

Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

Current as of 02/16/2017

**TRIP CASE ABSTRACT**

**CASE TITLE:** Trump Donald 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States

**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0144085

**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 10/04/2016

**UPDATE DATE:** 02/07/2017

**PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

**CASE STATUS:** Closed

**Protectee Name:** Trump Donald

**Protectee Country:** United States

**Declined Protection:**

**OPO Number**

213-601-040-0023-17-61

213-601-040-0001-17-62

213-601-014-0012-17-63

**Trip Details**

**Trip Site:** Washington University/Four Seasons Hotel **Status:** Occurred

**Date From:** 10/09/2016 **Date To:** 10/09/2016

**Street No.:** **Street:**

**Apt.:** **City:** St Louis

**State:** Missouri **Country:** United States

**District:** St Louis

**# Incidents:** 0

**# Demos:** 0 **# Demo Participants:** 0

**ISSE**  **Transit Stop**

**Other Protectees**

Trump Melania

Trump Ivanka

**City** **State**

Cross Reference Type	Case Number	Case Title	Subject Number	Subject Name	Status
----------------------	-------------	------------	----------------	--------------	--------

Case	127-678-0000210	2016 Second Presidential Debate St			
------	-----------------	------------------------------------	--	--	--



A

**PTMS TRIP CASE ABSTRACT**

**CASE TITLE:** Trump Donald 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States

**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0144085

**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 10/04/2016

**UPDATE DATE:** 02/07/2017

**PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

**CASE STATUS:** Closed

127-674-0143969  
Louis St Louis  
Missouri United States  
CLINTON HILLARY  
10/9/2016 St Louis  
Missouri United States

C

Subject to Case

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

C

C

**OTHER USSS REFERENCES**

**ATTACHMENTS**

**Upload Date:** 10/09/2016 **File Name:** Second Presidential Candidate's Debate St. Louis (2).pdf  
**Document Date:** 10/7/2016 **File Size:** 620608  
**User Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Attachment Type:** Assessment

**Remarks**

Second Presidential Debate Assessment

**Upload Date:** 10/09/2016 **File Name:** pre stl.xml  
**Document Date:** 10/8/2016 **File Size:** 77381  
**User Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Attachment Type:** Preliminary Survey

**Remarks**

Includes Ivanka Trump

**Upload Date:** 10/07/2016 **File Name:** TN Melania STL.msg  
**Document Date:** 10/7/2016 **File Size:** 65536  
**User Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Attachment Type:** Trip Notification

**Remarks**

Melania Trump added

**Upload Date:** 10/04/2016 **File Name:** TripNotificationReport.rtf  
**Document Date:** 10/4/2016 **File Size:** 7487  
**User Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Attachment Type:** Trip Notification

**Remarks**

Autogenerated from Trip Notification Report

**Upload Date:** 10/04/2016 **File Name:** TN Trump STL.msg  
**Document Date:** 10/4/2016 **File Size:** 68608  
**User Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Attachment Type:** Trip Notification

Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

Current as of 02/16/2017

**PTMS TRIP CASE ABSTRACT****CASE TITLE:** Trump Donald 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0144085**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 10/04/2016**UPDATE DATE:** 02/07/2017 **PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:****CASE STATUS:** Closed**Remarks****CASE SUMMARY**

On 10/09/16, Presidential Candidate Donald Trump participated in the Second Presidential Debate (678-0000210) in St. Louis, MO, with Presidential Candidate Hillary Clinton (674-143969). He was accompanied by Melania and Ivanka Trump. The following occurred:

**INCIDENTS**

On 10/08/16, during a conversation on Facebook, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) posted a threat while Presidential Candidate Donald Trump was in the same state as (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). It read, "Then why are you here on MY post? As a woman and veteran Trump cannot lead women like me ... it's a fact, not speculation ... tell TRUMP ... I'll shoot him!" Later on 10/08/16, in response to another post, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) posted, "It's not a THREAT .. it's a PROMISE ... and yes, these are my comments you are objecting too, not hers." The local sheriff's office contacted (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) who admitted posting the comments. She had no intention of attending the Debate and lived approximately five hours from St. Louis. Upon interview, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) said she posted the comments after hearing the audio recording of Trump and radio and television host Billy Bush. She stated she remove the comments on 10/09/16 after the Sheriff's office contacted her about them. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) said she did not realize it was against the law to write what she did and apologized for her comments. She stated she did not want to harm Trump or any protectee of this Service. No further USSS investigation was conducted. (See (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) for details.)

