AND LONGREADES</i>	50
<i>NATIONAL EXAMPLE (1): YOUNG TURKS, CONGRESSMAN STEVE COHEN</i>	52
<i>NATIONAL EXAMPLE (2): THE DAILY BEAST</i>	53
BUSINESS	54
PAYPAL.....	54

APPNEXUS (ATT)	54
SOCIAL MEDIA	55
WIKIPEDIA	55
GOOGLE/YOUTUBE.....	55
FACEBOOK.....	56
TWITTER.....	57
UNIVERSITIES	58
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY'S Center for Right Wing Studies	58
THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY – SAN BERNADINO'S Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism.....	58
THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.....	59
THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND'S National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responstes to Terrorism (START).....	60
NICHOLS COLLEGE.....	60
DISSERTATIONS AND THESES ON 'EXTREMISM' AND 'TERRORISM'	61
SOLUTIONS.....	62
CONCLUSIONS	63

PREFACE

In recent times, California’s San Francisco City Government has declared³³ the National Rifle Association an ‘extreme’ ‘domestic terrorist’ organization and Idaho’s Boise City Government has passed a resolution³⁴ condemning ‘white supremacy or nationalist individuals or groups, and hate,’ based on “information” provided by the non-profit Southern Poverty Law Center. For those who are concerned about guns and “white” racism – they may say “it is about time.” And our organization’s public statement³⁵ condemning any kind of racial supremacy or violence is both clear and non-partisan.

However, the political bias and weaponization of the labels ‘terror,’ ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘rightwing’ are being used to exploit the force of government and public vigilantism and should be considered a major Domestic National Security concern.

Please take note of just a few examples:

1. President Trump allegedly endured a coup³⁶ attempt from within the Executive Branch (i.e. DOJ and FBI), suffers a daily barrage of politically weaponized labeling from the media³⁷, and the persistent pursuit of impeachment by the Congressional Democrat³⁸ Party;
2. Vice President Pence is identified as a sponsor of hate³⁹ by SPLC and his wife was accused of involvement in a hate crime that turned out to be a hoax;
3. A Washington State Legislator are facing the same type of investigation⁴⁰ and impeachment attempts as President Trump;
4. Former Press Secretary Sarah Huckabee⁴¹ was asked to leave a dining establishment;
5. Businesses, such as Chik-fil-a⁴², have been boycotted for their political beliefs;
6. Arizona rancher and political activist LaVoy Finicum, based on these politically weaponized labels⁴³, was killed using government force;
7. Political pundits, like Lara Loomer, have been censored⁴⁴ by social media companies;
8. Political pundits and activists, like Michelle Malkin⁴⁵ and Brigitte Gabriel, have had their events canceled
9. Journalist Andy Ngo was severely beaten⁴⁶ by ANTIFA;
10. Political activists, like Candace Owens, have been mobbed⁴⁷ by ANTIFA;

³³ <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/6434626-SFNRAResolution.html>

³⁴ <https://www.idahostatesman.com/news/local/community/boise/article235429697.html>

³⁵ **FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE June 7, 2019 Subject: Center for Self Governance Public Statement of Purpose.** “The Center for Self Governance (CSG) does not support, practice, or teach (1) racial supremacy of any color, (2) confrontational political civics of any right or left-wing partisan spectrum, or (3) violence for the advancement of any political, social, religious, or economic change. CSG supports, practices, and teaches ‘dual’ federalism (i.e. ‘layer cake’) and ‘cooperative’ federalism (i.e. ‘marble cake’) as our primary public efforts to promote systematic politics through civics education. We do not discriminate or limit participation in our training based on partisan affiliation, sexual orientation, religious preference, or socio-economic status. Our goal is to advance civic dialogue, increase collective political skill-sets, and promote government of more stability for all.”

³⁶ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/10/donald-trump-calls-impeachment-inquiry-coup-191002083358667.html>

³⁷ <https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/2020-democrats-calling-trump-white-supremacist/story?id=64885082>

³⁸ <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/24/us/politics/democrats-impeachment-trump.html>

³⁹ <https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/intelligence-report/2019/pence-problem>

⁴⁰ <https://mynorthwest.com/1535865/matt-shea-investigation-continues/>

⁴¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/23/us/politics/sarah-huckabee-sanders-restaurant.html>

⁴² <https://www.out.com/activism/2019/9/07/chick-fil-first-toronto-location-proteted-over-anti-gay-donations>

⁴³ <https://www.npr.org/2019/07/15/741967310/season-2-of-bundville-looks-at-the-ecosystem-of-anti-government-extremism>

⁴⁴ <https://www.nbcnews.com/tech/security/laura-loomer-banned-twitter-after-criticizing-ilhan-omar-n939256>

⁴⁵ <https://www.mediaite.com/politics/not-even-mar-a-lago-is-a-safe-space-michelle-malkin-fumes-after-speech-at-trump-resort-gets-cancelled/>

⁴⁶ <https://www.foxnews.com/media/andy-ngo-attacked-trump-should-designate-antifa-terror-organization>

⁴⁷ <https://www.cnn.com/2018/08/06/politics/conservative-antifa-protests-restaurant/index.html>

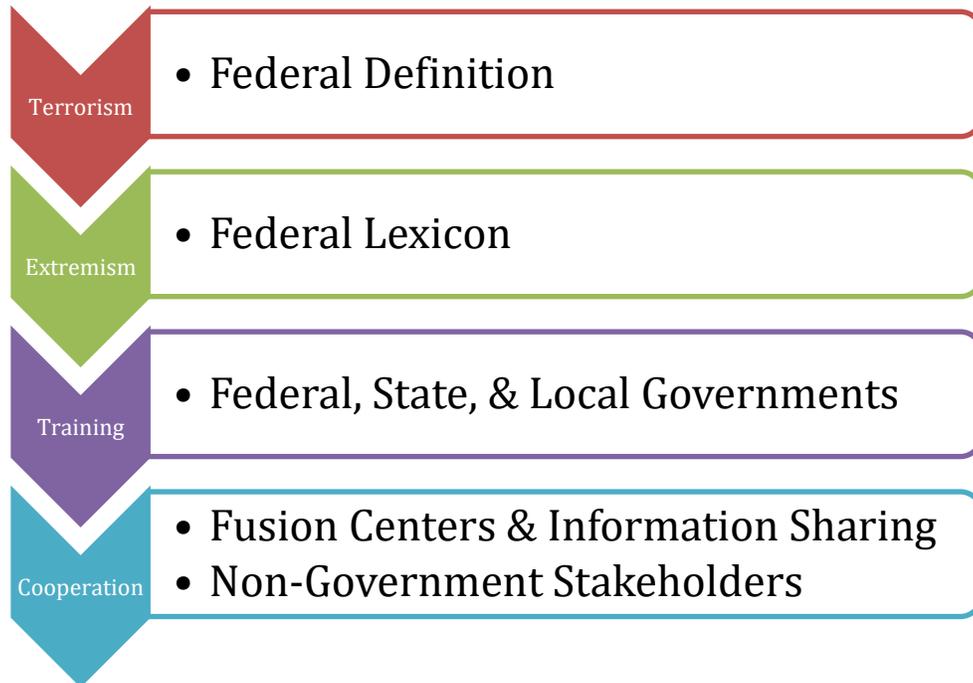
11. Political participants have been beaten⁴⁸ and hospitalized by ANTIFA; and
12. Average citizens, such as the Covington Catholic boys⁴⁹ and Colorado baker Jack Smith⁵⁰, have had their reputations and businesses disrupted, if not destroyed.

These individuals and groups, both the Governing and Governed, have one thing in common – they were labeled either ‘terror,’ ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ or ‘rightwing.’

Under the guise of eliminating the scourges of ‘white supremacy,’ and preventing ‘domestic terrorism,’ politically weaponized labels have been and are being used, we believe, to exploit a ‘divide and conquer’ strategy, as one of several valuable components within a wider conspiracy to (1) collapse the United States ‘dual’ federal system, (2) silence its proponents, and (3) convert it into a so-called ‘cooperative’ federal system.

This report does not focus on individuals or groups perpetrating violence, such as ANTIFA. We do believe however, that loosely organized groups, like ANTIFA, are enabled and empowered by the larger infrastructure and inter-connectivity. Hence, we endeavor to focus and concentrate on the source of their empowerment and vigilantism – the broader infra-structure and inter-connectivity. We believe it is the infrastructure and inter-connectivity that fuels, both physical and political, harm against those who are labeled ‘terror,’ ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘rightwing.’

We have identified, what we believe, to be the infrastructure and inter-connectivity, both public and private, that underlies this pernicious labeling subterfuge (see chart) described and outlined to the best of our capacity and ability in the document that follows.



The first section, on ‘Terrorism,’ is a starting point for understanding how political bias germinates into political weaponization of these labels. With the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, came the passage of the 1996 Anti-Terrorism Act. The bomber, Timothy, McVeigh, is frequently referenced as the justification for

⁴⁸ <https://www.attacksotrumpsupporters.com/>

⁴⁹ <https://www.salon.com/2019/01/22/nathan-phillips-and-the-boys-from-covington-what-does-this-ugly-encounter-say-about-america/>

⁵⁰ <https://www.nationalreview.com/2018/08/colorado-civil-rights-commission-jack-phillips-case/>

heightened public and private focus on so-called ‘terrorism,’ ‘extremism,’ ‘white supremacy,’ ‘rightwing.’ It is believed that Timothy McVeigh was exacting revenge⁵¹ for the 1993 Waco massacre.

Waco, McVeigh, and the Anti-Terrorism Act occurred under President Clinton’s administration and ushered in a wave of pressure, from media and academics, to research, identify, and prevent the rise of ‘rightwing,’ ‘white supremacy,’ ‘extremist,’ domestic ‘terrorism.’

The international terrorist attacks of September 2001 added credence to the previous decade’s events and fueled a new era of expanding the ‘international’ terrorism definition to include ‘domestic’ terrorism. In response, the Patriot Act was passed, and the Department of Homeland Security was created. Domestic terrorism was now a primary national security priority for the 21st Century.

The second section, on ‘Extremism,’ is the primary mechanism which enables law enforcement to identify who are potential ‘terrorism’ threats. After the creation of DHS, the need to determine who, domestically, might commit acts of violence resulted in the creation of the 2009 DHS ‘Extremism’ Lexicon, developed under the Obama Administration. Under his administration, a strong push to avoid⁵² profiling Muslims as terrorist threats, gave way to profiling so-called ‘rightwing’ ideologies. For example, at the time, the ‘Tea Party’ movement became the new focus of what ‘extremism’⁵³ is and who is categorized as ‘extreme.’ The media repeated the phrases ‘rightwing,’ ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘terror,’ over and over. Even the IRS targeted the ‘Tea Party’ for extra scrutiny simply based on the characterization of being labeled ‘rightwing’ and ‘extreme.’ Ultimately, two class action lawsuits⁵⁴ were brought against the IRS – both cases were decided in favor of the Tea Party. Nonetheless, the public and private damage was done – average citizens had been labeled ‘terrorist,’ ‘extreme,’ ‘white supremacist,’ and ‘rightwing and their political voices were diminished, if not silenced.

Although, at the time, these ‘extremism’ lexicons were widely criticized for being heavily weighted against so-called ‘rightwing’ extremism and even elicited an apology⁵⁵ from then DOJ AG Napolitano, the culture it created within law enforcement reverberates until today. It is still listed on Wikipedia and the media still uses the labels from it to describe a person or group they are labeling as ‘rightwing’ or ‘white supremacist.’

The terms in the lexicon are linked together – but it requires the careful student to follow the linkage in order to establish, for example, that the lexicons connect ‘rightwing’ to ‘white supremacy’ through words like ‘hate,’ ‘alt-right,’ ‘patriot movement,’ ‘christian group,’ ‘constitutionalist,’ ‘anti-government,’ etc. To the general public, terms like ‘rightwing’ are now synonymous with ‘whitewing.’

In the third section, as result of the added ‘domestic’ terrorism definition and the vast lexicon of ‘rightwing’ terms, Federal law enforcement training heavily focuses energies on profiling a person or group who is labeled ‘rightwing’ ‘extremists.’ Relentless pressure from media, academics, social media, non-government anti-extremism organizations, partisan politicians, etc. to prevent so-called ‘extremism’ from progressing into ‘violence,’ has led to a plethora of training on ‘extremism,’ ‘rightwing,’ ‘white supremacy,’ etc.

Law enforcement is quite literally being trained, surreptitiously, to view anyone who may be a ‘dual’ federalist as an extremist, who, they perceive, may become a potential ‘domestic’ terrorist. Law enforcement is not being trained to prevent threats to the United States ‘dual’ federal system, but to

⁵¹ <https://www.oxygen.com/crime-time/how-was-oklahoma-city-bomber-timothy-mcveigh-connected-to-waco>

⁵² https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2016_strategic_implementation_plan_empowering_local_partners_prev.pdf

⁵³ <https://www.peoplesworld.org/article/tea-party-activism-tied-to-extremists-turning-violent/>

⁵⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/26/us/politics/irs-tea-party-lawsuit-settlement.html>

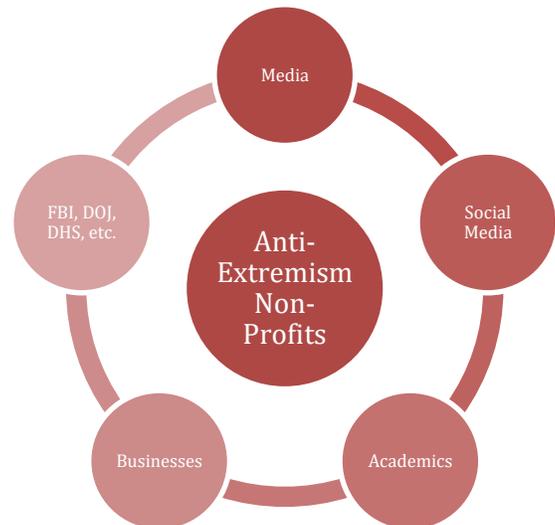
⁵⁵ <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2009/04/15/secretary-napolitanos-statement-right-wing-extremism-threat>

prevent the preservative actions of ‘dual’ federalists themselves. In other words, the system has been weaponized against the very proponents of the system – merely by weaponizing labels such as ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘terror.’

The fourth section, as a result of law enforcement training, ‘extremism’ and ‘terrorism’ prevention efforts has developed into ‘cooperative’ federalism. Federal, State, and Local law enforcement entities now work closely together in Fusion Centers across the country. The sharing of ‘extremism’ and ‘terrorism’ information is unlike any other time in U.S. history. Unbeknownst to individuals and groups, they can be listed as ‘extreme’ or ‘terror’ at the local level and this information spreads across the spectrum of Federal, State, and Local networks. Being listed, without due process, can result in difficulties traveling through TSA, background checks for employment, purchasing weapons⁵⁶, etc. A new doctrine of “Guilty until Proven Innocent” has been sown, using these labels, into this replacement ‘cooperative’ federal system.

So-called ‘anti-extremism’ non-government stakeholders, in the fifth and final section, are made up of non-profits, media, businesses, social media, and academics. The ‘extremism’ narrative is driven by international and domestic interests. These interests do not define or categorize ‘extremism’ consistently. Internationally, extremism is viewed broadly, and domestically, in the U.S., it is viewed narrowly to fit primarily ‘white supremacy’ and ‘rightwing.’

U.S. non-profits are collecting information on U.S. citizens and organizations, post that information online, provide training and presentations to all levels of law enforcement, are sourced in media articles related to extremism, white supremacy, hate, or rightwing, etc, are involved in restricting transactions of labeled individuals and groups on behalf of businesses and social media, who are seeking to prevent ‘extremism,’ and provide funding and research to academic universities. These organizations have been criticized⁵⁷ for political bias considering their interconnectedness to all the other so-called anti-extremism actors (see chart).



The above-mentioned infrastructure and inter-connectivity raise many questions. For example, is due process, as previously understood – over? Is there a transparent debate about this matter, and are the affected included? What is the national strategy to prevent political bias and weaponization of labels from overtaking or undermining the maintenance of our system of government?

Our organization is not interested in relying on someone else to resolve the answers to these questions – we offer conversation provoking suggestions and are seeking to be part of the solution. We would like to see a narrowing of the definition of ‘domestic’ terrorism and a clarification of the distinction between ‘rightwing’ ideology and ‘white supremacy.’ We also would like to suggest State’s craft their own narrowed definitions of ‘domestic’ terrorism, extremism, rightwing versus white supremacy.

While this work is not conclusive or extensive, within the context of the general framework presented, we hope to elucidate the hazards for political bias and weaponization of such labels, inspire debate and clarity for these labels, and propagate reform and transparency in, without disrupting, the prevention of

⁵⁶ <https://www.idahostatesman.com/news/northwest/idaho/article234702547.html>

⁵⁷ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/magazine/wp/2018/11/08/feature/is-the-southern-poverty-law-center-judging-hate-fairly/>

extremism and terrorism, while simultaneously advocating for the protection of political thought, words, and deeds – **which naturally necessitates the preservation of the valuable components of our ‘dual’ federal system.**

We acknowledge and recognize our inadequacies in the expertise of policymaking, law enforcement, academic research, or civil society matters in general. It is not our intention to insinuate that somehow, we have some deeper insights into these matters that somehow are not already fully understood. However, we would be mistaken to neglect the political bias and weaponization of labels that we have seen, experienced, attempted to study, understand, and with this work, articulate at the level we are most competent to.

With that being said, please excuse our shortcomings and, if fitting, use the value contained within for the betterment of our nation and the advancement of civil society as a whole.

– THE CSG TEAM

TERRORISM – The definition of ‘Domestic Terrorism’ is too broad and needs to be narrowed, both at the Federal and State level.

During a recent 2019 Congressional hearing on ‘White Supremacy’⁵⁸ and ‘domestic terrorism’ the following exchange took place and should carefully be understood before Congressional action is taken:

Congresswoman Ocasio-Cortez: We held hearings on white supremacy and its growing role in the U.S. right now...[and] whether the FBI classifies EXTREMIST violence as domestic terrorism or a hate crime has major implications on resource allocation and prioritization within the Bureau.

Cortez: ...why wasn’t Dylan Roof **charged** as a domestic terrorist?

FBI Counter-Terrorism Assistant Director McClarity: You are using the word ‘**charged**’

Cortez: Was the actual ‘**charge**’ domestic terrorism

McClarity: You are not going to find the ‘**charge**’ for domestic terrorism out there.

Cortez: But the San Bernardino shooting. They were ‘**charged**’ as domestic terrorist...

McClarity: They were ‘**charged**’ [as domestic terrorists] if there was a connection to foreign terrorist [designated] organization.

Cortez: Why are White Supremacists not ‘**charged**’ as domestic terrorists

McClarity: Because **Congress doesn’t have a statute for us** on domestic terrorism like they do on a foreign terrorist organization. ***The definitions we are using we are talking past each other...***

This exchange is disconcerting – not due to some nefarious intent on our part to preserve ‘white supremacy’ – our organization’s position on this is established and very clear. However, what this exchange insinuates is that Congress needs to authorize Federal law enforcement an ability to label and list, both without due process or clear remedy, organizations and/or individuals deemed ‘extreme’ or ‘terrorist’ based on the current definition of domestic terrorism and establish criminal statutes associated with the following broad definition:

USC Title 18 Section 2331 (5)

- (5) the term “**domestic terrorism**” means activities that—
- (A) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the **United States** or of any **State**;
 - (B) appear to be intended—
 - (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;
 - (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
 - (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or **kidnapping**; and
 - (C) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the **United States**;

⁵⁸ <https://oversight.house.gov/legislation/hearings/confronting-white-supremacy-part-ii-adequacy-of-the-federal-response>

Why is “appear to be intended” used in this definition?

How broadly has this phrase been interpreted?

How is political bias eliminated from those interpretations?

How broadly is “intimidate” or “intimidation” interpreted within the context of “To influence the policy of a government”?

Have these two words been used to silence legitimate political discourse, imprison or kill political opponents?

Is “political thought” considered an “activity” where “appear to be intended” requires government oversight?

What “political phrases” or “words” fit “activities” that “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” a “civilian population” or “government policy?”

What are the categories of “political demonstrations” that fit “activities” that “appear to be intended” “intimidation” and “coercion” of a “civilian population” and “government policy?”

Recently, Michael German, former FBI agent who spent years infiltrating ‘White Supremacist’ organizations said⁵⁹,

“There is a variety of proposed legislation aimed at creating more specific federal domestic terrorism statutes.

Congress shouldn’t pass broad new laws or stiffer penalties, as there are already dozens of federal statutes outlawing domestic terrorism, hate crimes and organized violent crime that carry significant sentences.

There are bills that demand better data collection by the Justice Department, which would reveal where counterterrorism resources should be devoted and where they are being wasted. This is the better approach.

Proper policies can’t be developed without a better understanding of the crime problem.”

The broad Federal definition, particularly parts (B.i-iii), have been used to silence, imprison, and kill political opponents (i.e. silence the NRA, imprison Cliven Bundy, and kill LaVoy Finicum, etc.) by both the private and public sectors. We recognize that threats do exist against the United States. **However, do we recognize how these policies are being used to silence, imprison, or kill political opponents?**

For example, does ANTIFA taking over a Federal facility constitute “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” “government policy?” How does this contrast with LaVoy Finicum taking over a Federal facility?

For example, does ANTIFA’s Willem Von Spronsen’s blowing up a car, written manifesto, heavily armed, and actively targeting Federal employees constitute “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” “government policy?” How does this contrast with LaVoy Finicum stating “law enforcement’s lives are precious too,” while lawfully carrying a weapon, and cleaning up the federal facility he was protesting at?

⁵⁹ <https://www.propublica.org/article/he-spent-years-infiltrating-white-supremacist-groups-heres-what-he-has-to-say-about-whats-going-on-now>

For example, does ANTFA preventing an elderly woman from crossing a street constitute “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” a “civilian population?” How does this contrast with LaVoy Finicum who was 40 miles away from a civilian population?

What defense do you have then, if groupthink, both public and private sectors, determine, for example, you are a ‘witch’ that needs to be burned at the stake of the Salem witch trials; or you are a ‘rat’ that needs to be exterminated in the gas chambers of Auschwitz?

When reviewing LaVoy Finicum’s motivations for his politically non-violent activities one must pause, take note, and seek remedy & reform:

- He went to Nevada (April 2014) to protest what he believed were abusive federal policies driving ranchers out of business.⁶⁰
- He documented, via YouTube video (April 2014 – November 2015) what he believed to be abusive federal policies driving him and others out of their ranching businesses.⁶¹
- He went to Oregon (January 2016) to protest what he believed to be abusive federal policies and the subsequent ‘wrongful imprisonment’ of the Hammond family to drive them out of their ranching business.⁶²

LaVoy’s political protests and actions do not merit domestic terrorism activities (i.e. storming a cockpit to kill thousands, renting a van to mow down beach walking tourists, training children in New Mexico to shoot up our public schools, or murdering people based on their race). Instead, he was ambushed and killed, while on his way to exercise his civil rights and share his legitimate public policy concerns, listed above, with 300+ concerned citizens.

Nonetheless, his purportedly First Amendment protected political activities, including those leading up to the moment of his death, were portrayed by media and, based on Federal law, lexicon, training, intergovernmental counter-terrorism protocols, and public-private partnerships on extremism, were deemed domestic terrorism activities, without due process, equal protection of the law, and clearly defined crimes.

There exists a serious public safety disconnect between the average American’s terrorism/terrorist or extremism/extremist perspective and that of Federal law enforcement and mainstream media definition and application.

The irony in the Oregon affair is that:

- President Trump pardoned the Hammonds (July 2018)⁶³. *LaVoy was reacting to their imprisonment on what he perceived to be another example of miscarriage of justice and abuse of government policies.*
- President Trump, via Department of Interior & Bureau of Land Management) returned the Hammond’s grazing permits (January 2019).⁶⁴ *LaVoy personally experienced similar frustrations with his grazing permits, hence, his support for their plight.*
- These are the ONLY two reasons LaVoy Finicum went to Oregon and occupied the Federal Malheur Wildlife Refuge. *He DID NOT go there to commit acts of terrorism against his fellow citizens and their children; he went to Oregon to defend a ‘layer cake’ system he believed was being circumvented using subterfuge policies and manipulated media narratives.*

⁶⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=suqzL7L9Uk>

⁶¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6EWfGtQvyb4>

⁶² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWeG9GTzvw>

⁶³ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-press-secretary-regarding-executive-clemency-dwight-steven-hammond/>

⁶⁴ <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/5699588-2019-1-28-USDI-Secretary-Decision-Re-Hammond.html>

- The other so-called ‘armed militia leaders’ Ammon Bundy and Ryan Bundy were eventually acquitted by a Federal jury of their peers.⁶⁵ *One could reasonably assume, had LaVoy lived, and been afforded due process, he too would have been found not guilty.*

The irony in the Bundy (Nevada) affair is:

- The case against the Bundy’s was ‘dismissed with prejudice’ due to numerous Brady violations committed by the Federal prosecutor.⁶⁶

Were they politically motivated, at the cost of due process, to get a ‘domestic terrorist’ or ‘extremist’ guilty verdict?

- The mislabeled ‘militia’ Bundy Standoff sniper, Eric Parker, was given a plea deal, after 2 hung juries, leading up to the Judge’s dismissal with prejudice.

Were they politically motivated to get a ‘domestic terrorism’ or ‘extremist’ guilty verdict at any cost to human life?

- Greg Burleson, Todd Engel, and Jerry DeLemus, who remain incarcerated at the time of the writing of this paper, were convicted or accepted plea deals before the Judge dismissed the case against the Bundy’s ‘with prejudice.’⁶⁷

Why are these individuals still in prison - is it because they are convicted ‘domestic terrorists’ or ‘extremists’ that are data points justifying the additional weaponization of labels?

- One could assume, had LaVoy lived, he too would have been tried for his participation in the Bundy Standoff and been released due to the ‘dismissal with prejudice.’

Based on the afore-mentioned information, should LaVoy Finicum not be absolved from the ‘domestic terrorist’ or ‘domestic extremist’ labels?

Or at the very minimum, should not the discussion concerning the disconnect between average American perceptions and Federal/Media definitions on terrorism/terrorists or extremism/extremists be re-evaluated and potentially reformed?

The mere ‘extremist’ labeling allowed Federal Law Enforcement to categorize him, or anyone for that matter, as one whose political beliefs should be labeled terrorism or extremism; as one who ‘appear[s] to be intended’ to intimidate or coerce a civilian population (Burns & Harney County, Oregon); as one who appears to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion (occupying the Malheur Wildlife Refuge); as one who appears to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping (There is no evidence to indicate LaVoy supported or did this).

Does this amount to a new thought crime doctrine - guilty until proven innocent?

The residual effect is that Federal Law Enforcement, in order to carry out counter-domestic terrorism efforts, creates ‘extremism’ lexicons to identify who ‘appears to be intended’ to carry out purported ‘domestic terrorism’ activities. It is here that LaVoy Finicum, or anyone who aligns with ‘dual federalism’ gets labeled ‘extremist,’ ‘white supremacist,’ and ‘domestic terrorist;’ someone *who may appear to intend to commit acts of violence* - but did not commit an act of violence.

Have we weaponized government to silence political thoughts or restrict civil rights?

⁶⁵ <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/28/us/bundy-brothers-acquitted-in-takeover-of-oregon-wildlife-refuge.html>

⁶⁶ <http://media.oregonlive.com/oregon-standoff/other/2018/07/03/Navarrodenialgovtmotreconsider.pdf>

⁶⁷ <https://redoubtnews.com/2018/07/bundy-defendant-sentenced-14-years/>

SOLUTIONS

1. **Federal “Terrorism” definitions need to be amended** (i.e. remove the “international” and/or “domestic” adjective) **and narrowly redefined in Title 18 Section 2331:**

Terrorism: The act of planning and collaborating, accumulating resources for, and/or actively carrying out mass violence with the intent to coerce any size civilian population and subvert, collapse, or replace the United States ‘dual’ federal system of government or its’ social or economic structures.

Domestic Terrorism: Conducting acts of terrorism within the jurisdiction of the United States

Preventing Terrorism: The law enforcement action of identifying, surveilling, and preventing individuals or groups who, based on a preponderance of concrete evidence, are planning and collaborating to, accumulating resources for, and/or are actively carrying out terrorism.

2. **Do not authorize federal law enforcement to compile a list of domestic terrorist organizations, at all, or until the ‘terrorism’ definition is resolved.**
3. **If the current “Domestic Terrorism” definition is not reformed or refined, then Congress should create the following lists for law enforcement to follow – not law enforcement to create:**
 - “thoughts” that are considered “actions” that “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” a “civilian population” and/or “government policy.”
 - “words” that are considered “actions” that “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” a “civilian population” and/or “government policy.”
 - “demonstrations” or “protests” that are considered “actions” that “appear to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” a “civilian population” and/or “government policy.”
4. **A public hearing or commission to study the value or lack thereof of the United States ‘dual’ federal system as it relates to “appearing to be intended” to “intimidate” or “coerce” a “civilian population” and/or “government policy.”** In other words, is the doctrine of ‘dual’ federalism a seed for committing acts of “domestic terrorism?”
5. **States need to enact laws to define ‘domestic terrorism’ or ‘terrorism’.** Such an effort would ensure a check & balance on solely relying on Federal definitions, lexicons, training, and intergovernmental cooperation protocols.
6. **Are events such as the death of LaVoy and recent mass-shootings being used to create Domestic Terrorism Code?**

EXTREMISM – Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement and Think-tank ‘extremism’ lexicons need review, hearings on, and oversight for political bias and weaponization

The Department of Homeland Security Lexicon and Terms⁶⁸

defines ‘terrorism’ as:

premeditated threat or act of violence, against persons, property, environmental, or economic targets, to induce fear or to intimidate, coerce or affect a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political, social, ideological, or religious objectives

For additional [terrorism definition] reference, also see: 28 C.F.R. Section 0.85; Title 22 of the US Code, Section 2656f(d); 6 USC 101(15); 8 USC § 1182 (a)(3)(B); 18 U.S.C.A. § 921 (22); 18 U.S.C.A. § 2331; 18 U.S.C.A. § 2332b; 18 U.S.C.A. § 3077; 22 U.S.C.A. § 2656f; 49 U.S.C.A. § 44703; 50 U.S.C. 1801 (c); 6 CFR +25.9; 27 C.F.R. § 478.11; and 31 CFR 594.311

Protecting the United States against acts of terrorism is the Department of Homeland Security’s primary focus.

The Department of Homeland Security Lexicon for Domestic Extremism⁶⁹

categorizes ‘extremism,’ including, but not limited to:

Right-Wing, Far-right (which are further defined as being a member of a hate-group, anti-government, or rejecting federal authority), Patriot Movement, Patriot, Constitutionalist, Christian, Anti-immigration, Anti-abortion, militia movement, white nationalist, white supremacist, Neo-nazi, or sovereign citizen.

Definition of rightwing:

(U//FOUO) A movement of rightwing groups or individuals extremism who can be broadly divided into those who are (1) primarily hate-oriented, and (2) those who are mainly antigovernment and (3) reject federal authority in favor of state or local authority.

This term also may refer to rightwing extremist movements that are dedicated to a single issue, such as opposition to abortion or immigration.

(also known as *far right*, *extreme right*)

The premise, in this lexicon, is that only ‘rightwing’ consists of ‘hate oriented’ activities, organizations, or individuals, such as anti-‘immigration.’

Is the logic then, that ‘rightwing’ is extreme regardless of due process?

Another disconcerting premise is that if you favor State or Local authority, you are extreme.

Is supporting ‘dual’ or plural federalism extreme?

⁶⁸ https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/18_0116_MGMT_DHS-Lexicon.pdf

⁶⁹ <https://fas.org/irp/eprint/lexicon.pdf>

Is this political viewpoint seen as a national security threat to the United States?

Is 'leftwing' exempt from 'hate-oriented' 'extreme' behaviors, organizations, or individuals?

Is 'leftwing' exempt from favoring 'dual federal' State and Local authority on matters such as drug use and illegal immigration?

Does the standard for 'extremism' heavily favor 'rightwing' ideologies and not 'leftwing'?

Definition of 'leftwing':

(U//FOUO) A movement of groups or individuals that extremism embraces anticapitalist, Communist, or Socialist doctrines and seeks to bring about change through violent revolution rather than through established political processes. The term also refers to leftwing, single-issue extremist movements that are dedicated to causes such as environmentalism, opposition to war, and the rights of animals. (also: *far left, extreme left*)

Do Federal Law enforcement agencies view only 'rightwing' partisans, who hold so-called 'anti-immigration' political views, as 'white nationalists,' 'white supremacists,' or 'white separatists'?

For example, the definition-hazy FBI statement⁷⁰ used for the August 3, 2019 mass shooting in El Paso paints the perpetrator as exclusively conducted by a 'domestic terrorist,' 'white supremacist,' and 'anti-immigrant.'

However, was the El Paso mass shooter a leftwing environmentalist⁷¹, who was a 'white supremacist' and anti-immigrant' conducting 'domestic terrorism'?

Since DHS' primary focus is to prevent acts of 'terrorism and the DHS 'extremism' labels, used by the FBI, are linked definitionally as 'rightwing' exclusively, *does this mis-lead our Federal law enforcement into an imbalanced use of federal resources against the 'rightwing' political ideologues, in the name of combating 'extremism' that may result in 'terrorism'?*

While several 'rightwing' DHS-based labels (i.e. Patriot, Constitutionalist, Christian, Anti-immigration, etc.) may apply to partisan beliefs, they should not be categorized as 'extreme,' nor should these be generally combined with 'white supremacy,' 'Neo-Nazi,' or 'sovereign citizen' labels, especially without due process and equal protection of the law. These ideologies are political positions, faith-based freedoms, have established precedent in the founding of the United States, and should enjoy the protections of social contract guarantees.

Center for Self-Governance is not a 'hate group', anti-government, and does not support the sovereign citizen political doctrine.

Are we labeled, without our knowledge, by Federal law enforcement as 'rightwing'? Are we in danger of being surveilled for our political thought, out of concern for 'perceived' potential future criminal activity?

The DHS 'Extremism' lexicon is still listed on Wikipedia.com⁷² as a primary source document for 'extremism.' It is worth noting, Wikipedia.com is resourced primarily by youth (18-29) and is more popular than such prominent activities as online shopping, visiting dating sites, etc.⁷³

⁷⁰ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-statement-regarding-shootings-in-el-paso-and-dayton>

⁷¹ <https://www.docdroid.net/6uab3dC/el-paso.pdf#page=2>

⁷² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_Extremism_Lexicon

⁷³ <https://www.pewinternet.org/2007/04/24/wikipedia-users/>

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)⁷⁴

defines Right-Wing as:

Right Wing Extremism: Extreme right wing ideology is rooted in the notion that affiliation to a nation or race takes precedence over all other political or personal relationships.

Exponents of extreme right wing ideology often identify specific minority groups in their population as inferior or undesirable and, in some cases, may call for exclusion, oppression or even killing of members of those groups.

Most right wing extremists are opposed to any form of state that is not structured along racial or ethnic lines and are willing to use violence to achieve their ideological goals.

Doesn't this definition blur the notion that a 'rightwing' partisan who supports a 'dual' or plural federal system but does not advocate racial supremacy of any kind?

The Gilroy, CA mass shooter fits this definition - but he was not a 'white supremacist.'⁷⁵

Is it fair to politically label 'right wing' as 'white wing,' exclusively?

The Center For Self Governance does not, in fact, fit this definition of so-called 'right-wing extremism,' although we have been labeled as such without due process, equal protection of the law, or clearly defined criminal activity.

LaVoy Finicum stated in several interviews that 'freedom is color-blind' and that 'law enforcement lives are precious too.'⁷⁶ Both his and our position is that we support a separation of governments, powers, and control for the very reason of preventing such sabotage and misuse of government force – a case for preserving a 'dual' federal system.

⁷⁴ https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/all/i-j/IACP-COT_CommonLexicon_Eng_FINALAug12.pdf

⁷⁵ <https://heavy.com/news/2019/07/santino-william-legan-gilroy-shooters-instagram/>

⁷⁶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r__H9yM0A-l

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Counter-Terrorism Analytical Lexicon⁷⁷

does not specifically list ‘right-wing’ extremism. However, the existing definitions list matches nearly each category listed in the International Association of Chiefs of Police document.

(U//FOUO) **Family-influenced violent extremist:** A “family-influenced violent extremist” is born into a family with parents or other close relatives who hold violent extremist views. He or she is raised to believe in these violent extremist views, adopts his or her relatives’ violent extremist ideology, and may grow up as part of a violent extremist social network.

(U//FOUO) **Self-starter:** A “self starter” is an individual or group that makes significant steps in the radicalization process without being recruited and has no direct, personal influence from other violent extremists in the early stages of radicalization. He or she might later seek out contact with other violent extremists or be pulled into their orbit. There should be an element of autonomy in a self starter’s radicalization.