On 10/09/16, an (b)(6);(b)(7)(C), claiming to be (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) contacted the National Veteran Lifeline and stated she was "going to drive to St. Louis to shoot Donald Trump with a shotgun." The subject claimed to be 17 years old and provided an address in St. Louis which did not exist. No further USSS investigation was conducted. (See (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) for details.)

**CASE MANAGEMENT**

**Case Mgt:** 00001 **Approval Status:** Closed  
**CFO:** St Louis **Origination:** USSS  
 **Evidence** **Region\Desk:** Region 2 **Branch:** RMB  
**Inv. Opened:** **Inv. Approved:** **Reopened:**  
**Case Agent:** **Date Assigned to Case Agent:**

**FIRS**

**Employee No.:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E) **Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Approved:** 02/07/2017

**SPIRS**

**Employee No.:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E) **Name:** (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) **Approved:** 02/07/2017

**CASE REF CASE ABSTRACT**

**CASE TITLE:** Trump Donald 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States

**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0144085

**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 10/04/2016

**UPDATE DATE:** 02/07/2017

**PHYSICAL FILE**      **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

**CASE STATUS:** Closed

**Employee No.:**

**Name:**

**Approved:**



**FIMS TRIP CASE ABSTRACT**

**CASE TITLE:** CLINTON HILLARY 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States

**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0143969

**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 09/27/2016

**UPDATE DATE:** 12/19/2016

**PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

**CASE STATUS:** Closed

**TRIP PROTECTION**

**Protectee Information**

**Protectee Name:** CLINTON HILLARY

**Protectee Country:** United States

**Declined Protection:**

**OPO Numbers**

**OPO Number**

213-601-042-0002-17-61

213-601-013-0016-17-63

**Trip Details**

**Trip Site:** Marriott Grand/Washington Universiaty **Status:** Occurred

**Date From:** 10/09/2016 **Date To:** 10/10/2016

**Street No.:** **Street:**

**Apt.:** **City:** St Louis

**State:** Missouri **Country:** United States

**District:** St Louis

**# Incidents:** 0

**# Demos:** 0 **# Demo Participants:** 0

**ISSE**  **Transit Stop**

**Other Protectees**

**Other Protectee**

CLINTON CHELSEA

**Additional Stops**

**City** **State**

**Advance Agents**

**KEYWORDS**

**CROSS REFERENCES**

Cross Reference Type	Case Number	Case Title	Subject Number	Subject Name	Status
Case	127-678-0000210	2016 Second Presidential Debate St Louis St Louis Missouri United States			A
	127-674-0144085	Trump Donald 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri			C



Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

Current as of 02/16/2017

**PTMS TRIP CASE ABSTRACT****CASE TITLE:** CLINTON HILLARY 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0143969**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 09/27/2016**UPDATE DATE:** 12/19/2016 **PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:****CASE STATUS:** Closed

United States

**OTHER USSS REFERENCES****ATTACHMENTS**

<b>Upload Date:</b>	10/09/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	pre stl.xml
<b>Document Date:</b>	10/8/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	65271
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Preliminary Survey

**Remarks**

Chelsea Clinton

<b>Upload Date:</b>	10/09/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	protests.msg
<b>Document Date:</b>	10/9/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	1800192
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Trip Protective Intelligence

**Remarks**

Possible "Protest Against Hillary March to Washington University" by St Louis Tea Party

<b>Upload Date:</b>	10/09/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	pre hill stl.xml
<b>Document Date:</b>	10/8/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	69181
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Preliminary Survey

**Remarks**

Hillary Clinton

<b>Upload Date:</b>	10/07/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	TN Hillary.msg
<b>Document Date:</b>	10/7/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	69632
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Trip Notification

**Remarks**

Amended date

<b>Upload Date:</b>	10/04/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	TN Clinton.msg
<b>Document Date:</b>	10/4/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	69632
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Trip Notification

**Remarks**

Amended dates

<b>Upload Date:</b>	09/27/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	TN STL.msg
<b>Document Date:</b>	9/27/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	69632
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Trip Notification

**Remarks**

Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

Current as of 02/16/2017

**PTMS TRIP CASE ABSTRACT****CASE TITLE:** CLINTON HILLARY 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States**CASE NUMBER:** 127-674-0143969**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 09/27/2016**UPDATE DATE:** 12/19/2016 **PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:****CASE STATUS:** Closed**Amended dates**

<b>Upload Date:</b>	09/27/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	TripNotificationReport.rtf
<b>Document Date:</b>	9/27/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	7530
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Trip Notification

**Remarks**

Autogenerated from Trip Notification Report

<b>Upload Date:</b>	09/27/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	TN Hillary STL.msg
<b>Document Date:</b>	9/27/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	69632
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Trip Notification

**Remarks****CASE SUMMARY**

On 10/09/16, Presidential Candidate Hillary Clinton visited St. Louis, MO to participate in the Second Presidential Debate (678-0000210).

On 10/09/16, Presidential Candidate Donald Trump will also participate in the Debate in St. Louis, MO (674-144085).

From 10/09/16 to 10/10/16, Chelsea Clinton will visit St. Louis, MO and attend the Debate.

See 678-0000210 for incidents that occurred during the Second Presidential Debate.

**CASE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Case Mgt:</b>	00001	<b>Approval Status:</b>	Closed
<b>CFO:</b>	St Louis	<b>Origination:</b>	USSS
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Evidence</b>		<b>Region\Desk:</b>	Region 2
		<b>Branch:</b>	RMB
<b>Inv. Opened:</b>		<b>Inv. Approved:</b>	
		<b>Reopened:</b>	
<b>Case Agent:</b>		<b>Date Assigned to Case Agent:</b>	

**PIRS**

<b>Employee No.:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E)	<b>Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Approved:</b>	12/19/2016
----------------------	----------------------------	--------------	------------------	------------------	------------

<b>SPIRS</b>					
<b>Employee No.:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E)	<b>Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Approved:</b>	12/19/2016

<b>SA</b>					
<b>Employee No.:</b>		<b>Name:</b>		<b>Approved:</b>	

**Additional Approvers****Remarks****TICKLERS**



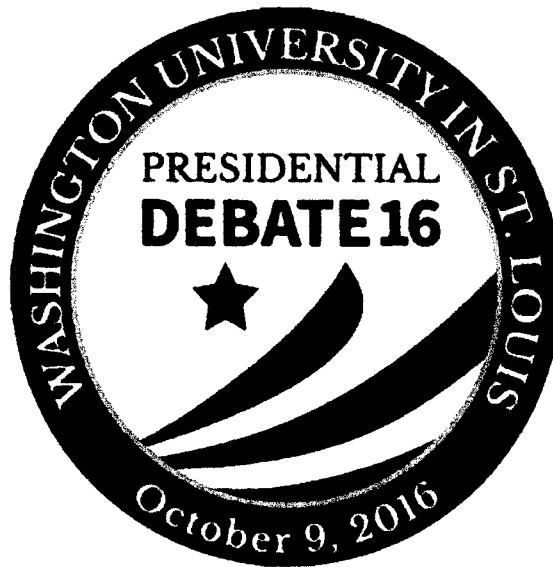
File: 670.020

**U.S. SECRET SERVICE  
PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE & ASSESSMENT DIVISION  
RISK MANAGEMENT BRANCH**

# Threat Assessment

**Presidential Candidate's Debate  
Washington University in St. Louis  
St. Louis, Missouri**

**October 9, 2016**



**Published September 20, 2016**

**U.S. Secret Service Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division  
Risk Management Branch / Threat Assessment Desk  
(202) 406-9678**

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the  
Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*

**RIF**





U.S. SECRET SERVICE  
PROTECTIVE INTELLIGENCE & ASSESSMENT DIVISION  
RISK MANAGEMENT BRANCH

---

## Threat Assessment

---

**Presidential Candidate's Debate  
Washington University in St. Louis  
St. Louis, Missouri**

**October 9, 2016**

---

**At this time, there is no specific intelligence indicating a domestic terrorist, homegrown violent extremist, or international terrorist threat to the second of three presidential candidate's debates in 2016. Demonstrations are expected in conjunction with the debate.**