(U//FOUO) **Socially reinforced violent extremist:** A “socially reinforced violent extremist” may have underlying tendencies for participating in violent extremist activity (for example, persecution syndrome, violent personality, etc.) but would not proceed without reinforcement from social interactions with like-minded others.

(U//FOUO) **Targeted recruit:** A “targeted recruit” is selected by a recruiter for advantageous characteristics such as US citizenship, access to a trusted position, or skills and abilities. An individual who is recruited on the basis of his or her access or nationality to gather intelligence can be considered a targeted recruit.

(U//FOUO) **Unwitting co-optee:** An “unwitting co-optee” provides support to terrorism without knowing that his or her actions are contributing to terrorism. Such an individual may suspect that he or she is being taken advantage of. Not all unwitting co-optees are engaging in criminal behavior.

Family-influenced violent extremist: A “family-influenced violent extremist” is born into a family with parents or other close relatives who hold violent extremist views. He or she is raised to believe in these violent extremist views, adopts his or her relatives’ violent extremist ideology, and may grow up as part of a violent extremist social group.

Self-radicalization: “Self-radicalization” is the rare process by which an individual creates a violent ideology and radicalizes to violence with no active social interaction.

Self-starter/ Directed: A “self starter” is an individual or group that makes significant steps in the radicalization process without being recruited and has no direct or personal influence from other violent extremists in the early stages of radicalization. He or she might later seek out contact with other violent extremists or be pulled into their orbit. There should be an element of autonomy in a self starter’s radicalization.

Socially reinforced violent extremist: A “socially reinforced violent extremist” may have underlying tendencies for participating in violent extremist activity (for example, feelings of persecution or isolation, violent personality, etc.) but would not proceed without reinforcement from social interactions with like-minded others often using online social networking tools.

Targeted recruit: A “targeted recruit” is selected by a recruiter for advantageous characteristics such as citizenship, access to a trusted position, or skills and abilities. An individual who is recruited on the basis of his or her access or nationality to gather intelligence can be considered a targeted recruit.

Unwitting co-optee: An “unwitting co-optee” provides support to terrorism without knowing that his or her actions are contributing to terrorism. Such an individual may not suspect that he or she is being taken advantage of. Not all unwitting co-optees are engaging in criminal behavior.

FBI ANALYTICAL LEXICON

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

The implication we are making is that coordination exists between the two entities and, although, the FBI Analytical Lexicon does not use the IACP ‘right wing extremism’ definition - definitional blurring exists and needs to be remedied.

How can definitional consistency be encouraged without violating social contract guarantees and simultaneously, ensuring life is not unnecessarily lost or damaged under the guise of preventing ‘terrorism?’

The FBI Analytical Lexicon states:

“Analysis that labels an individual with any of these terms is not sufficient predication for any investigative action or technique. Nor can any investigation be conducted solely upon the basis of activities protected by the First Amendment or the lawful exercise of other rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Before applying a label to an individual or his or her activity, reasonable efforts should have been made to ensure the application of that label to be accurate, complete, timely, and relevant.

What are “reasonable efforts,” given, as our organization is observing and witnessing the political weaponization of labels by Federal Law Enforcement agencies, such as the FBI and DOJ?

⁷⁷ <http://cryptome.org/fbi-ct-lexicon.pdf>

The Brennan Center for Justice Countering Violent Extremism Lexicon⁷⁸

stipulates that ‘extremism’ is:

An ideology, belief, or attitude that the government considers to be far outside the acceptable attitudes of the status quo, and a precursor to terrorist violence.

In other words, once you are labeled ‘extreme’ you are fast-tracking towards ‘terrorist violence’ by those in government, who have adjudged you to be ‘extreme.’ This is an absurd public policy approach! *This approach assumes that the ‘greater good’ outweighs oppression of political thoughts?* History is not a ‘friend of the court’ in this matter!

Consider this, without due process, a small group of individuals or groups (i.e. Southern Poverty Law Center⁷⁹, Freelance Journalist Leah Sottile⁸⁰, so-called mainstream media⁸¹, etc.), can deem you ‘extreme,’ and through some unknown channel of cooperation and communication, weaponize the federal law enforcement portion of government to imprison or kill you – LaVoy Finicum’s death is the fruit of this nonsensical public policy approach to preventing terrorism.

Does this approach mean that the governing (i.e. certain non-profits, media, or federal law enforcement, etc) are authorized to eliminate ‘dual’ federalist system supporters – by circumventing the U.S. Constitution, State Constitutions, and the doctrine of due process?

This approach more and more appears to be politically motivated to install a ‘cooperative’ federal system while demonizing, marginalizing, and in some cases, imprisoning and killing ‘dual’ or plural federal system supporters.

⁷⁸ https://www.brennancenter.org/sites/default/files/CVE%20Chart%20Lexicon_final.pdf

⁷⁹ <https://www.splcenter.org/intelligence-report>

⁸⁰ <https://longreads.com/bundyville/>

⁸¹ <https://boingboing.net/2017/08/23/just-the-good-ole-boys.html>

(U//FOUO) Rightwing Extremism: Current Economic and Political Climate Fueling Resurgence in Radicalization and Recruitment (2009)⁸²

states:

(U//LES) Threats from **white supremacist** and violent **antigovernment groups** during 2009 have been largely rhetorical and have not indicated plans to carry out violent acts.

However, The Southern Poverty Law Center, both as a non-government organization & 501c(3), collects intelligence on those whom they label as **white supremacist & antigovernment groups**.

Is this coincidental or coordinated?

The document goes on to state: (U//LES) Rightwing extremists are harnessing this historical election as a recruitment tool. Many rightwing extremists are antagonistic toward the new presidential administration and its perceived stance on a range of issues, including immigration and citizenship, the expansion of social programs to minorities, and restrictions on firearms.

Was this document written about President Trump or President Obama?

The 2009 Tea Party movement was cast as white supremacist and antigovernment⁸³ and targeted by the IRS⁸⁴. The use of the term ‘white supremacist’ or ‘right-wing extremist’ is weaponized by both media and federal government agencies – even until present day.

According to a 2007 study from the German Institute for Economic Research, there appears to be a strong association between a parent’s unemployment status and the formation of rightwing extremist beliefs in their children—specifically xenophobia and antidemocratic ideals.

It is tremendously disconcerting that any federal agency would use such over-generalizations to categorize Americans in order to cast a broad net for the sake of National Security.

Should a clearer definition of ‘right-wing’ versus ‘extremist’ or ‘extremism’ be reconsidered?

⁸² <https://fas.org/irp/eprint/rightwing.pdf>

⁸³ https://www.huffpost.com/entry/rep-steve-cohen-sarah-pal_b_523647?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAFDpG6USG-YLp7v5AdW8uTeQSdBT8hmjllZq5SHe35d6gdQTBxFe8Nwy-9XqYdzRI0K5UjWLIIRImm1QV54F6FP7o3k78V9P3Xc3INhE16uVMUwoZb6LJODv_n_PhINX5zGNUHaYPj9EZ9bp0X5Ek06RQP-qr2BhwJy_0qhpQ9PJ

⁸⁴ https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/irs-admits-targeting-conservatives-for-tax-scrutiny-in-2012-election/2013/05/10/3b6a0ada-b987-11e2-92f3-f291801936b8_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.d2302d5b6c40

SOLUTIONS

1. **Federal Lexicons, for ‘extremism’ related definitions, need to be redefined or refined, for example:**

Right-wing: the political proportion of the United States population that adheres to the political doctrine that governments, powers, and controls should remain as distinct as possible in order to prevent the smallest amount of oppression.

White-Supremacist: A person who believes Caucasians deserve better treatment and are superior to other races in all aspects.

A white supremacist is not right-wing or left-wing – they are white supremacist. While a white supremacist may prefer a ‘dual’ or ‘cooperative’ federal system in order to preserve their ideology, it in no way negates the importance of preserving a ‘layer cake’ federal system in order to prevent the oppression of ‘white supremacy’ in the first place. It can be argued that a ‘marble cake’ system cannot guarantee the growth of new racisms or similar oppressions.

Extremism: The convergence of a person or group’s political beliefs with a societal voice into planning and collaborating, accumulating resources for, and/or actively carrying out terrorism actions that may result in mass violence for political change.

Extremist: A person or group whose political beliefs and societal voice condones planning offensive action and committing acts of mass violence for political change.

2. **A public hearing or commission exploring the disconnect between the average American’s perspective and the Federal/Media lexicon/style guide definitions of ‘terrorism,’ ‘extremism,’ ‘right-wing,’ etc.**
3. **A public hearing or commission to study ‘dual’ and ‘cooperative’ federal systems efficacy to eradicate or promote ‘white supremacy’**
4. **A public hearing or commission to study the connection of mass shootings to leftwing white supremacy.**
5. **A public hearing or commission discussing the difference or relationship of rightwing and/or leftwing connections to white supremacy or racial supremacy as a whole.**
6. **Can a federal law be enacted to define racial supremacy (not merely white supremacy) as a national security threat?**
7. **A citizen’s advisory committee to oversee or offer input into the development and refinement of Federal “extremism” lexicons.** The goal being to ensure that all political sides have a voice in preventing political bias creeping into the lexicons.
8. **A federal oversight commission on the content and approval of Federal “extremism” lexicons.** The goal being to prevent political bias from creeping into the lexicons.
9. **A public hearing or commission to study what lists have been created to identify rightwing extremists and how the ‘labeled’ are removed from the list or the labeled’ are able to seek removal from the list.**
10. **Require Wikipedia to pull the DHS “Extremism” Lexicon removed from their website if superseded.**

TRAINING – Federal ‘extremism’ prevention strategy and law enforcement training needs checks & balances for political bias and weaponization

Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States⁸⁵ (White House, Washington, D.C: August 2011)

This is the original federal strategy for ‘Countering Violent Extremism’

“Our best defenses against [violent extremism] are well informed and equipped families, local communities, and institutions. The Federal Government will invest in intelligence to understand this threat and expand community engagement and development programs to empower local communities.”

By “well informed,” is a politically motivated definition of ‘extremism’ acceptable?

Federal departments and agencies have begun expanding support to local stakeholders and practitioners who are on the ground and positioned to develop grassroots partnerships with the communities they serve.

... the Federal Government is using its convening power to help build a network of individuals, groups, civil society organizations, and private sector actors to support community-based efforts to counter violent extremism.

What is a ‘civil society organization?’

Is Center for Self Governance considered an ‘uncivil society organization?’ And who is the defining authority, which makes that decision?

To help facilitate local partnerships to prevent violent extremism, the Federal Government is building a robust training program with rigorous curriculum standards to ensure that the training that communities; local, state, and tribal governments; prison officials; and law enforcement receive is based on intelligence, research, and accurate information about how people are radicalized to accept violence, and what has worked to prevent violent extremism.

Toward this end, we will continue to closely monitor the important role the internet and social networking sites play in advancing violent extremist narratives.

Did the White House ‘countering violent extremism’ strategy inadvertently or purposefully result in the political weaponization of the term ‘extremism’ (i.e. Social Media censorship of ‘rightwing’ individuals, groups, organizations, etc.)?

The Federal Government will work to communicate clearly about al-Qa’ida’s destructive and bankrupt ideology, while dispelling myths and misperceptions that **blame communities for the actions of a small number of violent extremists.**

Does this approach apply to all communities, including those who support, promote, and teach ‘dual federalism’ or ‘layer cake federalism?’

⁸⁵ https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/empowering_local_partners.pdf

Strong religious beliefs should never be confused with violent extremism. Freedom of religion is a fundamental American right and one of our most strongly held values. Since our founding, people of diverse and strongly held religious faiths have thrived in America.

Who defines what are ‘Strong religious beliefs’ and whether those beliefs cross over into ‘extremism?’

Though we will not tolerate illegal activities, opposition to government policy is neither illegal nor unpatriotic and does not make someone a violent extremist. It is a basic tenet of our democracy that citizens of good conscience can respectfully disagree with one another and resolve their differences through peaceful means. Our Nation is built upon the principles of debate, dialogue, and cooperation.

Strategic Implementation Plan for Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States⁸⁶ (White House, Washington, D.C: December 2011)

defines violent extremists as “individuals who support or commit ideologically-motivated violence to further political goals .”

Stakeholders are those who have an expressed or identified role in countering violent extremism and include, but are not limited to: Federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local governments and law enforcement; communities; non-governmental organizations; academia; educators; social services organizations; mental health providers; and the private sector.

Who determines who has an ‘expressed or identified role in countering violent extremism?’

How is political bias prevented throughout this nascent process of ‘countering violent extremism?’

The three primary, interrelated disciplines of the U.S. approach to CVE efforts are: (1) empowering communities and civil society; (2) messaging and counter-messaging; and (3) addressing causes and driving factors .

Since the implementation of this national CVE strategy has political bias weaponized this process?

The strategy also identifies the provision of training to federal, state, and local entities as a major component of the national CVE approach, and the implementation plan notes that the federal government will enhance CVE related training offered to federal, state, and local agencies. The implementation plan states that this is necessary because of “a small number of instances of federally-sponsored or funded CVE and counterterrorism training that used offensive and inaccurate information

As officials carry out the specific actions in support of this Plan, it will be with the intention to build and strengthen trust at all levels. As the Strategy makes clear, protecting civil rights and civil liberties is paramount in itself and helps to counter violent extremism by safeguarding equal and fair treatment, ensuring nonviolent means to address grievances, and making it more difficult for violent extremists to divide communities. Protection of individual privacy and freedom of expression is essential to this work and will be woven into all efforts .

Should the foundation for “trust” in the previous administration’s CVE effort be shaken, or at least questioned for political bias, as a result of recent official reports of collusion, by individuals and agencies

⁸⁶ https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2016_strategic_implementation_plan_empowering_local_partners_prev.pdf

involved in the development of CVE and counter-terrorism efforts, to undermine, if not, overthrow the current President of the United States?

CVE efforts will be informed by a rigorous, evidence-based approach to research and analysis that addresses all forms of violent extremism . Partners in this effort include academic researchers, analysts, and program implementers, inside and outside government .

Many interventions teams will work **independent of government**. The goal is to enable communities to develop their own solutions to build local resilience while appropriately protecting civil rights and liberties, fostering greater trust, and fulfilling public safety objectives

What “outside government” individuals or organizations are involved in “rigorous, evidence-based” research addressing violent extremism (i.e. Southern Poverty Law Center)?

The Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States (TEVUS) portal and the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) dataset [is] publically available through the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START).

[The Strategy will] ensure research and analysis informs CVE-related training.

DHS provides full-time staff in selected regions across the country who are specifically responsible for CVE efforts and serve as a connection between national and local programs . The CVE Task Force will coordinate a review of available resources for field support and, depending on the availability of funding, will work with DOJ and DHS to identify priority jurisdictions to receive additional staff.

Several organizations have developed relevant training that can be utilized and built upon, including the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, **International Association of Chiefs of Police**, and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Is public funding being used to promote political bias under the guise of countering violent extremism through law enforcement training and community engagement?

COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) – Additional Actions Could Strengthen Training Efforts The GAO Report to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (2012)⁸⁷

states:

Providing high-quality and balanced CVE-related training is a difficult task given the complexity and sensitivities surrounding the phenomenon of violent extremism. However, misinformation about the threat and dynamics of radicalization to violence can harm security efforts by unnecessarily creating tensions with potential community partners.

...(GAO) developed a framework for what constitutes CVE-related training...identifies three distinct content areas CVE-related training likely addresses: (1) radicalization, (2) cultural competency, and (3) community engagement.

1.Radicalization addresses approaches that are based on research and accurate information to understanding the threat radicalization poses, how individuals may become radicalized, how individuals

⁸⁷ <https://www.gao.gov/assets/650/649616.pdf>

seek to radicalize Americans (threat of violent extremist recruitment), behaviors exhibited by radicalized individuals, or what works to prevent radicalization that results in violence.

2. **Cultural competency** seeks to enhance state and local law enforcement’s understanding of culture or religion, and civil rights and civil liberties, or their ability to distinguish, using information driven and standardized approaches, between violent extremism and legal behavior.

3. **Community engagement** addresses ways to build effective community partnerships, such as through outreach, and community capacity for the purpose of, among other things, mitigating threats posed by violent extremism.

The Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Justice (DOJ) have responsibility for executing several programs and activities related to CVE, some of which include providing or funding CVE-related training for state and local law enforcement officers or community members who partner with law enforcement.

DOJ and DHS components provided training that was CVE-related according to our framework to more than 28,000 state and local entities, including law enforcement officials, fusion center personnel, and community members.

Who are these ‘community members’?

Who determines which ‘community members’ are included?

The majority of these trainings did not have the term “CVE” in their titles, a fact that DOJ and DHS officials attributed to **CVE being a relatively new concept**,...

DHS and DOJ offices provided us only with course abstracts or agendas instead of the full presentations or course materials because (1) they contracted the training with an outside provider and did not retain all of the associated training materials.

- (1) the CVE-related training that DHS and DOJ components provided was formal, classroom-based or curriculum-based training...solicited feedback...
- (2) In addition, two DOJ components— FBI and USAOs—also provided informal CVE-related training consisting of briefings and presentations at workshops, conferences, and other venues to about 9,900 participants...did not solicit feedback

DHS and DOJ collected feedback from 8,424 state and local participants in CVE-related training during fiscal years 2010 and 2011...

The majority of state and local participant feedback on training that DHS or DOJ provided or funded and that GAO identified as CVE-related was positive or neutral, but a minority of participants raised concerns about biased, inaccurate, or offensive material.

Less than 1 percent of state and local participants in CVE-related training that DHS and DOJ provided or funded who provided feedback to the departments expressed concerns about information included in the course materials or that instructors presented during training.

...DHS and DOJ officials...have generally considered the complaints as serious issues that warranted action to better ensure the quality of future training, particularly given the negative effects that such incidents can have on the departments’ reputations and trust with the communities they serve.

DHS

...in October 2011, DHS issued guidance that covers best practices for CVE-related training and informs recipients of DHS grants who use the funding for training involving CVE on how to ensure high-quality training.

...in June 2012, DHS established a CVE-related training Working Group within the department to develop a framework to (1) ensure that training DHS components provide meets DHS and the U.S. government's CVE standards; (2) ensure that grantees using grant funds for training utilize certified trainers; and (3) *disseminate DHS training through agency partners, such as the **International Association of Chiefs of Police**.*

IACP defines 'rightwing extremism' to mean race-based nationalism...*why is the DHS partnered with a politically biased organization?*

...in August 2012, DHS, in partnership with the FBI, launched an online portal for a select group of law enforcement training partners that is intended to provide federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and correctional law enforcement with access to CVE-related training materials. DHS aims to broaden access to the portal to trainers nationwide by the end of September 2012.