- **Risk Environment:** The debate will be held on October 9, 2016, at *Washington University in St. Louis* in St. Louis, Missouri. The event will receive extensive media attention and numerous public figures are expected to attend.
- **Behaviors of Interest:** The Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division (PID) has received no report of behaviors of interest directed toward the second presidential candidate's debate.
- **Demonstrations:** PID has received no information concerning planned demonstrations directed toward the second presidential candidate's debate; however, this event may be attractive to demonstrators because of expected media attention.
- **Domestic Terrorism:** PID possesses no specific intelligence indicating domestic terrorist groups are currently targeting the second presidential candidate's debate. It cannot be discounted that an offender or offenders motivated by radical ideology may attempt to carry out an attack without notice.
- **Homegrown Violent Extremism:** PID possesses no specific intelligence indicating homegrown violent extremists are currently targeting the second presidential candidate's debate.
- **International Terrorism:** PID possesses no specific intelligence indicating an international terrorist organization is currently targeting the second presidential candidate's debate.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*

1

**RIF**



## SCOPE

*The following paragraphs define the range of intelligence included in this threat assessment.*

### **PURPOSE**

The Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division threat assessment offers a description of the current threat environment for those individuals and events protected by the Secret Service. Threat assessments review elements intrinsic and extrinsic to the protected individual or event, recent intelligence, and situational developments.

### **SOURCES**

The intelligence catalogued in this assessment comprises information routinely reported to the Secret Service due to statutorily assigned duties and through activities such as:

- cooperation with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and the Intelligence Community, and
- open source Internet searches.

### **BEHAVIORS OF INTEREST**

Behaviors of interest encompass both direct threats and incidents of inappropriate interest. The Secret Service defines a direct threat as any form of communication (written, electronic, verbal, or non-verbal) that meets the elements of the applicable federal/state statute. An inappropriate interest is an unusual or abnormal belief or fixation directed toward Secret Service protectees that manifests itself in one or more behaviors recognized to be outside the normal range of social behavior. While the behavior may not constitute a criminal violation, it raises concern about the subject's possible future actions when considered in context.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*

2

**RIF**



## RISK ENVIRONMENT

*A threat assessment based on intelligence is inherently restricted by the limitations of information communicated to authorities. Consequently, a thorough threat assessment includes intrinsic risk factors corresponding to a protectee's or protected event's public status, attributes, and political positions. These intrinsic and extrinsic risk factors construct the framework for appraising the protectee's or protected event's threat environment.*

**The debate will be held on October 9, 2016, at *Washington University in St. Louis* in St. Louis, Missouri. The event will receive extensive media attention and numerous public figures are expected to attend.**

### INTRINSIC RISK FACTORS

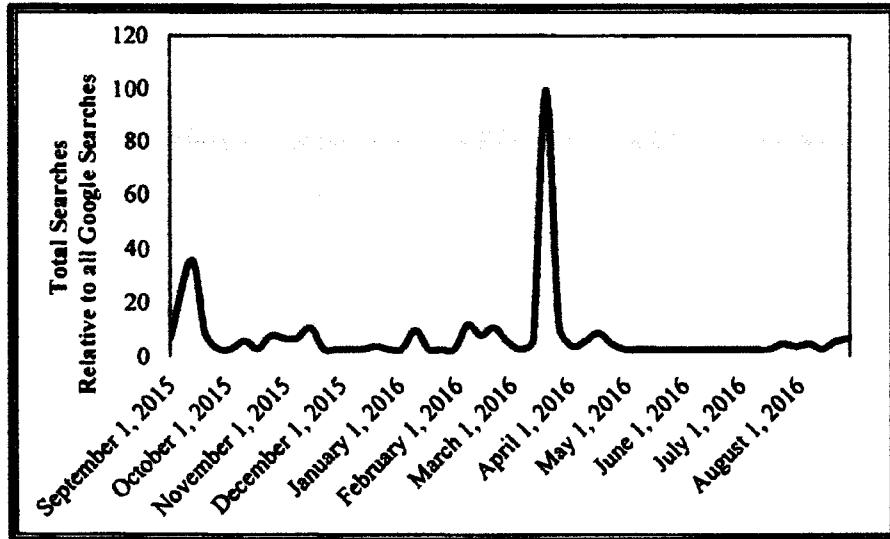
The second presidential candidate's debate will be held on October 9, 2016, at *Washington University in St. Louis* in St. Louis, Missouri, and will receive extensive media coverage. Since 1992, Washington University has hosted three presidential debates and one vice presidential debate.