The DHS Counterterrorism Working Group subsequently determined that...CVE related training should address the following: violent extremism (e.g., the threat it poses), cultural demystification (e.g., education on culture and religion), community partnerships (e.g., how to build them), and community policing efforts (e.g., how to apply community policing efforts to CVE).

The Counterterrorism Working Group is also collaborating to develop and implement CVE-related training curricula with the Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCC), the National Consortium for Advanced Policing (NCAP), **and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).**

...CVE-related training modules for state police academies, which DHS is developing in collaboration with the **International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).**

IACP is a nonprofit membership organization of police executives, with over 20,000 members in over 100 countries. IACP's leadership consists of the operating chief executives of international, federal, state, and local agencies of all sizes.

DHS – OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES - Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Institute

Countering Violent Extremism Training Guidance & Best Practices. October 2011

Best practices include...reviewing the training program to ensure that it uses examples to demonstrate that **terrorists** and **violent extremists** vary in ethnicity, race, gender, and religion

The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Institute provides training on issues at the intersection of homeland security and civil rights and civil liberties.

State and Major Urban Area Fusion Center Training, Cultural Tactics for Intelligence Professionals module: 1-hour module that is part of a broader training course focused on, among other things, the diversity of the threat violent extremists pose and building cultural competency, including dispelling misconceptions about Islam.

CVE through Community Partnerships course: 4 to 8-hour course focused on the threat posed by violent extremism

DHS – OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS - Homegrown Violent Extremism Branch

I&A's mission is to provide intelligence and information needed to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient, and the Homegrown Violent Extremism Branch is responsible for carrying out this mission as it pertains to homegrown violent extremism.

DHS – OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS - State and Local Program Office

Fusion center briefings: briefings provided by HVEB in collaboration with the FBI and NCTC to build awareness of the threat posed by, and indicators of, violent extremism, and to improve sharing of information related to violent extremism among federal, state, and local partners.

National CVE Workshop: 2-day workshop led by the State and Local Program Office to build understanding of violent extremism and share best practices to understand the phenomenon of violent extremism in the United States, build awareness of the violent extremism threat to local communities, and support fusion centers to develop better intelligence products to support law enforcement customers.

DHS – The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism is an independent consortium funded in part by DHS S&T.

DHS – National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative

SAR Hometown Security Partners Training: The purpose of the training is not to empower public safety officials to act on behalf of law enforcement but to have them understand the critical role they play in identifying and reporting suspicious activity to state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement.

What are the checks & balances for politically biased Federal 'extremism' definitions or ambiguous or unclear 'terrorism' definitions?

DOJ

...DOJ has not yet identified topics that should be covered in its CVE-related training. In addition, DOJ has not generally identified which of its existing training could be categorized as CVE-related training, thus limiting DOJ's ability to demonstrate how it is fulfilling its training responsibilities under the CVE national strategy...it is difficult to identify which of DOJ's current training is related to CVE—either directly or indirectly, which also makes it difficult to determine whether and how DOJ is fulfilling its training responsibilities per the CVE national strategy.

[DOJ developed a set of]...guiding principles to which all training that DOJ conducted or funded must adhere. Specifically, it stated that (1) training must be consistent with the U.S. Constitution and DOJ values; (2) the content of training and training materials must be accurate, appropriately tailored, and focused; (3) trainers must be well qualified in the subject area and skilled in presenting it; (4) trainers must demonstrate the highest standards of professionalism; and (5) training must meet department standards.

Within DOJ, the FBI, CRS, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAO) provided CVE-related training directly to state and local entities during fiscal years 2010 and 2011. In total, these entities provided CVE-related training to more than 15,000 state and local law enforcement and community members

DOJ – FBI

...the implementation plan states that the FBI will lead the development of CVE-specific education modules and that DOJ will co-lead (1) the expansion of briefings about violent extremism for state and local law enforcement and government, and (2) the expansion of briefing efforts to raise community awareness about the threat of radicalization to violence. In addition, the implementation plan directs the FBI to develop a CVE Coordination Office, and according to the FBI, that office is in the process of developing CVE-related training.

The FBI considers the methodology it used to conduct its internal review and our analysis of the training materials that the FBI considered objectionable to be For Official Use Only; therefore, we did not include that information in this report.

What safeguards are in place to check for political bias, offensive, or inaccurate training in FOUO training curriculum and delivery...?

...this report omits sensitive information about CVE related training that the FBI provided, including associated costs, and the results of a review that the FBI undertook to assess the quality of its counterterrorism training materials, some of which included CVE-related content.

According to the FBI, while the bureau has conducted counterterrorism training in the past, it would not be appropriate to categorize any of what FBI considers to be counterterrorism training as CVE-related training because the term “CVE” is relatively nascent, neither the FBI nor DOJ has defined what constitutes CVE-related training, and there is a distinction between counterterrorism and CVE.

...in March 2012, the FBI published The FBI’s Guiding Principles Touchstone Document on Training. This document is intended to be consistent with the March 2012 Deputy Attorney General guidance, but elaborates on each training principle outlined in the document.

The FBI’s guidance states that training must (1) conform to constitutional principles and adhere to the FBI’s core values; (2) be tailored to the intended audience, focused to ensure message clarity, and supported with the appropriate course materials; and (3) be reviewed, and trainers must be knowledgeable of applicable subject material.

FBI – Community Relations Executive Seminar Training (CREST)

Does not require feedback from participants?

CREST is a 3- to 4-hour, more focused version of the Citizens’ Academy that FBI field offices teach and conducted in partnership with a specific community group or organization. The topical focus of CREST sessions is customized to meet the needs of each organization. GAO’s review of CREST agendas from 17 FBI field offices revealed that they provided a total of eight CREST sessions that related to counterterrorism during fiscal years 2010 and 2011. FBI was able to provide GAO with four of these presentations, all of which were CVE-related because they, for example, educated participants about various types of violent extremists and extremist groups.

FBI – Citizen’s Academy

Does not require feedback from participants?

These presentations addressed various types of violent extremists and the threats they pose, as well as FBI tenets for ensuring civil rights and civil liberties when undertaking investigations.

According to the FBI, field offices could not provide presentation materials in some instances because the presenter no longer has a copy of them, the presenter retired or transferred away from the field office, or the field office could otherwise not locate the presentation materials.

FBI – National Joint Terrorisms Task Force Program - uses Kirkpatrick model⁸⁸ of evaluation

FBI – National Academy - uses Kirkpatrick model of evaluation

Training Provided:

- **Leadership in Counterterrorism** aims to, among other things, familiarize officers with various types of U.S. domestic terrorist groups
- **Understanding Terrorism: Mindset, Methodology, and Response** aims to provide students with an understanding of government responses to domestic terrorism. Topics addressed by this course include, among other things, definitions for terrorism and the mindset and grievances of terrorists, including violent extremists.

FBI – CVE Office

FBI officials also reported that the CVE Office is collaborating with the FBI Counterterrorism Division to develop a CVE-related training module for FBI special agents and mid- and senior level managers that it plans to complete in December 2012 and implement in early 2013.

USAO – US ATTORNEYS’ OFFICE

Does not require feedback from participants?

Trainings were generally provided through the Antiterrorism Advisory Council (ATAC) program. Each USAO has an ATAC coordinator who is responsible for initiating training programs

BJA

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) officials acknowledged that training that BJA funds under the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program could be considered CVE related training, but they also acknowledged that what constitutes CVE related training was not clear, in part because CVE is a relatively new term.

Who controls SLATT - State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training program?

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) officials acknowledged that training that BJA funds under the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program could be considered CVE related training, but they also acknowledged that what constitutes CVE related training was not clear, in part because CVE is a relatively new term.

⁸⁸ The Kirkpatrick model is a multilevel approach to evaluate an organization’s training and development efforts. Soliciting feedback from course participants is a key element in this model, which consists of four levels of evaluation. The first level measures the training participants’ reaction to, and satisfaction with, the training program through the collection of feedback. The second level measures the extent to which learning has occurred because of the training effort. The third level measures the application of this learning to the work environment through changes in behavior that trainees exhibit on the job because of training. Finally, the fourth level measures the impact of the training program on the agency’s program or organizational results.

ODNI - National Counter-Terrorism Center

coordinates information and intelligence gathering initiatives and synthesizes terrorism intelligence for use by FBI entities, as well as other agencies in the Intelligence Community.

The Interagency Threat Assessment Coordination Group was established, by section 521 of the

9/11 Intelligence Reform Act, at the National Counterterrorism Center to help DHS, the FBI, and other agencies produce federally coordinated, terrorism-related information products tailored to the needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and private sector partners.

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA Information Bulletin #373, Ensuring Training on Counter Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism is Consistent with USG and DHS Policy (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 7, 2011)

Training video – Founder’s were first domestic terrorists...⁸⁹

How are federal LEO being trained to view those labeled as domestic terrorist or extremist without due process?

How are FISA, NSA, and DNI involved in scraping the internet for these adjective labels?

Who receives the collected information?

What does the due process guarantee for those labeled ‘extreme,’ ‘extremist,’ or associated with ‘extremism?’

What are specific “CVE training topics?”

⁸⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jzj6hIXQjg>

Table 1: Primary Federal Departments, Agencies, and Components to Which the Implementation Plan for the CVE National Strategy Assigns CVE-Related Responsibilities

Department/ agency	Implementing component	Component mission	Examples of CVE activities described in the implementation plan
DHS	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise DHS leadership, personnel, and partners about civil rights and civil liberties issues. Communicate with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities, informing these entities about policies and avenues of redress, and promoting appropriate attention within DHS to these entities' experiences and concerns. Investigate and resolve civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct outreach to communities and quarterly engagement roundtables that include CVE-related topics Implement a campus youth community engagement plan intended to engage young adults on the topic of violent extremism Train law enforcement officials on CVE and cultural issues
	Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip the Homeland Security Enterprise with the intelligence and information it needs to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient.^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the capacity of state correctional institutions to detect and share information regarding individuals who demonstrate behaviors associated with violent extremism while in the correctional system
	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance, training support, and leadership to help federal, state, tribal, and local governments and the private sector build the operational capabilities needed to successfully implement preparedness strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer grants to fund training concerning CVE Leverage existing mechanisms to hold grantees and subgrantees accountable for training related to CVE that they pay for using DHS grant funds
	Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen America's security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the Homeland Security Enterprise.^b 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research on CVE
	Office of Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen homeland security by developing and integrating DHS-wide policies, planning, and programs in order to better coordinate the department's prevention, protection, response, and recovery missions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Faith-Based Community Information Sharing Working Group to determine how DHS can (1) better share information with faith communities and (2) support the development of faith-based community information-sharing networks

Department/ agency	Implementing component	Component mission	Examples of CVE activities described in the implementation plan
DOJ	FBI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats. Uphold and enforce the federal laws of the United States not exclusively assigned to another federal agency. Provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the FBI CVE Coordination Office to help assess and leverage existing FBI efforts to better understand and counter violent extremism Coordinate with the National Task Force to develop CVE-specific education and awareness modules^c Disseminate information about violent extremism to state and local entities
	United States Attorneys' Offices (USAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Attorney is the chief prosecutor for the United States in a particular jurisdiction in criminal law cases, and represents the United States in civil law cases as either the defendant or plaintiff, as appropriate. Under the leadership of the U.S. Attorney General, USAOs investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities, including domestic and international terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate CVE engagement with communities that may be targeted by violent extremist radicalization Raise awareness about the threat of violent extremism Facilitate partnerships to help identify and prevent radicalization to violence
Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)	National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate and analyze intelligence pertaining to counterterrorism (except for information pertaining exclusively to domestic terrorism). Conduct strategic operational planning for counterterrorism activities across the U.S. government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand briefings and information sharing about violent extremism with state and local law enforcement and government Facilitate a "train the trainer" program to increase the reach of CVE training Review information-sharing protocols to identify ways of increasing dissemination of products to state, local, and tribal authorities
Department of Defense (DOD)	Not specified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate nontraditional partners' activities within DOD (e.g., counterintelligence and behavioral health) to better understand how to identify and prevent violent extremism within the military

Sources: DHS, DOJ, ODNI, DOD, CVE national strategy, and the CVE national strategy implementation plan.

^aDHS defines the Homeland Security Enterprise as the federal, state, local, tribal, territorial,

SOLUTIONS

1. **Require agencies develop systematic evaluation processes in order to obtain accurate information about the benefits of any type of “Countering Violent Extremism” training, whether formal or informal. Publicize the results.**
2. **Public hearing or commission to review federal training on “extremism” and “terrorism” for political bias and weaponization.**
3. **Prohibit non-government stakeholders from providing “extremism” related training or consultation to law enforcement.**
4. **Review and modify the national strategy for training local and state partners for political bias.**

COOPERATION – Intergovernmental Cooperation protocols need checks & balances for political bias and political weaponization

Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative⁹⁰ (1998)

The Global Advisory Committee's (GAC) existence is authorized by the Federal Advisory Committee Act⁹¹ and was chartered by US AG Janet Reno in 1998⁹². GAC's mission is the efficient sharing of data among justice entities.

Significant incidents have underscored the imperative of effective, efficient, and appropriate information sharing to address "traditional" crimes, such as theft; high-profile crises, such as **domestic** and international **terrorism**; and new possibilities such as pandemics.

It advises the DOJ's Attorney General on justice information sharing and integration initiatives; was created to support broad scale exchange of justice and public safety information; and promotes standards-based electronic information exchange.

The DOJ's AG reached out to key personnel from local, state, tribal, federal, and international justice entities to form GAC. GAC's efforts directly impact the work of 4 million justice and public safety professionals and is positioned to impact U.S citizens, Canadians, and beyond.

GAC's goal is to improve America's intelligence capacity by supporting local- and state-level intelligence analysts, increasing capacity to share intelligence across all levels of government, and moving from a traditional "need-to-know and right-to-know" philosophy to a comprehensive and appropriate "**responsibility-to-share**" framework.

GAC developed the 2003 National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP)⁹³, which provides law enforcement with solutions and approaches to improve the nation's ability to develop and share criminal intelligence. The NCISP provided the foundation for the development of the Fusion Center Guidelines, issued in 2006.

GAC's membership includes:

International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Division of State and Provincial Police
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Indian Country Law Enforcement Section
National Fusion Center Association
Major Cities Chiefs Association
Major County Sheriffs of America
National Sheriffs' Association
National Association of Counties
National Conference of State Legislatures
National Governors Association

⁹⁰ <https://it.ojp.gov/global>

⁹¹ <https://www.gsa.gov/policy-regulations/policy/federal-advisory-committee-management/legislation-and-regulations/the-federal-advisory-committee-act>

⁹² U.S. Department of Justice's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (2009)

⁹³ https://it.ojp.gov/documents/National_Criminal_Intelligence_Sharing_Plan.pdf

Fusion Center Guidelines⁹⁴ (2006)

Developing and Sharing Information and Intelligence in a New Era, Guidelines for Establishing and Operating Fusion Centers at the Local, State, and Federal Levels—Law Enforcement Intelligence, Public Safety, and the Private Sector.

DOJ and DHS collaborated in the development of these fusion center guidelines.

Members of the DOJ's **GLOBAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVE** and DHS's **HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL** supported this project, which involved law enforcement experts and practitioners from local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, as well as representatives of public safety and private sector entities...

The Fusion Center Guidelines call for a representative governance structure that includes law enforcement, public safety, and the private sector that ensures all participating agencies (1) have a voice in the establishment and operation of the fusion center, (2) are adequately represented with the governance structure, and (3) compose the governing body with officials who have the authority to commit resources and make decisions.

Are the citizens and visitors within the confines of the 78 Fusion Center's jurisdictions represented?

What is the Fusion Process?

The concept of fusion has emerged as the fundamental process to facilitate the sharing of homeland security-related and crime-related information and intelligence and managing the flow of information and intelligence across all levels and sectors of government and private industry.

It supports efforts to address immediate or emerging *threat-related* circumstances and events...resulting in meaningful and actionable intelligence and information...public safety and **private sector** provide risk and threat assessments, and **subject matter experts** who can aid in *threat identification*.

Nontraditional collectors of intelligence, such as public safety entities and private sector organizations, possess important information (e.g. **risk assessments and suspicious activity reports**) that can be FUSED with law enforcement data to provide threat assessments.

Fusion Center leadership should evaluate their respective jurisdictions to determine what public safety and private sector entities should participate in the Fusion Center.

What checks and balances are in place to ensure political bias and weaponization are not part of the center's leadership decision-making process?

Do 'private sector' entities or 'subject matter experts' include politically biased 'leftwing' partisans or adherents of 'cooperative federalism'?

Is "dual federalism" or adherents of "layer cake federalism" excluded from the 'Fusion Process'?

Are adherents of "dual federalism" and "layer cake federalism" seen as

⁹⁴ https://it.ojp.gov/documents/fusion_center_guidelines_law_enforcement.pdf

What is a Fusion Center?

Defined as a collaborative effort of two or more agencies to maximize their ability to detect, prevent, investigate, and respond to **terrorist activity** and improves the ability to fight **terrorism**

Is pre-crime thought prevention the new 'due process' doctrine for the United States

The current Federal definition of “terrorism,” left broadly defined, opens the door to tremendous violations of civil rights and liberties. The current Federal lexicons for “extremism,” left unrevised or superseded, are partisan and politically biased.

The combination of the current Federal and private sector “terrorism” definition and “extremism” lexicon open the door to political weaponization of law enforcement...This door needs to be shut.

During 2007-2008, the ACLU expressed concern for the creation of a “new domestic intelligence agency [Fusion Center] made up of over 800,000 operatives dispersed throughout every American city and town, filing reports on even the most common everyday behaviors.”⁹⁵

“We really need the cop's perspective on **terrorism**. It is essential to our State and our local and tribal police department to prevent **terrorist** attacks.”

- Congressman David Reichart (WA), March 2008; SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, INFORMATION SHARING, AND TERRORISM RISK ASSESSMENT, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

SLFC – State and Local (Major Urban) Fusion Centers (2007)

In November 2007, the DHS Secretary and the DOJ AG issued a letter to each Governor⁹⁶, requesting the designation of “a single fusion center to serve as the statewide or regional hub to interface with the federal government and through which to coordinate the gathering, processing, analysis, and dissemination of **terrorism**, law enforcement, and homeland security information.”

Further, the letter requested the development of strategies^{97 98} that “are consistent with federal efforts to constitute the ISE (Information Sharing Environment)⁹⁹,” which also includes any major urban area fusion center.

Fusion centers receive support from federal partners, to include DHS, in the form of deployed personnel, training, technical assistance, exercise support, security clearances, grant funding and connectivity to federal systems.

To ensure that information sharing efforts are optimized and barriers minimized, SLTT (State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial) governments should define and document how their jurisdictions intend to carry out intrastate coordination to gather, process, analyze, and disseminate terrorism, homeland security, and law enforcement information (the “fusion process”).

⁹⁵ https://www.aclu.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/privacy/fusion_update_20080729.pdf

⁹⁶ <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/oia/igia/upload/22-Homeland-Security-IA-Briefing-Paper-on-Fusion-Centers.pdf>

⁹⁷ <https://www.it.ojp.gov/documents/d/baseline%20capabilities%20for%20state%20and%20major%20urban%20area%20fusion%20centers.pdf>

⁹⁸ <https://www.dni.gov/files/ISE/documents/DocumentLibrary/National-Strategy-for-the-National-Network-of-Fusion-Centers-2014.pdf>

⁹⁹ INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT (ISE) FUNCTIONAL STANDARD (FS) SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING (SAR) VERSION 1.5

As of April 2011, there were 50 designated fusion centers. Many states have one center, but others have additional centers in various urban areas. DHS¹⁰⁰ considers 22 of these additional urban area fusion centers as recognized centers. Recognized centers serve as information hubs to a state’s designated center. These 78 state-designated and major urban area fusion centers are known as the National Network of Fusion Centers.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative¹⁰¹ (2009)

is a joint collaborative effort by the DHS, FBI and state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement partners established in 2009.

Is based on Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended; The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), as amended; Presidential Memorandum dated April 10, 2007 (Assignment of Functions Relating to the Information Sharing Environment); Presidential Memorandum dated December 16, 2005 (Guidelines and Requirements in Support of the Information Sharing Environment); DNI memorandum dated May 2, 2007 (Program Manager’s Responsibilities); Executive Order 13388.

The NSI uses *INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT (ISE) FUNCTIONAL STANDARD (FS) SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING (SAR) VERSION 1.5*¹⁰² (2009) and applies to all departments or agencies¹⁰³ that possess or use terrorism or homeland security information.

NSI has worked with partners at the federal, state, and local levels—including U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, privacy advocacy groups, faith leaders, and a diverse group of local community members—to implement the BCOT initiative. The BCOT initiative has been administered primarily by the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI).

Building Communities of Trust Initiative¹⁰⁴ (2014)

DOJ & DHS developed BCOTI to improve trust among police, fusion centers, and the communities they serve in order to address the challenges of crime and terrorism prevention.

“The events in Ferguson reminded us that we cannot allow tensions, which are present in so many neighborhoods across America, to go unresolved,” said AG Holder. “As law enforcement leaders, each of us has an essential obligation – and a unique opportunity – to ensure fairness, eliminate bias, and build community engagement.”

The BCOT initiative has worked closely with **the International Association of Chiefs of Police** to develop Building Communities of Trust: A Guidance for Community Leaders and with the National Network of Fusion Centers.

The BCOT initiative has been implemented in over 15 urban areas across the country, with roundtables hosted by police chiefs, sheriffs’ departments, and fusion centers through the support

¹⁰⁰ See also DHS Instruction 262-05004 (ISS 5702), DHS Engagement with and Support to State and Major Urban Area Fusion Centers

¹⁰¹ <https://nsi.ncirc.gov/>

¹⁰² https://web.archive.org/web/20110312163231/http://nsi.ncirc.gov/documents/ISE-FS-200_ISE-SAR_Functional_Standard_V1_5_Issued_2009.pdf

¹⁰³ See also DHS Instruction 262-05-001 - DHS Information Sharing Environment

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/building-communities-trust-bcot-initiative>

of U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation field office executives, fusion center directors, and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) field representatives.

Lessons learned from [BCOTI] have resulted in official guidance highlighting the importance of meaningful information sharing, responding to community concerns, and distinguishing between innocent cultural behaviors and **conduct that may legitimately reflect criminal activity or terrorism precursors.**

NSI recognizes that each community has an important role in preventing crime and terrorism and uses the concept of community policing to build trust and cooperation to share information with state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement officers.

What political bias and weaponization preventative protocols exist within the construct of ‘community policing?’

The NSI is a standardized process—including stakeholder outreach, privacy protections, training, and facilitation of technology—for identifying and reporting suspicious activity in jurisdictions across the country and also serves as the unified focal point for sharing SAR information.

Partners include:

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies (ASCIA)
Major Cities Chiefs Association (MCCA)
Major County Sheriffs' Association (MCSA)
National Fusion Center Association (NFCA)
National Sheriffs' Association (NSA)

How are shared threat assessments and/or so-called intelligence to be trusted between law enforcement jurisdictions if political bias and weaponization is not excluded from Federal ‘extremism’ definitions or ambiguous Federal ‘terrorism’ definitions remain unclarified?

National Network of Fusion Centers¹⁰⁵ (2010)

The combined effort of fusion centers and fusion center nodes across the nation is the foundation of the National Network. It serves as an information sharing coordination hub for the broader homeland security enterprise, supporting collaboration efforts with federal counterterrorism and crime prevention efforts and other homeland security priorities.

The NNFC is a self-organizing, self-governing network that operates on a foundation of common purpose and trusted relationships.

The National Network is an integral partner in linking national security concepts and strategies to fully realize a domestic approach to national intelligence that contributes to the safety of the nation.

As such, it is in a unique position to empower frontline law enforcement, public safety, emergency response, and private sector personnel to lawfully and appropriately gather, analyze, and share information to identify emerging threats

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/ise/ise-archive/ise-additional-resources/2119-national-network-of-fusion-centers>

The 2014 National Strategy for NNFC defines the vision of the NNFC is to be a multidisciplinary, all-crimes/**all-threats**/all-hazards information sharing network that protects our nation's security and the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of our citizens.

The 2014 National Strategy for the NNFC defines the mission of the NNFC is to use the capabilities unique to the NNFC and the state and major urban area fusion centers included in the National Network to receive, analyze, disseminate, and gather **threat information** and intelligence in support of state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and federal efforts to protect the homeland ¹⁰⁶from criminal activities and events, including **acts of terrorism.**

The 2014 National Strategy for the NNFC lists development partners as:

National Fusion Center Association
International Association of Chiefs of Police
National Sheriffs' Association
Major Cities Chiefs Association
Major County Sheriffs' Association
National Governors Association

How are Local & State government law enforcement utilized, by federal law enforcement, to surveil, infiltrate, interdict, and overcome domestic terrorists and/or extremists (as labeled by federal 'extremism' lexicons)?

How should Local & State law enforcement guarantee veracity of due process when approached by federal law enforcement for intergovernmental cooperation?

What is the formal risk assessment process for State-based and National Network Fusion Centers and how is political bias and weaponization excluded from that process?

National Fusion Center Association¹⁰⁷

Provides a voice for the National Fusion Center Network.

The NFCA mission is to represent the interests of state and major urban area fusion centers, as well as associated interests of states, tribal nations, and units of local government, in order to promote the development and sustainment of fusion centers to enhance public safety; encourage effective, efficient, ethical, lawful, and professional intelligence and information sharing; and prevent and reduce the harmful effects of crime and terrorism on victims, individuals, and communities.

The NFCA exists to:

- (1) Provide an independent and consolidated voice for state and major urban area fusion centers;
- (2) Represent fusion center concerns to the federal government through an education process;
- (3) Provide support for the development of effective fusion center policy for the nation's state and local government elected officials and tribal leaders;

¹⁰⁶ DHS Instruction 264-01014, DHS Intelligence Coordination And Engagement With State, Local, Tribal, And Territorial Partners

¹⁰⁷ <https://nfcausa.org/?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

(4) Coordinate between and among the different branches and levels of government and promote broad philosophical agreement.

Are leverage and influence over policy and decision-making shifted from the American people to another unelected “Association” of governing (i.e. School Board Associations, National Governors Association, etc.)?

This NFCA promotes the use of an unelected entity known as: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ISACs

Formed in 2003, the NCI today comprises 25 organizations. It is a coordinating body designed to maximize information flow across the private sector critical infrastructures and with government.

Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) are trusted private sector entities established by Critical Infrastructure Key Resource (CI/KR) owners and operators to provide comprehensive sector analysis, which is shared ISAC members and government.

The goal of the ISAC program is to provide NFCA members with accurate, actionable, and relevant information for risk mitigation, incident response, alert and information sharing.

Are any of these ‘trusted private sector’ entities associated with political bias or weaponization of labels in the private sector (i.e. Google, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, etc.)?

The National Fusion Center Association Annual Training Event

The event is sponsored by the National Fusion Center Association (NFCA) and seeks to share best practices and lessons learned to highlight fusion center operations, programs, technologies, and partnerships.

This event is a premier forum for designated state and major urban area fusion centers to receive training and technical assistance and to exchange best practices to support capabilities of the National Network of Fusion Centers.

This event supports efforts to further integrate the National Network of Fusion Centers with key local, state, and federal law enforcement partners and private industry partners.

Should States legislate the narrowing the definition of ‘terrorism,’ merely to check and balance intergovernmental cooperation?

What role do non-government ‘stakeholders’ have and exercise in driving ‘countering violent extremism’ and ‘domestic terrorism’ narratives, policies, information sharing, and intelligence gathering?

SOLUTIONS

1. *Prohibit domestic law enforcement using wartime propaganda tactics to create the impression that U.S. citizens are actually ‘domestic terrorists?’*
2. *Prohibit intergovernmental cooperation where due process may be circumvented domestically*
3. *Public commission overseeing intergovernmental cooperation protocols*
4. *Public hearings on intergovernmental cooperation protocols related to “extremism” and “terrorism.”*
5. *Review and revise FISA – Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act*
6. *Require Federal judges require Federal agencies identify specific alleged broken “domestic terrorism” laws before issuing warrantless surveillance orders.*
 - a. *For example, What actual Federal or State laws had LaVoy Finicum actually broken?*
 - b. *If any law was broken, they were trespassing on federal property – however, no trespass notice was ever served; therefore, was any law broken?*
7. *Require reasonable transparency in data collection, information sharing, individuals or groups listed as “extreme” in FUSION Centers*
 - a. *Create a process for individuals to determine if they are listed and how they are to be de-listed – what is the remedy?*

COOPERATION – Non-government stakeholder’s involvement in countering ‘extremism’ needs balanced representation of diverse political doctrines

*The Strategic Implementation Plan for Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States*¹⁰⁸

addresses all forms of **violent extremism** and will be carried out in partnership with **non-government stakeholders**.

DOJ (2015) – *Pilot Programs are Key to Our Countering Violent Extremism Efforts*¹⁰⁹

The locally-driven framework was developed by a collaborative of **non-governmental**, governmental, and academic **stakeholders** from the Greater Boston region.

(U//FOUO) *Rightwing Extremism: Current Economic and Political Climate Fueling Resurgence in Radicalization and Recruitment* (2009)

(U//FOUO) DHS/I&A assesses that lone wolves and small terrorist cells embracing **violent rightwing extremist** ideology are the **most dangerous domestic terrorism threat** in the United States.

Information from law enforcement and **nongovernmental organizations** indicates lone wolves and small terrorist cells have shown intent—and, in some cases, the capability—to commit violent acts.

CEP – Countering Extremism Project¹¹⁰

The Counter Extremism Project (CEP) is a not-for-profit, non-partisan, **INTERNATIONAL** policy organization formed to:

- (1) **combat** the growing threat from **extremist** ideologies;
- (2) **combat extremism** by pressuring financial and material support networks;
- (3) **counter** the narrative of **extremists** and their online recruitment; and
- (4) **advocate** for smart laws, policies, and regulations.

According to CEP, **extremists** cannot be addressed by government alone. They believe it is the responsibility for **private groups and individuals** to organize in opposition to **extremists**.

To accomplish their mission, CEP:

- (1) **assembles** an extensive research and analysis database on **extremist** groups and their networks of support. They believe this provides an indispensable resource to governments, the media, NGOs and civil society organizations, and the general public;
- (2) **exposes** channels of financial and material support to **extremist** groups;
- (3) **uses** the latest communications, social media, and technological tools to identify and reveal the **extremist** threat and directly counter **extremist** ideology and recruitment online; and
- (4) **assists** policymakers around the world to devise legislation and regulations that effectively combat **extremism**.

¹⁰⁸https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/2016_strategic_implementation_plan_empowering_local_partners_prev.pdf

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/blog/pilot-programs-are-key-our-countering-violent-extremism-efforts>

¹¹⁰ <https://www.counterextremism.com/about>

The interesting thing to note about CEP is that their primary focus is International and specific focus is on Islamic **Extremism**.

However, the use of the word '**extremism**' in the United States was expanded after the Obama Administration's ***Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States***¹¹¹ strategic plan was released in 2011. The current application of the word '**extremism**' in the U.S. has been politically weaponized against proponents of 'dual' federalism, who are otherwise labeled 'rightwing,' 'white supremacist,' 'fascist,' 'neo-nazi,' 'patriot movement,' 'religious extremist,' etc.

The 'extremism' definition needs to be clarified and checks and balances established to eliminate political bias and weaponization.

SPLC – Southern Poverty Law Center¹¹²

The US-based, SPLC considers itself the premier U.S. **non-profit organization** that monitors the activities of, what they label, "**domestic hate**" groups and other "**extremists**" – including the Ku Klux Klan, the neo-Nazi movement, neo-Confederates, racist skinheads, black separatists, antigovernment militias, Christian Identity adherents and others.

Their so-called pursuit of countering 'extremism' blends their political bias and weaponization of 'extremism' labels with the new doctrine of 'pre-crime thought' prevention.

How is the legitimate political doctrine of 'dual federalism' protected and segregated from this organization's political weaponization of the Federally recognized labeling of 'extremism' and 'terrorism?'

SPLC defines the following as 'extremist':

Alt-Right

The Alternative Right, commonly known as the "alt-right," is a set of far-right ideologies, groups and individuals whose core belief is that "white identity" is under attack by multicultural forces using "political correctness" and "social justice" to undermine white people and "their" civilization.

Note: 'Alt-right' is listed in the DHS 'Extremism' lexicon under the definition of 'Rightwing'. This definition lists 3 criteria for being 'rightwing': (1) Hate group, (2) anti-government, and (3) reject federal authority

Why doesn't SPLC list ANTIFA as hate, anti-government, and reject federal authority? This group rejects federal immigration authority, has attacked federal facilities, and has beaten up so-called 'anti-immigration' advocates.

Anti-Immigrant

Anti-immigrant hate groups are the most extreme of the hundreds of nativist and vigilante groups that have proliferated since the late 1990s, when anti-immigration xenophobia began to rise to levels not seen in the United States since the 1920s.

Note: 'Anti-Immigrant' is listed in the DHS 'Extremism' lexicon. The vast majority of American people support pro-legal immigration. However, this label insinuates 'racial supremacy' is at the heart of this policy disagreement.

¹¹¹ https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/empowering_local_partners.pdf

¹¹² https://www.splcenter.org/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMI9LPu2Zjd5AIVvRitBh2uzw3MEAAAYASAAEgKR8PD_BwE

SPLC has sued individual U.S. citizens, so-called ‘anti-immigration’ advocates¹¹³ for exercising their protected 1st amendment civil right to protest illegal immigration.

Why doesn’t SPLC sue on behalf of individuals, like journalist Andy Ngo and others, who were beaten by ANTIFA, exercising their 1st amendment freedom of assembly or freedom of the press civil liberty.

Why doesn’t SPLC list ‘William Von Spronsen’ as an ‘extremist’? Is it because he was pro-illegal immigration, although he was ‘anti-government’ and ‘rejected federal authority’?

Antigovernment Movement

The antigovernment movement has experienced a resurgence, growing quickly since 2008, when President Obama was elected to office. Factors fueling the antigovernment movement in recent years include changing demographics driven by immigration, the struggling economy and the election of the first...

Note: ‘Anti-government’ is listed in the DHS ‘Extremism’ lexicon under the definition of ‘rightwing.’ This definition lists 3 criteria for being ‘rightwing’: (1) Hate group, (2) anti-government, and (3) reject federal authority.

On the website’s ‘Hatewatch Headlines,’ dated July 31, 2019¹¹⁴, SPLC connects the phrase ‘alt-right’ to ‘anti-government:

“A militia network’s enthusiasm to lend paramilitary support to Oregon’s Republican senators last month could be a bellwether for the 2020 campaign season.

These militias have seized on the words and policies of lawmakers, some of whom welcome their assistance, to further their cause. This campaign season will likely offer more of these opportunities for an entrenched network of **far-right extremists**.

The **antigovernment extremist** movement is three years into a process of radical change, where for the first time in the movement’s roughly 30-year history it sees an ally in the Oval Office.”

Note: ‘far-right’ is listed, in DHS ‘Extremism’ lexicon, as an alternative to ‘rightwing,’ and ‘rightwing’ is defined as ‘anti-government.’ The insinuation is that ‘anti-government’ is ‘white wing.’

Why doesn’t SPLC list ANTIFA as ‘hate,’ ‘anti-government,’ and ‘reject federal authority’ for attacking federal agents and federal facilities? Is it because SPLC is politically biased and has weaponized these labels for political gain?

Why doesn’t SPLC list the State of Colorado as ‘hate,’ ‘anti-government,’ and ‘reject federal authority’ for violating federal drug laws? Is it because SPLC is politically biased and has weaponized these labels for political gain?

Why doesn’t SPLC list the State of California as ‘hate,’ ‘anti-government,’ and ‘reject federal authority’ regarding illegal immigration? Is it because SPLC is political biased and has weaponized these labels for political gain?

¹¹³ <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2019/06/04/splc-sues-arizona-groups-harassing-churches-help-immigrants>

¹¹⁴ <https://www.splcenter.org/hatewatch/2019/07/31/militias-capitalizing-gop-rhetoric-heading-election-season>

General Hate

These groups espouse a variety of rather unique hateful doctrines and beliefs that are not easily categorized. Many of the groups are vendors that sell a miscellany of hate materials from several different sectors of the white supremacist movement.

This makes absolutely no sense – SPLC now has a ‘general’ label to encompass anyone that they politically wish to silence.