The presence of Presidential Candidates Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in a single venue may be attractive to individuals or groups seeking an attack target. At the time of this assessment, Libertarian Presidential Candidate Gary Johnson, former Governor of New Mexico, may also qualify to participate in the debate should he reach 15% support in national polls. Failure to reach 15% would mean he would be excluded by the Commission on Presidential Debates, potentially inciting frustration among voters who support him.

Ticketing for the debate will be controlled by the Commission on Presidential Debates and *Washington University in St. Louis*. Open source media reports indicate any tickets given to the university will be distributed to university students via a lottery system.

Open source research revealed 9.7 million hits for the second 2016 presidential candidate's debate from a basic Google search. Google data revealed searches related to the debate have fluctuated slightly over the past 12 months (see Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1 Public Interest Indicator:  
Google Trends for “2016 Second Presidential Debate”  
During the Past 12 months**



- A surge in Google searches occurred in September 2015 following the announcement of the 2016 presidential debate schedule.
- Google searches spiked sharply in the third week of March 2016 amid reports Presidential Candidate Donald Trump had withdrawn from an upcoming primary presidential debate to be hosted by Fox News. The debate was subsequently canceled.

Google data analysis for rising searches associated with “2016 second presidential debate,” both worldwide and within the U.S. over the past 12 months, was inconclusive due to limited volume of search results.

## **EXTRINSIC RISK FACTORS**

Due to their high profile association with the U.S. democratic process, the 2016 presidential debates may be an attractive target to individuals or groups intent on attacking U.S. interests or undermining the American political system.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*





## INTELLIGENCE FACTORS: BEHAVIORS OF INTEREST

*Behaviors of interest encompass both direct threats and incidents of inappropriate interest. The Secret Service defines a direct threat as any form of communication (written, electronic, verbal, or non-verbal) that meets the elements of the appropriate federal/state statute. An inappropriate interest is an unusual or abnormal belief or fixation directed toward Secret Service protectees or protected events that manifests itself in one or more behaviors recognized to be outside the normal range of social behavior. While the behavior may not constitute a criminal violation; it does, when considered in context, raise concern about the subject's possible future actions.*

**PID has received no report of behaviors of interest directed toward the second presidential candidate's debate.**

### **CURRENT RISK FACTOR: BEHAVIORS OF INTEREST ANALYSIS**

- PID has received no reports of behaviors of interest directed toward the second presidential candidate's debate.
- A database search for subjects with sensitive employment in the St. Louis district yielded no cases of interest relating to the second presidential candidate's debate.
- A database search for incidents of suspicious activity yielded no cases in the state of Missouri.
- PID received 282 reports of behaviors of interest related to the second 2012 presidential candidate's debate at Hofstra University in New York, 99% of which were Internet-based and mostly occurred during or immediately after the televised debate.
- PID received no behaviors of interest during the 2008 Vice Presidential Debate, the most recent debate hosted by *Washington University in St. Louis*.

### **CASES OF INTEREST**

- On March 12, 2016, while Presidential Candidate Donald Trump was speaking from a stage in Vandalia, OH, when (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) jumped over bike rack fencing surrounding the stage. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) took a few steps towards the stage before being subdued. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stated he intended to spit on Candidate Trump. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was charged with violation of 18 USC § 1752(a) (1). This case is pending judicial action.
- On June 10, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) reported his son was missing along with a rifle, ammunition, and a laptop computer. On June 14, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was arrested for 18 USC § 879 (a) while en route to a protective site. Further judicial action is pending.
- On June 18, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) approached a uniformed police officer at a Presidential Candidate Donald Trump rally in Las Vegas, NV, and attempted to grab the officer's holstered service weapon. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) claimed he wanted to use the weapon to kill Candidate Trump. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was unable to gain control of the officer's service weapon and was arrested immediately. Pending judicial action.

5

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*

- On August 10, 2016, during Presidential Candidate Clinton's speech at Lincoln High School in Des Moines, Iowa, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) jumped bike rack in an attempt to rush the stage. United States Secret Service agents took physical control of (b)(6);(b)(7) before she was successful. (b)(6);(b)(7) attended the event as a member of animal rights group Animal Liberation Now. (b)(6);(b)(7) was subsequently taken into custody by Des Moines Police Department and charged with one count of Disorderly Conduct. On October 11, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7) was released on bond. Social media revealed Direct Action Everywhere acknowledged the incident in a press release stating this was the second interruption within one week by their activists at a Presidential Candidate Clinton rally. Direct Action Everywhere is of record in PID for demonstrations held between March and June 2016 at various campaign sites attended by Presidential Candidate Bernie Sanders. Members of this group have been arrested for Entering a Restricted Area, specifically for jumping bike rack in order to enter the Secret Service buffer zone.