SPLC states that they are tracking more than 1,600 **extremist** groups operating across the country and are countering what they label as ‘**hate**’¹¹⁵ and ‘**extremism**’ by:

(1) publishing investigative reports

SPLC has applied their list of ‘extremism’ labels to a group known as ‘Proud Boys’¹¹⁶ in their March 2019 ‘Intelligence Report’.

In 2018, our organization was invited by the Spokane chapter of the ‘Proud Boys’ to show our film about LaVoy Finicum. SPLC sent an investigator to the event. At the beginning of the event, the CSG representative asked anyone who opposed ‘white supremacy’ to stand – everyone except the SPLC investigator stood. Our representative asked everyone who was standing to clap if they were pro-responsible government – everyone in the room clapped except the SPLC investigator.

There exists a serious misapplication of the words ‘extremism,’ ‘anti-government,’ and ‘white supremacists.’

When we asked the attendees how many of them preferred the separation (dual) or combination (cooperative) of governments, powers, and controls – 100% of the attendees, (the SPLC investigator left after the ‘stand/clap’ moment), chose ‘separate.’

We believe the political bias and weaponization of these labels are exposed by the SPLC investigator’s actions at this event: (1) the SPLC investigator came seeking evidence of his pre-conceived bias, (2) he had to leave since the weaponized labels did not feed his narrative, (3) the ‘Proud Boys,’ to this date, do not realize they are chess pieces, being removed from the chessboard of ‘dual’ v ‘cooperative’ federalism.

Note: We have this event on film.

Note: Proud Boys Founder, Gavin McInnes filed a defamation lawsuit¹¹⁷ against SPLC in February 2019 – the case is pending.

Note: News reports¹¹⁸ indicated the FBI had listed ‘Proud Boys’ as an **extremist** group – however, the FBI denies¹¹⁹ listing them as an ‘**extremist**’ group.

¹¹⁵ Listed as 1 of 3 criteria for being ‘rightwing’ in the DHS ‘Extremism’ lexicon

¹¹⁶ <https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/intelligence-report/issues/rage-against-change>

¹¹⁷ <https://thehill.com/blogs/blog-briefing-room/news/420392-fbi-does-not-consider-proud-boys-an-extremist-group-agent-says>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/nov/19/proud-boys-fbi-classification-extremist-group-white-nationalism-report>

¹¹⁹ <https://thehill.com/blogs/blog-briefing-room/news/420392-fbi-does-not-consider-proud-boys-an-extremist-group-agent-says>

(2) train law enforcement officers and share key intelligence

SPLC provides their politically biased views of ‘extremism’ and ‘hate groups’ to government entities, such as the FBI¹²⁰, in the form of training and intelligence. The FBI states¹²¹, “Each year, the FBI also provides hate crimes training for new agents, hundreds of current agents, and thousands of police officers worldwide.” SPLC was removed from the FBI’s resource page in 2014¹²², due to violence committed against individuals and groups listed on SPLC’s ‘Extremist’ list. However, it is unclear what type of relationship, if any, still exists with the FBI.

In 2018, Congressman Matt Gaetz (FL) asked the FBI the following questions:

- (1) *Do you actively work with the SPLC in determining groups to investigate?*
- (2) *How much weight does the FBI give the SPLC’s designation of a group as a “hate group” in its choice to investigate a group or association?*
- (3) *Does the FBI receive briefings, training, or any other material support from the SPLC? If so, elaborate.*
- (4) *What information, if any, does the FBI provide to the SPLC?*

Our organization and its’ students would also like to know:

What other non-profit or non-government organizations provide Federal Level training and intelligence on individuals or groups outfitted with the labels: ‘extremism,’ ‘extremist,’ ‘hate,’ ‘hate group,’ ‘terrorism,’ ‘terrorist,’ ‘anti-government,’ ‘alt-right,’ ‘far-right,’ or other ‘extremist’ type labels?

And to which Federal Departments, Agencies, and Bureaus?

(3) offer expert analysis to the media and public.

A cause for pause, SPLC is referenced in thousands of so-called mainstream media articles on ‘extremism,’ ‘hate,’ or ‘white supremacy’ as a credible expert source, for example:

- (1) **The Washington Post** has archived over 1000 articles¹²³sourcing SPLC
- (2) **The New York Times** has archived nearly 1000¹²⁴articles sourcing SPLC
- (3) **Politico.com** has archived over 700 articles¹²⁵sourcing SPLC
- (4) **MotherJones.com** has archived over 200¹²⁶articles sourcing SPLC

Another cause for pause, SPLC is relied upon by businesses to identify so-called **extremist** groups who may be transacting on their platforms, for example:

- (1) **Amazon Smile** - Organizations must be public charitable organizations that are registered and in good standing with the IRS as a 501(c)(3) to be eligible to participate. Amazon relies on ...the **Southern Poverty Law Center** to determine which organizations...engage in, support, encourage, or promote intolerance, **hate, terrorism, violence**, money laundering, or other illegal activities are not eligible to participate.

¹²⁰ https://www.scribd.com/document/384871870/7-23-18-Letter-to-FBI-Congressional-Affairs-Re-FBI-Relationship-With-SPLC#from_embed

¹²¹ <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/hate-crimes>

¹²² <https://dailycaller.com/2017/02/03/exclusive-fbi-removed-splc-and-adl-from-civil-rights-resources-pages-because-of-a-number-of-concerns/>

¹²³ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/newssearch/?datefilter=All%20Since%202005&query=southern%20poverty%20law%20center&sort=Relevance&spellcheck&startat=20#top>

¹²⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/search?query=southern+poverty+law+center>

¹²⁵ <https://www.politico.com/search?q=southern+poverty+law+center>

¹²⁶ <https://www.motherjones.com/?s=%22Southern+Poverty+Law+Center%22>

What definition does SPLC use for ‘terrorism?’

- (2) **PayPal** CEO Dan Schulman explains his organization’s relationship ¹²⁷with SPLC in combatting ‘fringe’ groups labeled ‘extreme’ or ‘hate.’
- (3) **JP Morgan Chase** announced it would give \$500,000¹²⁸ to the SPLC in order to "confront hate, intolerance, and discrimination." The company has also matched employee contributions
- (4) **Apple CEO Tim Cook** announced his company would give \$1 million ¹²⁹to the SPLC and that it would set up a system in iTunes software to let consumers directly donate to the organization.

Another cause for pause, SPLC is relied on by major social media companies for ‘**extremist**’ information sharing and intelligence, for example:

- (1) **Google Inc.** partners with and funds organizations¹³⁰, like SPLC, that use “data science and innovative new approaches to advance inclusion and justice for all”, while “addressing racial bias and inequity in the United States, particularly in the criminal justice system.”
- (2) **YouTube.com** partners with SPLC, in its ‘Trusted Flagger’s’ program¹³¹, to assist in ‘policing’ for ‘extremist’ or ‘hate’ content on its platform.
- (3) **Facebook.com** partners with SPLC, to inform their “hate speech policies.” ¹³²Facebook representatives emphasized the two organizations differed on the extent of the definition of ‘hate.’

Another cause for pause, SPLC partners with universities to collaborate with funding and research about ‘right wing’ movements, groups, and individuals.

- (1) **University of California at Berkeley’s Center for Right Wing Studies** is a collaboration with the Southern Poverty Law Center. Their site states¹³³: “We are also grateful for generous funding given by the Southern Poverty Law Center”

What other non-profits or non-government organizations are ‘cooperating’ with Federal, State, and Local governments, media, and business entities to advance politically biased and weaponized definitions of ‘extremism’ and ‘terrorism?’

¹²⁷ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/paypal-ceo-grapples-with-fringe-groups-11551016800>

¹²⁸ <https://money.cnn.com/2017/08/21/news/companies/jpmorgan-donates-charlottesville-hate-groups/index.html>

¹²⁹ <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2017/08/17/splc-statement-generous-donation-apple>

¹³⁰ <https://www.google.org/our-work/inclusion/>

¹³¹ https://dailycaller.com/2018/02/27/google-youtube-southern-poverty-law-center-censorship/?utm_source=site-share

¹³² <https://dailycaller.com/2018/06/06/splc-partner-google-facebook-amazon/>

¹³³ <https://crws.berkeley.edu/fbi-foia-archive>

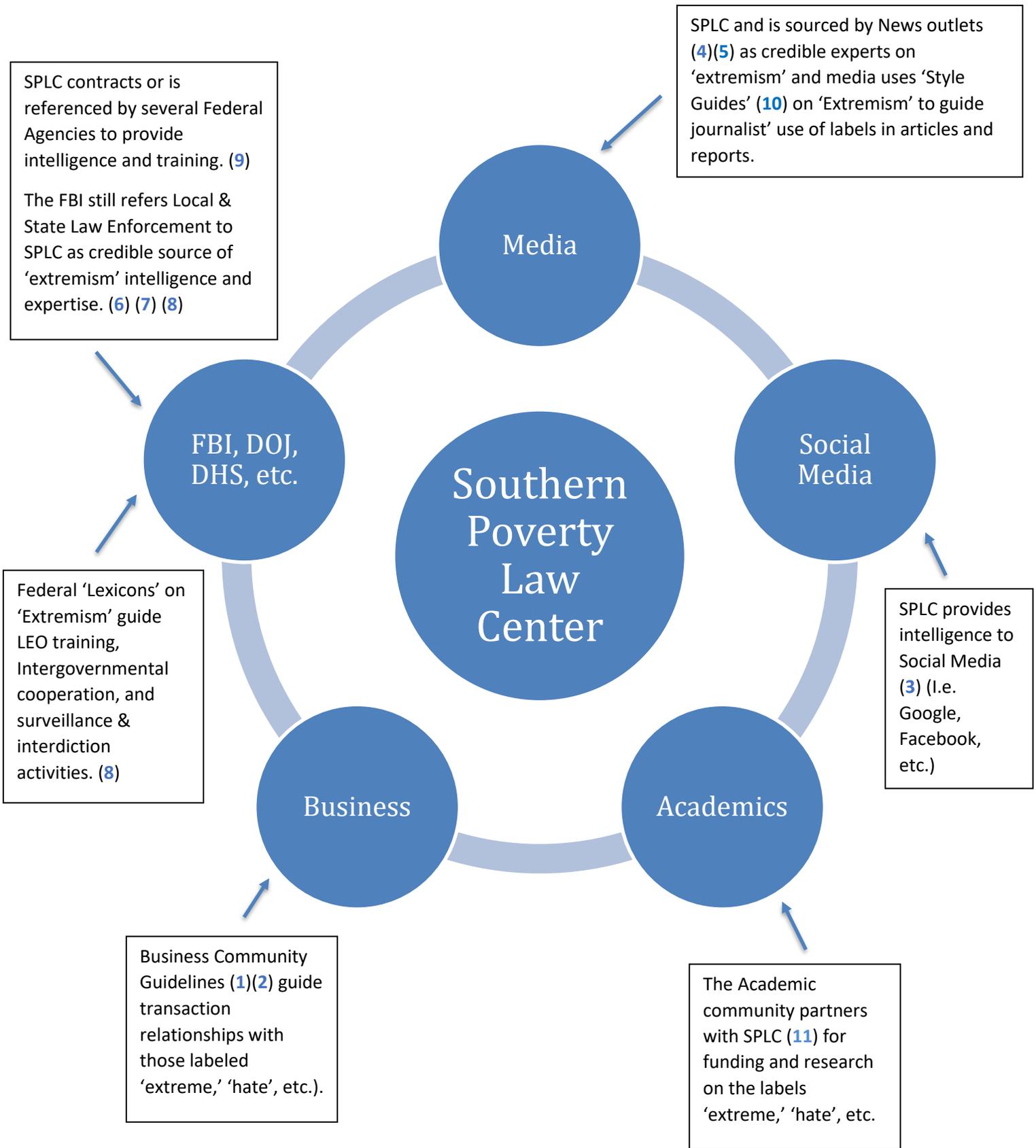


Chart References

1. <https://www.foxnews.com/tech/conservatives-call-for-paypal-boycott-after-ceo-admits-splc-helps-ban-users>
2. <https://dailycaller.com/2019/03/27/amazon-smile-southern-poverty-law-center/>
3. <https://dailycaller.com/2018/06/06/splc-partner-google-facebook-amazon/>
4. <https://thefederalist.com/2019/04/09/media-wont-drop-splc-despite-obvious-corruption/>
5. <https://www.latimes.com/nation/nationnow/la-fg-pacific-northwest-hate-20190525-story.html>
6. <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2018/jul/30/fbi-southern-poverty-law-center-partnership-alarms/>
7. <https://insider.foxnews.com/2019/04/03/sen-tom-cotton-wants-irs-investigate-southern-poverty-law-center-tax-exempt-status>
8. <https://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/penny-starr/fbi-weve-not-made-endorsement-southern-poverty-law-center>
9. <https://dailycaller.com/2017/10/02/exclusive-dod-drops-splc-from-extremism-training-materials/>
10. Text message between reporter and Mark Herr (Center For Self Governance)
 - a. MH: “Far Right’ is an alternative term for ‘Right Wing Extremism’ according to the DHS Lexicon for ‘Domestic Extremism’. Right wing extremists are defined as ‘hate groups,’ ‘anti-government,’ and reject Federal authority.’ Our organization, Center For Self Governance is not a ‘hate group,’ ‘anti-government,’ or ‘reject federal authority.’
 - b. Daniel Watters (Inlander; Spokane, WA): My glossary is not the DHS’s
 - c. MH: We are a 501c3 federally recognized non-profit education organization. So you reject the federal definition of ‘Far Right’ and ‘Right wing extremism?’
 - d. DW: I didn’t say you were a hate group or anti-government.
 - e. MH: You said (CSG) is FAR RIGHT.
 - f. DW: That is accurate. On the political scale, your group is far to the right.
 - g. MH: I am asking you to retract the label ‘Far Right’ as it applies to Center for Self Governance
 - h. DW: **The DHS definition is not our style guide**
 - i. MH: Will you clarify that your ‘personal’ definition does not comport with Federal government definitions...and CSG does not fit Federal definitions for FAR RIGHT?
 - j. DW: I already told you it does not. And offered my definition.
11. <https://crws.berkeley.edu/fbi-foia-archive>

RWW – RightWingWatch.org

Right Wing Watch is a project of People For the American Way (PFAW) dedicated to monitoring and exposing the activities and rhetoric of **right-wing** activists and organizations in order to expose their **extreme** agenda.

RWW researchers monitor dozens of broadcasts, emails and websites, and use their expertise on **right-wing** movements to analyze and distill that information for media, allies and the general public.

RWW believes that by shedding light on the activities of the **right-wing** movement, they help expose the risks its **extreme** and intolerant agenda presents to the United States. RWW lists our organization on its website as extreme ‘rightwing,’ because of an interview with David Barton¹³⁴.

PFAW – People for The American Way & Foundation

People for the American Way and its affiliate, People for the American Way Foundation, are progressive advocacy organizations founded to **fight right-wing extremism** and build a democratic society that implements the ideals of freedom, equality, opportunity and justice for all.

The Berkeley Center for Right Wing Studies uses resources from this organization¹³⁵ to research right wing groups and individuals.

ISD – Institute for Strategic Dialogue¹³⁶

ISD asserts the conspiracy theory that:

“a global crisis of polarisation, **hate** and **extremism**.

The most visible aspects of this are the sharp spikes we see in **hate** crime and **terrorism** around the world.

But that is just the tip of the iceberg – beneath the waterline lie the orchestrated and coordinated efforts of **extremist** groups and their ever more sophisticated propaganda machineries that seek to sow **hate** and to divide.

Fascistic, totalitarian movements are not new. But we face a dangerous moment in history with a perfect storm in hybrid threats brewing.

The digital era has just hypercharged this problem – giving small numbers of committed bad actors, the means to spread their noxious ideologies further and faster than ever before.”

¹³⁴ <https://www.rightwingwatch.org/organizations/center-for-self-governance/>

¹³⁵ <https://crws.berkeley.edu/resources>

¹³⁶ <https://www.isdglobal.org/isdapproach/>

ISD defines ‘**extremism**’ as:

“...the advocacy of a system of belief that posits the **superiority and dominance of one ‘in-group’ over all ‘out-groups’**, propagating a **dehumanising ‘othering’ mind-set** that is antithetical to the universal application of Human Rights.

ISD asserts that **extremist** groups advocate, through explicit and more subtle means, a systemic change in society that reflects their world view.

Why doesn’t SPLC, RWW, or PFAW fit the ISD definition?

Is it because the word ‘extremism’ has been politically weaponized by political bias within the United States?

Who is the final defining authority of the definition of the word ‘extremism?’

Is the definition left to political bias and weaponization of government?

ISD ‘countering **extremism**’ advocacy focuses on the following areas:

- (1) Powering Grassroots Networks Against Hate and Extremism
- (2) Powering Innovative Technologies and Communications to Tackle Extremism
- (3) Powering Education and Resilience to Encourage Youth to be Positive Digital Citizens and Build Resilience to Hate and Extremism
- (4) Powering Policy Making by Advising Government and Connecting Policy-Makers
- (5) Powering Cutting Edge Research to Analyze Global Trends in Extremism

SCN – Strong Cities Network ¹³⁷(2015)

Created in 2015 at the United Nations, announced by DOJ AG Loretta Lynch who stated¹³⁸:

“It is clear that the challenge of building resilience against **violent extremism** – a challenge that spans vast oceans and borders while impacting our most tightly-knit cities and towns – requires a response that is both wide-ranging and highly focused.”

Managed by ISD – Institute for Strategic Dialogue

ISD’s Strong Cities Network (SCN) is the first ever global network of mayors, policy-makers, and practitioners, united in building social cohesion and community resilience to counter **violent extremism** in all its forms.

The SCN comprises more than 100 member cities from every major global region, each with specific lessons, practice or challenges surrounding violent extremism. It serves as a platform for communities, CVE professionals and local political leaders to connect with their counterparts around the world to learn from one another’s experience to inform and develop their own local practice.

¹³⁷ <https://strongcitiesnetwork.org/en/>

¹³⁸ <https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-loretta-e-lynch-announces-launch-strong-cities-network-united-nations>

We also work closely with civil society groups and partner organisations to support our cities in establishing inclusive, welcoming communities, safeguarding respect for human rights to prevent violence and the hate, division and polarisation which engenders violent extremism.

Our programming spans training, research, and online and offline activities and resources aimed at enriching understanding of – and enabling more effective local responses to – the challenge of violent extremism at the local level and on a global scale.

Did DOJ push SCN onto local law enforcement jurisdictions that faced police shooting unrest during the Obama Administration?

How many local law enforcement officers were convicted of racially motivated use of force?

How many of those jurisdictions implemented, under DOJ pressure, these types of initiatives?