## ACCESSING CURRENT BEHAVIOR OF INTEREST SUBJECTS

(b)(7)(E)

### UNKNOWN RISK FACTOR: THE LETHAL APPROACHER

Although PID has received no reports of behavior of interest directed toward the second 2016 presidential candidate's debate, research has shown that information communicated to authorities is frequently limited. Historically, the Secret Service has rarely been aware of individuals who approached to attack or attacked dignitaries prior to the incident. The implication that an individual planning an attack may not come to law enforcement attention prior to an attempt requires officials providing security to be cognizant of several important observations identified by research about assassins and attackers.

- Individuals who attempt to attack dignitaries or major events rarely communicate their intentions to the dignitaries or authorities, however, they may journal their intentions or communicate their plans to family, friends, or others.
- Attackers generally view their actions as a means of achieving specific goals or solving specific problems often related to adverse life events or other stressful personal events.
- Often, would-be assassins have considered more than one target, ultimately choosing a target that was perceived to be more accessible due to location or prominence while still achieving the would-be assassin's goal.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*



## INTELLIGENCE FACTORS: DEMONSTRATIONS

PID has received no information concerning planned demonstrations directed toward the second presidential candidate's debate; however, this event may be attractive to demonstrators because of expected media attention.

PID received five reports of demonstrations during the second presidential debate in 2012 which was held at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York, and was attended by President Barack Obama and Presidential Candidate Mitt Romney on October 16, 2012. All but one of the demonstrations concluded without incident:

- Fifteen members of the Green Party gathered outside the debate site to protest the event and to promote the participation of third party candidate Jill Stein. The group refused police commands to clear the area and were arrested for disorderly conduct and blocking a pedestrian walkway.

The last debate hosted at *Washington University in St. Louis* was the vice presidential debate of the 2008 campaign. During the debate, approximately 150 individuals gathered outside of the venue in support of the candidates and concluded without incident.

During the third presidential debate in 2000, also held at *Washington University in St. Louis*, 750 Green Party supporters held a demonstration in support of Ralph Nader. The demonstration concluded without incident.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*

7

**RIF**



## INTELLIGENCE FACTORS: DOMESTIC TERRORISM

PID possesses no specific intelligence indicating domestic terrorist groups are currently targeting the second presidential candidate's debate. It cannot be discounted that an offender or offenders motivated by radical ideology may attempt to carry out an attack without notice.

Of particular concern among the domestic terrorism movements are sovereign citizen extremists (SCEs). Sovereigns believe that the U.S. government is an illegitimate corporate entity. While the vast majority of sovereign activity amounts to passive resistance to laws they believe are un-constitutional and nuisance actions to non-comply with law enforcement instructions, sovereigns have been known to be disruptive and engage in "paper terrorism" or even violent acts. "Paper terrorism" occurs when sovereigns inundate the legal system with false liens and faulty lawsuits against those who "disrupt" a sovereign's way of life. In limited cases, sovereigns have formed "common law courts" to issue arrest warrants against judges and elected officials who sovereigns perceive as violating the sovereign's rights; to date none of these warrants have been acted upon and serve largely as intimidation tactics. In a small number of cases, sovereigns have engaged in violent, extremist behavior and have directly targeted law enforcement and other officials. This violent activity by SCEs typically takes place as a reaction to law enforcement action, such as a traffic stop, or in response to legal proceedings.

Like sovereign citizens, militia extremists are often driven by opposition to government policies, legislation, and law enforcement actions they deem threatening; this can result in law enforcement officials and critical infrastructure becoming targets of violence. Extremists within both the sovereign citizen and militia movements view violence as an acceptable tactic against what they perceive to be a tyrannical government. Some militia extremists fuel their concerns by believing conspiracy theories regarding federal martial law or attempts to revoke the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.