MEDIA

Previously, we demonstrated evidence that shows the media latched onto a local law enforcement memo¹³⁹ stating, “The FBI categorizes the Proud Boys as an extremist group with ties to white nationalism.” It turns out the FBI refuted this claim.

This should highlight the dangers of ‘groupthink’ weaponization of associating politically biased labels such as ‘extremist’ or ‘white nationalist.’

Below we outline a just few, out of tens of thousands, of instances of the media politically weaponizing these labels by linking ‘rightwing’ to ‘white-wing’.

LOCAL EXAMPLE (1): STATESMAN – EXAMINER

June 22, 2016 Public Lands Candidate: No Conventional Republican – Lorraine Marie

Due to severe inaccuracies, that painted our organization ‘extreme,’ in a 2016 article about our organization, the publisher agreed to an unfiltered Letter to the Editor from our organization.

In our June 30, 2016 letter we stated in no uncertain terms:

“The proper tone and spirit of dialogue and civic participation in our communities around the nation are at an all-time low. The Center for Self Governance (CSG) aims to change that!

Extremism of any type (left or right) and CSG training are incompatible. Center for Self Governance aims to fill the educational voids in civics training and participation for all citizens, regardless of their political ideologies!”

Our organization does not expect to be exempt from criticism – however, we do not expect to be politically silenced using the political weaponization of labels via the 1st amendment ‘freedom of the press.’”

LOCAL EXAMPLE (2): INLANDER.COM

August 1, 2018 "Label-lynching," the new far-right buzzword, has become part of the Malheur standoff narrative – Daniel Walters

In the following text message exchange between Daniel Walters and CSG President Mark Herr, concerning the ‘extremism’ labeling in his article, it becomes clear that the Media and the Federal Government definitions of ‘extreme,’ ‘rightwing,’ etc. *are the same and are driving the same narrative – that only ‘rightwing’ is ‘whitewing’ and, therefore, must be a much more serious National threat than any other ideology (i.e. leftwing, etc.) facing the United States.*

AUGUST 2, 2018

M: Good Afternoon Dan. I read your article and its headline. I am disappointed that you chose to label CSG ‘Far Right’. How do you define ‘Far Right?’

D: More conservative or radical in significant ways than the mainstream Republican party. How would you define ‘far right.’ Most speakers at the Red Pill Expo would apply in this category. Few would disagree that Breitbart, for example, is Far Right. You used the label “altleftwing,” for example, in your definition of label lynching.

¹³⁹ <https://propertyofthepeople.org/document-detail/?doc-id=5189588-Clark-County-Sheriff-s-Memo>

M: **'Far Right' is an alternative term for 'Right Wing Extremism' according to the DHS Lexicon for 'Domestic Extremism' ...** Right wing extremists are defined as 'hate groups,' 'anti-government,' and 'reject Federal authority' ... Our organization, Center For Self Governance is not a 'hate group' 'anti-government' nor 'reject federal authority'

D: **My glossary isn't the DHS's**

M: We are a 501c3 federally recognized non-profit education organization. So you reject the federal definition of Far Right and 'right wing extremism'?

D: I didn't say you were a hate group or anti-government

M: You said we are FAR RIGHT...

D: That is accurate. On the political scale, your group is far to the right.

M: I am asking you to retract the label Far Right as it applies to Center For Self Governance

D: **The DHS definition is not our style guide.** Were the Oregon occupiers far right, in your opinion?

What is a media 'style guide'?

Does 'freedom of the press' protect the media from using its' own set of definitions in contrast to government definitions, while civil liberties and rights are enforced by government?

How is the American public supposed to enjoy 'equal protection under the law,' when labels used by the Government and by the Media are politically weaponized by political bias?

M: I am only referring to Center for Self Governance. Will you retract your labeling of Center for Self Governance as FAR RIGHT?

D: Do you believe Breitbart is far right?

M: We are a non-partisan organization Dan. The article we referenced on March 7 was to highlight LABEL LYNCHING occurs on both sides of the political spectrum

D: Citizens worldwide activate Patriot cells for self-government" You want to tell me that's not far right? Come on.

M: Are both political sides of the spectrum guilty of LABEL LYNCHING? Jeanette Finicum takes exception to your portrayal of her husband's relationship with Keebler in your article.

D: Acquaintance better?

M: She will reach out to you. I would ask again for a retraction or clarification that CSG is not a FAR RIGHT organization.

D: Which OPB (Oregon Public Broadcasting) has used in reference to what she has said.

D: I added a line to say you objected to the label.

M: **Will you also clarify that your personal definition does not comport with Federal government definitions...and CSG does not fit Federal definitions for FAR RIGHT?**

D: I already told you it does not. And offered my definition

M: Will you clarify in your article the distinction?

D: I explained that this was part of the broad Patriot movement and defined what that was.

NOTE: 'Patriot movement' is listed in the DHS Lexicon on 'Extremism'

M: But does not clarify that Federal definitions do not match you or your organizations definition.

D: Your facebook page paints your group as much more radical than my story does.

M: Your characterization of 'radical' and fitting Federal definition of FAR RIGHT stand in stark contrast. Your clarification would give readers accurate depiction of our relationship to the Federal government...nor reject Federal authority...nor Hate group.

M: It is not accurate depiction of our organization and labels us according to your opinion not based on Federal standards that can be used to target our organization as DOMESTIC EXTREMISTS with a potential to commit acts of domestic terrorism.

M: Are you okay with painting our organization in that light?

D: Do you think its fair to characterize the refuge occupiers as extremists?

M: This is about CSG being labeled a FAR RIGHT organization outside the standards of Federal definitions for FAR RIGHT domestic extremists who may be a potential domestic terrorist threat. Do you consider CSG a domestic extremist organization?

D: I have put your objection on the story.

M: Are you saying you will not clarify that CSG does not fit Federal definition of FAR RIGHT?

D: I don't know enough to conclusively that it doesn't. You gave a speech suggesting maybe there was an informant in the audience who believed everyone in the audience should be killed. But I am certain that fits the colloquial definition of far right.

M: I am disappointed that you are willing to misalign your personal definition with the Federal standard...considering that such a label, as FAR RIGHT, can harm our reputation, business, or employment. Get us profiled, followed, surveilled by local, state, and federal law enforcement. And possibly imprisoned or killed by the same.

M: Sad state for our culture and the integrity of journalism as a whole.

Why is he able to label our organization 'far right' without repercussion, while simultaneously our organization does not fit the federal lexicon definition for 'extreme' or 'white supremacy?'

Does this violate our civil rights while protecting his 'freedom of the press' rights?

Which is greater or is 'equal protection under the law' not applicable in these matters?

Should liability laws be loosened to ensure that defamation, libel, and slander do not protect political bias enabling political weaponization of labels for political purposes?

STATE EXAMPLE (1): OREGON PUBLIC RADIO, AND LONGREADS

July 2019 Bundyville – The Remnant – Leah Sottile, Oregon Public Radio, LongReads

In this 7-part podcast, free-lance journalist Leah Sottile, who is directly connected with Daniel Walters and Inlander.com, propagates a common media narrative that 'far-right,' 'white supremacist' 'extremists,' as she labels LaVoy Finicum, are becoming more extreme and dangerous, while obfuscating facts with small strands of politically biased facts.

On the surface, she does a fabulous job of creating the appearance that our nation has a national security problem – but under the surface, her political bias propagates the political weaponization of these 'rightwing' to 'white-wing,' 'extremism' to 'violence' labels.

She states in her podcasts:

- (1) That LaVoy's 'anti-government' worldview has not gone away since his 2016 death and that it has only increased the threat of more so-called violent extremism. LaVoy stated numerous times, for the record, that he was not 'anti-government.'

Why does the media skirt these facts? Is it because he was a 'dual federalist' and that is what her political bias is trying to eliminate?

- (2) That LaVoy is a martyr for the Patriot Movement (a label for extremism in the DHS Extremism Lexicon) and that he was seeking death. She manipulates Guy Finicum's (LaVoy's brother) interview to make this her politically biased point.
- (3) That the film our organization made about LaVoy is "just a youtube documentary" and that she had "better sources."

NOTE: She fails to point out that she viewed Episode 2 with Jeanette Finicum (widow of LaVoy) and Mark Herr (CSG President & the film's Producer). She heard evidence of Oregon State Law Enforcement admitting that no state laws had been broken.

Why mislead her audience into not learning all the facts about LaVoy's death and all the key elements leading up to his death?

Is it because 'dual federalism' has been deemed 'extreme' by those with a political bias, including her and the media?

Why isn't she reporting those facts – but only strands of facts laced with her political bias? Are all the facts subservient to her belief that anything 'rightwing' is 'white-wing' and therefore the "ends justify the means?"

Why isn't she asking, "why then did Oregon State police shoot LaVoy Finicum, if no state laws were broken?"

NOTE: She also fails to report that the FBI agent admits that Washington D.C. was still trying to figure out what federal laws had been broken.

Why isn't she asking "why then did you set up a 'Dead Man's Roadblock' if there was no warrant for LaVoy's arrest when he was killed?"

NOTE: She asked to watch Episode 3. Our organization sent her numerous dates. She never responded.

NOTE: We now know that she wasn't going to report the facts equally and fairly. In Episode 3, the viewer learns, for the first time, that LaVoy gave an interview with Al Jazeera in which he states, "Law Enforcements lives are precious, they have families just like we do – there is going to be no shooting" and "Freedom is color-blind." They also learn that LaVoy began to compete with the media narrative that he was 'anti-government' or a 'domestic terrorist.'

NOTE: The Episode 3 viewer also learns that the media incorrectly labeled LaVoy a 'militia leader,' and that the 'militia' staged a demonstration to prove this. The viewer also learns that the FBI was caught dressing up like 'militia' and intimidating the residents of Burns – while blaming LaVoy as a 'militia leader.'

NOTE: The Episode 4 viewer learns that an Oregon State Officer shot at LaVoy while he was in compliance at the first stop. They also learn that he was shot at by an FBI agent with his hands in the air. They also learn that the first officer to reach LaVoy's body testifies to not seeing a weapon while trying to resuscitate him. They also learn that the scene was left unsecured for 9 hours. They also learn that the FBI HRT members molested the scene. They also learn that the Oregon State Medical Examiner testifies to seeing a well worn path from LaVoy's body to his truck and notes a 9mm in his coat pocket.

NOTE: In PART III: The Final Verdict, our organization will point out that the FBI instructor for this HRTeam testified that the team at the scene of LaVoy's death had violated Officer Involved Shooting Scene protocols; did not secure LaVoy's body for threats (clear him of his weapon), even though the entire team surrounded his body. And that the DOJ is conducting an internal investigation into the 'lack of candor' on the part of the HRTeam members, in relation to shooting at LaVoy with his hands in the air.

Why doesn't Leah or any of the politically biased media ask questions related to these facts? Is it because the 'extremism' labels have been politically weaponized, both public and private, to overthrow the United States of America as a 'dual federal' system?

However, her silence on the violent extremism of 'leftwing' ANTIFA in Portland (her home base) or the violent 'leftwing' extremist William Von Spronsen (age 69; white) who, using a bomb, purposely attacked a Federal facility in Tacoma, WA, with the intention of harming federal agents, is beyond academically staggering – a trend we have found in the lack of, or under-reporting of 'leftwing' 'violent extremism.'

Should 'thought' be surveilled by government or non-government organizations as a means of preventing violence? Under that doctrine, isn't there danger in political bias and political weaponization – hasn't history taught us otherwise?

What happens when political bias becomes the thought pattern and results in a political weaponization pattern of the Governing: the executive, the legislator, the litigator, etc., or the Governed: the media, academia, businesses, social media, antifa, etc.?

What then is the Governed's remedy? Please don't say elections...what else was LaVoy Finicum, or anyone for that matter, supposed to do?

Her podcast concludes by labeling a Washington State Representative and a Christian group from Washington State as 'extremist' 'white supremacists' who will eventually commit acts of violence. Both he and the Christian group have had to endure:

- (1) threats of violence as a result of the political bias and political weaponization of these labels:

From: John Quinn
Subject: Your Death
To: Matthew Shea
"I'm gonna eliminate you from this planet you conservative piece of #####.
WATCH YOUR BACK"

- (2) endless articles labeling them in the media; loss of transaction from business, calls for his resignation by local and state partisans; an internal investigation in the State Legislature (sound familiar to the Executive Branch of the United States?); and further division of the citizenry.

NATIONAL EXAMPLE (1): YOUNG TURKS, CONGRESSMAN STEVE COHEN

April 1, 2010 Congressman Steve Cohen stated on the Young Turks show:

Interviewer: Talk to you...about this pervasive in Washington, all this vitriol, all this **hate**

Steve Cohen: Tea Party people are like **without robes and hoods**. They have really shown a very hard core angry side of America that is **against any type of diversity**.

Steve Cohen: We saw opposition toward African Americans, hostility toward gays, hostility toward anyone who is not a part of George Wallace's fan club,

Interviewer: You think this...is this cultural?"

Steve Cohen: This is cultural...they're world is changing...and they do not understand it. These people (Tea Party) are about to incite a riot...it was like mob rule...it was the verge of Kristallnacht.

April 6, 2010 Mid-South demands Cohen retract critical statements, Kristina Goetz, Memphis Commercial Appeal

"Members of the Mid-South Tea Party demanded Monday that U.S. Rep. Steve Cohen, D-Tenn., retract statements he made in a radio interview last week criticizing the movement. They also insisted he apologize and meet with party members.

"The Mid-South Tea Party has never and will never condone or participate in racism, homophobia, anti-Semitism, the Ku Klux Klan or neo-Nazism," said Mark Herr, a member of the Mid-South Tea Party ... The tea party movement's aim is to cause government to hear our voice. And for Rep. Cohen to disregard efforts and make such unfounded claims is appalling."

Early 2019, Congressman Steve Cohen as a member of the House Judiciary Committee, participated in weeks of hearings on The Rise of Hate Crimes and White Nationalism. This is the same hearing we referenced at the beginning of this document.

NOTE – we have shown that political bias has been and is being used to link politically weaponized definitions of 'rightwing' to the definition of 'white supremacy,' 'white nationalism,' etc. via media, non-government organizations, and federal lexicons, and state and local fusion centers.

Does this not merit reform or debate at the very minimum?

NATIONAL EXAMPLE (2): THE DAILY BEAST

September 20, 2019 Candace Owens to Congress: 'White Supremacy and White Nationalism Are Not a Problem' – Justin Baragona

"If we're going to have a [Congressional] hearing on white supremacy, we are assuming that the biggest victims of that are minority Americans," Owens stated. "And presumably this hearing would be to stop that and preserve the lives of minority Americans. Which based on the hierarchy of what's impacting minority Americans, if I had to make a list of 100 things, white nationalism would not make the list."

The writer, as a means of ridiculing Owens Congressional testimony, goes on to state:

"(Reminder: The El Paso mass shooting was less than two months ago.)"

What the writer fails to tell his reader is that the El Paso shooter was a leftwing environmentalist – and a racial supremacist.

Is that not, on the face of it, misleading the American people that 'whitewing' is only 'rightwing?'

Should a Federal law be enacted to define the political spectrum, its association polars, and the extent of any 'supremacies' (i.e. racial, sexual, religious, intellectual, etc)? Would this not give clarity to Federal law enforcement, Intergovernmental Cooperation, and Information Sharing?

BUSINESS

PAYPAL¹⁴⁰

PayPal states, “Intolerance can take on a range of on-line and off-line forms, across a wide array of content and language. It is with this backdrop that PayPal strives to navigate the balance between freedom of expression and open dialogue — and the limiting and closing of sites that accept payments or raise funds to promote hate, violence and intolerance.”

PayPal, the popular online payment platform, has barred 34 users from accepting donations to promote, based on PayPal’s definitions, hate, violence and intolerance.

While our organization clearly states we do not support racial supremacy of any color, violence, or intolerance, we have shown how this label has been mis-applied and used as a political weapon to silence proponents of the government system known as ‘dual federalism.’

What are the safe-guards in place to protect those who are legitimately pursuing the civics of ‘dual federalism’ from the ravages of political bias and political weaponization of these labels?

APPNEXUS (ATT) ¹⁴¹

Former AppNexus CEO Brian O’Kelley stated he personally decided to ban a conservative website, and that he had spent hours reading Breitbart.com to determine what was hate speech and what wasn’t.

"I spent about four hours — it was actually a painful four hours — because I have political differences with Breitbart, but when I make these decisions, I work really hard not to let my own political bias play in," he said. "We all have biases, right? So some headlines were very hard to read, but they weren’t hateful.

Our definition of **hate** is more around the nature of speech, so whether it would incite violence against a particular minority. That bar is pretty high — it’s not just nasty, or offensive, it’s that [something] is inciting violence."

How do you safe-guard thought and speech from political bias and political weaponization of labels, especially in the transaction realm?

Has his company banned ‘SPLC’ for inciting violence against Family Research Council¹⁴²? If not, does that mean he is politically biased and politically weaponized labels to interrupt commerce of someone he ‘disagrees with politically?’

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2017/08/16/paypal-escalates-the-tech-industrys-war-on-white-supremacy/>

¹⁴¹ <https://www.businessinsider.com/appnexus-ceo-brian-okelley-blacklisted-breitbart-after-four-hours-of-deliberation-2017-5>

¹⁴² <https://www.frc.org/newsroom/conservative-movement-releases-open-letter-to-the-news-media-beware-of-the-southern-poverty-law-center>

SOCIAL MEDIA

WIKIPEDIA

According to Professor Sorin Matei¹⁴³, while Wikipedia presents itself as a source of facts, it does have its political biases. He states, "For certain political topics, there's a central-left bias. There's also a slight, when it comes to more political topics, counter-cultural bias. It's not across the board, and it's not for all things."

CONNECTION TO FACEBOOK

Facebook has added an information button to news articles, which surfaces in the News Feed, that allows users to see:

- (1) background pulled from the **Wikipedia** page about the publisher,
- (2) other articles recently posted by the publisher, and
- (3) a heat map of where in the world the article is being shared and which of the user's Facebook friends have shared it.

Facebook states¹⁴⁴, "When a publisher does not have a Wikipedia entry, we will indicate that the information is unavailable, which can also be helpful context."

CONNECTION TO YOUTUBE¹⁴⁵

YouTube has rolled out a new feature called 'information cues' – a text box on conspiracy-related videos that will link to **Wikipedia** articles offering alternative viewpoints. YouTube is taking this step to mitigate, based on what it perceives as "the problem of fake news."

YouTube says¹⁴⁶ the 'information cues' from Wikipedia and other sources are now shown "tens of millions of times a week."

Sourcing this site for 'facts' about those who have been labeled 'extreme,' 'white,' 'terror' is disconcerting.

As we pointed out earlier, Wikipedia.com is resourced primarily by youth (18-29) and is more popular than such prominent activities as online shopping, visiting dating sites, etc.¹⁴⁷

GOOGLE/YOUTUBE

GOOGLE

Google News Lab partnered¹⁴⁸ with SPLC to create a crowdsourced database of **hate** crimes in the U.S. called "Documenting **Hate**."

A SPLC report, which inspired "Documenting **Hate**," erroneously stated that **hate** crimes rose as a direct result of President Trump's 2016 election, allegedly perpetrated by the '**far right**,'

¹⁴³ *Structural Differentiation in Social Media - Adhocracy, Entropy, and the "1 % Effect"*, Professor Satin Matei, University of Purdue

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.niemanlab.org/2018/04/facebook-is-adding-a-button-to-let-users-get-more-background-information-aka-information-from-wikipedia-pages-on-publishers/>

¹⁴⁵ <https://www.sxsw.com/news/2018/sxsw-2018-featured-session-navigating-the-video-revolution-in-the-digital-age-video/>

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2019-04-02/youtube-executives-ignored-warnings-letting-toxic-videos-run-rampant>

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.pewinternet.org/2007/04/24/wikipedia-users/>

¹⁴⁸ <https://cdn.mrc.org/static/censored/censored-howonlinecompaniesaresuppressingconservativespeech-digitalcopy.pdf>

and yet, excludes nearly 2,000 alleged **hate** crimes against white students after Trump’s election.

The site still claims, “The 2016 election left many in America afraid — of **intolerance** and the **violence** it can inspire.”

Other “Documenting Hate” partners include the ADL (which maintains its own secret, unpublished hate group list), the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) and the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), but no ‘rightwing’ groups.

YOUTUBE¹⁴⁹

YouTube is partnering¹⁵⁰ closely with lawmakers and so-called “civil society” around the globe to limit the spread of violent extremist content online.

“The Christchurch Call is a commitment by Governments and tech companies to eliminate **terrorist** and **violent extremist** content online. It rests on the conviction that a free, open and secure internet offers extraordinary benefits to society. Respect for freedom of expression is fundamental. However, no one has the right to create and share **terrorist** and **violent extremist** content online.”

Considering the politically biased U.S. public and private lexicons on ‘extremism’ and the terribly broad Federal definition of ‘domestic terrorism,’ does this not, at a minimum, call for efforts to de-bias the definition of ‘terrorism’ and ‘extremism?’

Who is “civil society?” And what are the membership requirements to join this group?

YouTube has been investing in “policies, resources and products” needed to, as they portray it, to “protect the YouTube community from harmful content,” such as:

- (1) removing violative content,
- (2) raising up authoritative content,
- (3) reducing the spread of borderline content and
- (4) rewarding trusted creators.

YouTube states that “thanks to these investments, videos that violate our policies are removed faster than ever and users are seeing less borderline content and harmful misinformation.

How do they prevent their political bias from politically weaponizing their influence and “partnerships” with governments, law-makers, etc ?

FACEBOOK

Facebook’s Monika Bickert, Global Head of Policy Management, and Brian Fishman, Head of Counterterrorism Policy stated in a recent article they wrote¹⁵¹:

“Our work to combat terrorism is not done. Terrorists come in many ideological stripes — and the most dangerous among them are deeply resilient. At Facebook, we recognize our responsibility to counter this threat and remain committed to it. But we should not view this as a problem that can be “solved”

¹⁴⁹ <https://youtube.googleblog.com/2019/06/our-ongoing-work-to-tackle-hate.html?>

¹⁵⁰ <https://www.christchurchcall.com/>

¹⁵¹ <https://newsroom.fb.com/news/2018/11/staying-ahead-of-terrorists/>

and set aside, even in the most optimistic scenarios. We can reduce the presence of terrorism on mainstream social platforms, but eliminating it completely requires addressing the people and organizations that generate this material in the real-world.”

Which type of terrorism are they referring to – Domestic or International?

This matters because, as they stated, “Terrorists come in many ideological stripes.”

How can private sector political bias such as Facebook, be detached from weaponizing the United States government’s definitions of ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘terror?’

Facebook’s Community Guidelines state:

“...In some cases, we see aspirational or conditional threats directed at terrorists and other violent actors (e.g. Terrorists deserve to be killed), and we deem those non credible absent specific evidence to the contrary.”

If you are labeled ‘extremist’ or ‘terrorist’ does this mean that Facebook deems a threat against you as ‘non-credible?’

TWITTER

Twitter’s Terrorism and Violent Extremism Policy states¹⁵²:

“There is no place on Twitter for terrorist organizations or violent extremist groups and individuals who affiliate with and promote their illicit activities. The violence that these groups engage in and/or promote jeopardizes the physical safety and well-being of those targeted.

Our assessments in this context are informed by national and international terrorism designations.”

We have shown the U.S. ‘terrorism’ and ‘extremism’ designations are both politically biased and are being politically weaponized by public and private sectors to silence political opponents.

The U.S. Government needs to re-evaluate its ‘terrorism’ and ‘extremism’ definitions and lexicons for political bias and weaponization.

Their policy goes on to state:

“Under this policy, you can’t affiliate with and promote the illicit activities of a terrorist organization or violent extremist group.”

This policy is dangerous for those who are labeled ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘terror’ in the United States. It sets the premise that if you affiliate with someone or a group that fits in the ‘terrorism’ or ‘violent extremism’ designations of the U.S. government you are guilty of violating this policy.

Twitter’s Trust and Safety Council provides input on safety products, policies, and programs.

Twitter works with safety advocates, academics, and researchers; grassroots advocacy organizations that rely on Twitter to build movements; and community groups working to prevent abuse.

¹⁵² <https://help.twitter.com/en/rules-and-policies/violent-groups>

One of Twitter's most notable SAFETY PARTNER members is the ADL, Anti-Defamation League, a group which consistently claims that "right-wing terrorism" is a threat to the United States. The ADL considers right-wing extremism to include "white supremacists," "anti-government extremists," etc.

The Tablet's Liel Leibovitz points out¹⁵³, the ADL gives "left-leaning bigots a pass" in its coverage of alleged extremist threats.

The Coalition for Jewish Values condemned¹⁵⁴ the ADL for its "Alt Right / Alt Lite" list, saying "The ADL tars mainstream conservatives with guilt by association, and betrays its core mission by ignoring defamation from left-wing speakers."

Does this not demonstrate the political bias of Twitter and the need to ensure the U.S. government's definitions and lexicons are free of political bias and are safe-guarded against political weaponization?

UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY'S Center for Right Wing Studies

Founded in 2009 at the University of California, the Berkeley Center for Right-Wing Studies (formerly the Center for the Comparative Study of Right-Wing Movements) is a research unit dedicated to the study of right-wing movements in the 20th and 21st centuries.

The mission of the Center, which is housed at the Institute for the Study of Societal Issues (ISSI), is twofold:

- (1) to identify right-wing movements, flesh out their twentieth-century histories (how they aligned and how they survived) while isolating their novel aspects in the 21st century; and
- (2) to develop and apply principles of how right-wing thought, ideology and organizational capacities operate to understand the state of the contemporary Right and identify its likely directions and successes.

In addition to its research activities, the Center publishes findings, offers mini-grants, fellowships and training opportunities to Berkeley students, and brings together leading scholars through conferences, colloquia, and other public events in order to share new research and engage in interdisciplinary dialog related to this field of study.

But are their activities innocent academia or riveted in political bias, as their connections to SPLC and PFAW calls into question their possible intention of political weaponization of labels?

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY – SAN BERNADINO'S Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism

The CSUSB's website states:

"The Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino is a nonpartisan research and policy center that examines the ways that Bigotry, advocacy of extreme methods, or Terrorism, both Domestically and

¹⁵³ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/is-brett-kavanaugh-bad-for-the-jews-1532387026>

¹⁵⁴ <https://coalitionforjewishvalues.org/2017/07/statement-on-adl-alt-right-alt-lite-list/>

Internationally deny civil or Human Rights to people on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or other relevant status characteristics.

The center seeks to aid scholars, community activists, government officials, law enforcement, the media and others with objective information to aid them in their examination and implementation of law, education and policy.

We are unique in that we are fiercely Non-Partisan and seek to promote clear and accurate discourse and debate on the important issues of by countering censorship, violence, bigotry, and tactical falsehoods.

We study and vigorously **OPPOSE** the following:

Censorship: attempts by government and academia to limit or criminalize speech or a free press because some regard the expression as offensive, bigoted, blasphemous, politically unpopular or unpatriotic. However, we vigorously exercise our right to expose and condemn

Violence: those who use, advocate, or glorify extrajudicial violence as a means to achieve social or political change

Bigotry: those who promote bigotry on the basis of race, religion, non-belief, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability and other status characteristics

Attacks on Pluralistic Democracy: efforts to undermine the ideals, processes and institutions of a pluralistic democracy.

Falsehoods: The tactical injection of baseless falsehoods and conspiracy theories used for to undermine intelligent debate on important issues.”

THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

The CSIS states¹⁵⁵,

“With the rising trend in **right-wing extremism**, U.S. federal and local agencies need to shift some of their focus and intelligence resources to penetrating far-right networks and preventing future attacks.

To be clear, the terms “right-wing extremists” and “left-wing extremists” do not correspond to political parties in the United States, such as Republicans or Democrats.

Instead, right-wing terrorism commonly refers to the use or threat of violence by sub-national or non-state entities whose goals may include racial, ethnic, or religious supremacy; opposition to government authority; and the end of practices like abortion.

As Bruce Hoffman writes, right-wing terrorists generally criticize the democratic state for “its liberal social welfare policies and tolerance of diverse opinion—alongside its permitting of dark-skinned immigrants in the national labor force and of Jews and other minorities in positions of power or influence.”

¹⁵⁵ <https://www.csis.org/analysis/rise-far-right-extremism-united-states>

Left-wing terrorism, on the other hand, refers to the use or threat of violence by sub-national or non-state entities that oppose capitalism, imperialism, and colonialism; focus on environmental or animal rights issues; espouse pro-communist or pro-socialist beliefs; or support a decentralized sociopolitical system like anarchism.”

The CSIS uses the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) for its definition of ‘rightwing’ and ‘leftwing’ extremism.

Has anyone studied if ‘leftwing’ political bias has politically weaponized the definitions of ‘rightwing’ and ‘extreme,’ ‘white,’ ‘terror?’

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND’S National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

This program is a DHS Emeritus Center of Excellence¹⁵⁶. START is a university-based research and education center comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of the causes and human consequences of terrorism in the United States and around the world.

The START website states,

“The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) was established in 2005 as a U.S. Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence, tasked with utilizing state-of-the-art theories, methods, and data from the social and behavioral sciences to improve the understanding of the origins, dynamics, and social and psychological impacts of terrorism.

START was funded by an initial \$12 million grant from DHS to complete projects in the research areas of terrorist group formation and recruitment, terrorist group persistence and dynamics, and societal responses to terrorist threats and attacks.”

Does political bias guide Federal ‘extremism’ and ‘terrorism’ Federal definitions and lexicons?

NICHOLS COLLEGE

Nichol’s website states¹⁵⁷,

“Nichols College has launched the first graduate program in the United States whose focus is exclusively on violent extremism.

The Nichols Master of Science in Counterterrorism (MSC) is a leadership-focused degree for those pursuing careers in the fields of intelligence, public policy, and security.

Through an innovative, in-class and online experience students will learn from counterterrorism experts the factors contributing to the radicalization process of violent extremism and explore strategies to counter both terrorism and violent extremism.”

¹⁵⁶ <https://www.start.umd.edu/about/about-start>

¹⁵⁷ <https://www.nichols.edu/news/6-13-2017-nichols-launches-masters-degree-in-counterterrorism>

How many of these universities receive public funding and are influenced by political bias and propagating the political weaponization of these labels?

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES ON ‘EXTREMISM’ AND ‘TERRORISM’

- 2019** *What Creates Hate? Examining the Motivations of Right-Wing Hate Groups in 2017*
■ Georgetown University, Chung, Derrek A., 73pp
- 2018** *Weapons of Mass Distraction: Strategies for Countering Paper Terrorism Of Sovereign Citizens*
■ Naval Postgraduate School, March-Safborn, Terri A., 162pp
- 2018** *Extremism, Fake News, and Hate: Effects of Social Media in the Post-Truth Era*
■ DePaul University, Schackmuth, Alex 77pp
- 2016** *Mainstreaming the Radical Right*
■ Washington University-St. Louis, Schnose, Viktoryia 133pp
- 2013** *The Contemporary Culture of Right Wing Extremism*
■ Reed College, Wideman, Brittany N. 77pp
- 2011** *The Impact of Religion on Domestic Right-Wing Extremist Groups and Organizational Violence*
■ Michigan State University, Fitzgerald, Sarah M.S. 699pp
- 2011** *The Tipping Point To Terrorism: Involvement In Right Wing Terrorist Groups in the United States*
■ University of Nebraska—Omaha, DD Reeser, Ann M. 169pp
- 2009** *Assessing Domestic Right-Wing Extremism Using the Theory of Collective Behavior*
■ Naval Postgraduate Schoo, Baldoza, Arnold C.131pp
- 2009** *Ideologically Motivated Homicide in the United States 1990-2008 A Comparison of Far Right and Identity Based Homicide Events*
■ Michigan State University, Gruenewald, Jeffrey A. 207pp
- 2009** *Hate Online: Exploring the World of Extremist Internet Culture*
■ George Washington University 2009, Lauterbach, Marc 64pp
- 2004** *Preparedness For Right-Wing Domestic Terrorism By Law Enforcement and Emergency Agencies*
■ Calif State University-Long Beach, Pierce, Russell C. 72pp
- 2004** *The Far Right Patriot Movement in the United States*
■ University of Colorado-Denver, Watkins, Janna S. 142pp
- 2002** *An Empirical Analysis of Right Wing Domestic Terrorism In the United States 1995-2001*
■ Stanford University, DD Guilmartin, Eugenia K. 180pp
- 2000** *Tradition of Hatred: A Comparative Analysis of American Right-Wing Extremism*
■ University of Melbourne (Australia), McLean, Stephanie 94pp

SOLUTIONS

1. Prohibit Non-profits collecting information on individuals and groups for the purpose of labeling them “terror,” “extreme,” “white,” “rightwing,” while retaining federally recognized non-profit status.
2. Prohibit Non-profits providing general “terrorist” or “extremist” intelligence on individuals or groups to Federal law enforcement
3. Public hearings and commissions studying use of non-profits who are using political bias to weaponize ‘terror, extreme, white, rightwing’ labels.
4. Require non-profits, who provide training, research, or funding, on “extremism” or “terrorism” to demonstrate no political bias or political parity in order to retain non-profit status.
5. Loosen liability restrictions, on media, businesses, social media companies, and universities, for libel, slander, and defamation where labels are politically weaponized or government can be used to harm as a result of political bias.
6. Withdraw public funding for universities that do not equally teach “dual” federalism or exclusively teach “cooperative” federalism.
7. Withdraw public funding for universities who do not study or research equally “leftwing” extremism.
8. Public hearings or commissions studying the inter-connectivity of media style guides and federal lexicons for “extremism” and “terrorism.”
9. A public hearing or commission on the use of non-profits to provide intelligence on individuals & groups to federal law enforcement agencies related to concerns of ‘extremism’ or ‘terrorism.’
10. A public hearing or commission to understand the inter-connection between non-profits, media, and federal law enforcement or intelligence gathering agencies in the matter of extremist identification and terrorism prevention.
11. If a media report is found to be false, misleading, or defamatory, then by law, require the digitized article to be taken down. Otherwise, the false report remains accessible to general public...continuing to propagate its damage.

CONCLUSIONS

Under the guise of eliminating the scourges of ‘white supremacy,’ and preventing ‘domestic terrorism,’ politically weaponized labels have been and are being used, we believe, to exploit a ‘divide and conquer’ strategy, as one of several valuable components within a wider conspiracy to (1) collapse the United States ‘dual’ federal system, (2) silence its proponents, and (3) convert it into an exclusive so-called ‘cooperative’ federal system.

If an individual or group in the United States, who knowingly or unknowingly supports or promotes “dual” federalism, and is labeled “terror, extreme, white, or rightwing,” their reputations and businesses are in danger of being destroyed, and worse, being imprisoned or killed using the force of government. The due process doctrine known as, “Innocent until proven guilty” is in danger of being replaced by “Guilty until proven innocent” merely using politically weaponized labels by complicit public and private sectors.

The federal definition of “terrorism” is too broad and needs to be refined or narrowed. Its broad definition has opened the door to exploiting political bias in federal lexicons on “extremism.” Training and intergovernmental cooperation have become the tools to politically weaponize these labels.

As such, there are now numerous cases, where political proponents of “dual” federalism, have had their reputation and businesses harmed, and worse, imprisonment and death have occurred. It may be beneficial for States to pass their own “domestic terrorism” laws to check and balance intergovernmental training or cooperation protocols.

Media, “Anti-extremism” non-profits, businesses, and academia are the primary advocates driving these labels. Their political motivations remain unquestioned and there is no accountability when the preponderance of evidence is contrary to their narratives. The ‘labeled’ are left without remedy. Liability laws need to be loosened to restore confidence that political thought, words, and actions are still protected in the United States.

To be clear, it is not our intention to disrupt or undermine legitimate national safety and security concerns and prevention. However, we have identified the infrastructure, both public and private, that, we believe, is fueling our safety and security concerns.

While this work is not conclusive or extensive, within the context of the general framework presented, we hope to elucidate the hazards for political bias and weaponization of such labels, inspire debate and clarity for these labels, and propagate reform and transparency in, without disrupting, the prevention of extremism and terrorism, while simultaneously advocating for the protection of political thought, words, and deeds – **which naturally necessitates the preservation of the valuable components of our ‘dual’ federal system.**

We acknowledge and recognize our inadequacies in the expertise of policymaking, law enforcement, academic research, or civil society matters in general. It is not our intention to insinuate that somehow, we have some deeper insights into these matters that somehow are not already fully understood. However, we would be mistaken to neglect the political bias and weaponization of labels that we have seen, experienced, attempted to study, understand, and with this work, articulate at the level we are most competent to.

With that being said, please excuse our shortcomings and, if fitting, use the value contained within for the betterment of our nation and the advancement of civil society as a whole.

– The CSG Team