- Beginning in April 2014, militia groups from around the U.S. have "responded" to multiple instances of private citizens in conflict with the federal government calling for assistance. These situations have typically stemmed from land disputes and the perceived overreach of federal government authority. During these confrontations, militia extremists viewed it as their Constitutional and moral obligation to counteract government efforts. Law enforcement encounters with militias are not typically categorized as terrorism unless there is a violation of law; however, these situations are often fluid and can become violent, changing their designation.
- In April 2014, the U.S. government was authorized to seize the cattle of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) a rancher in Bunkerville, Nevada, who refused to pay the taxes and fees associated with grazing his cattle on federal land. In response, (b)(6);(b) called on militias from around the nation to travel to his ranch and protect his personal property from the federal government. During the standoff, members of the militia openly carried weapons and pointed them at federal law enforcement officers resulting in a tense stand-off that concluded with the U.S. government standing down and pursuing the matter through the courts.
- In January 2016, emboldened by the events at the (b)(6);(b) Ranch, individual members of various militias responded to Burns, Oregon, to support a father and son who were to return to federal custody to serve out the remainder of a federal sentence form which they were erroneously released. Although the father and son voluntarily turned themselves in and disavowed the assistance of the militias, the individuals associated with the militias occupied a federal wildlife preserve. The occupiers claimed they were there for a peaceful resistance; however, multiple individuals were armed and some indicated they were willing to fight with the government. After approximately three weeks of occupation, eight individuals were arrested and one was killed during a traffic stop



with law enforcement authorities. Four individuals continued to occupy the federal property until February 11, 2016, when they were arrested. Federal law enforcement also arrested various other individuals who provided support to the occupiers from around the nation, to include (b)(6);(b)(7)(C). The arrest of (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) could further stress tensions and provide additional inspiration for action by militia members.

Lone offenders and small cells will likely remain the primary domestic terrorist threats due to the greater potential for operational security afforded to those who act independently of larger groups. It cannot be discounted that a lone offender motivated by a radical ideology or whose anger is diffuse and non-specific could attempt to carry out an attack against Secret Service protectees or protected events. Some domestic extremist movements advocate strategies of leaderless resistance that may inspire lone offender actions. While lone offenders may find inspiration from single or multiple ideologies, they may also derive motivation from personal beliefs that lack resonance with larger ideological movements. Acts of violence against law enforcement by lone offenders are of concern.

- On July 7, 2016, Micah Xavier Johnson opened fire on law enforcement officers providing security for a peaceful “Black Lives Matter” demonstration in Dallas, Texas. Johnson killed five and injured seven officers and two bystanders. He took cover inside a building and police attempted to negotiate his surrender. Allegedly, he said he wanted to kill law enforcement officers, specifically “white officers.” He seemed to be motivated by two recent incidents of violent confrontation involving police and black males. Police killed Johnson with a bomb attached to a remote controlled bomb disposal robot.
- July 17, 2016, Gavin Eugene Long killed three and injured three police officers in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Long, a former US Marine, was killed in the ensuing shootout with police officers. He previously posted comments on social media about police abuse of African-Americans and indicated he recently joined demonstrations in Dallas where Micah Johnson killed police officers. In a YouTube video, Long praised the killing of Dallas officers and claimed to be a former member of the Nation of Islam.

According to the FBI, the Internet serves as a ready platform for accessing and sharing violent extremist propaganda, thereby inspiring acts of extremism. Polarizing issues, such as immigration; the perception of law enforcement and government over-reach; economic stability; and, events surrounding the 2016 presidential election campaign, may serve as potential ideological justifications for violence promoted by domestic extremists. These extremists are likely to maintain the intent and capability to engage in criminal activity involving assaults, shootings, use of improvised explosive devices, arson, fraud, and other violations of federal law due to the nature of their grievances and the limited capability required for such criminal acts.



## INTELLIGENCE FACTORS: HOMEGROWN VIOLENT EXTREMISM

PID possesses no specific intelligence indicating homegrown violent extremists are currently targeting the second presidential candidate's debate.

HVEs are inspired by foreign terrorist organizations, but may have no actual connection to any particular group. By definition, HVEs are raised in a Western nation before being radicalized by foreign terrorist beliefs. Because of their upbringing, many have the societal knowledge that allows them to blend in easily to their surroundings. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), in particular, encourages its social media audience to independently attack Western nations, without support or approval from the organization. Due to the platform and high quality of online tools, ISIL has been particularly successful in recruiting juveniles. Individuals who plan attacks without traveling overseas and with no direction from associates are difficult to stop and can advance their plots with little or no warning:

- In December 2015, Syed Farook and Tashfeen Malik, a husband and wife sympathetic to ISIL, entered a holiday party at the husband's workplace and opened fire with handguns and semi-automatic rifles. Fourteen people were killed and another 21 wounded. Bombs had also been placed throughout the facility with the assessed intent to harm first responders; but the bombs were not detonated. The attackers were killed later that day during a shootout with police.
- Also in December 2015, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) an ISIL sympathizer, was arrested by the FBI in Rochester, NY after investigation revealed he intended to attack civilians at a local restaurant or bar on New Year's Eve.
- In January 2016 (b)(6);(b)(7)(C), an ISIL sympathizer, attempted to assassinate a police officer in Philadelphia, PA. The individual fired numerous rounds at the officer as he sat in his squad car.
- On February 6, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was arrested for planning to attack a church in Detroit, MI. He supported ISIL and stated, "If I can't do jihad in the Middle East, I would do my jihad over here."
- On April 29, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was arrested by the FBI for attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction against persons or property within the United States. He planned to attack a synagogue, conducted surveillance, and created videos on his cellphone stating his attacks would be on behalf of ISIL in America.
- On June 12, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) conducted a mass shooting at the Pulse Nightclub in Orlando, Florida. He killed 49 individuals and wounded an additional 53 people. During the attack, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) made multiple calls to 911 pledging allegiance to Abu Al-Baghdadi and ISIL. He also praised the Boston bombing terrorists. Later, ISIL officially claimed responsibility for the attack in a radio bulletin released through a media outlet.
- On August 3, 2016, the FBI arrested DC Metro Transit Police Officer (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) and charged him with a single count of attempting to provide material support to ISIL. (b)(6);(C) is of record in PID as a result of a Suspicious Activity Report filed in 2008. The report noted that two subjects were observed by a Secret Service Uniformed Division officer driving around the White House Complex. Suspicious materials were observed during a visual inspection of the vehicle. The vehicle was registered to (b)(6);(C) who confirmed the subjects had his permission to drive his vehicle.

- On September 17, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) stabbed eight people at a shopping center in St. Cloud, Minnesota. (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was killed by an off-duty law enforcement officer. On September 18, 2016, ISIL praised the attack and claimed it was in support of their organization.
- On September 19, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was arrested after exchanging gunfire with law enforcement officers. Initial investigation linked (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) to the September 17, 2016, detonation of an improvised explosive device (IED) near the site of a planned 5K running race in Seaside Heights, NJ; the placement of two IEDs in Chelsea, New York, in which at least 29 were injured when one exploded; and the discovery of five IEDs in a trash can in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

On November 16, 2015, ISIL released a video in which they threatened an unspecified attack on Washington, DC. Two days later, another video was released with threats against the White House and President Obama. ISIL's continued endorsement of attacks against law enforcement and government personnel may be resonating among violent extremists in the West. Attacks on western government leaders or soft targets, such as public places, transportation, and law enforcement, are conceivable; however, they remain aspirational at this time.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*



## INTELLIGENCE FACTORS: INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

PID possesses no specific intelligence indicating an international terrorist organization is targeting the second presidential candidate's debate.

Foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs), specifically Islamic fundamentalist remain a prominent threat abroad and in the Homeland. On March 3, 2016, the U.S. State Department updated their Worldwide Caution to include information concerning terrorist actions against U.S. citizens abroad. Current information suggests FTOs—such as ISIL, al-Qa'ida, Boko Haram, and al-Shabaab—continue to plan and conduct terrorist attacks throughout their respective spheres of influence. Recent attacks have employed a variety of tactics and weapons, both conventional and non-conventional, targeting both official and private interests. These attacks have underscored the need to remain vigilant and maintain situational awareness.

Groups like Boko Haram and al-Shabaab remain largely regional threats and have yet to conduct a successful attack outside their typical operating areas, Nigeria and Somalia, respectively. Despite this, both groups have aligned themselves with large, international groups (ISIL and al Qa'ida) to gain access to training and resources that would otherwise be unavailable. As such, both groups have expressed aspirational intent to attack Western targets.

Transnational groups like al Qa'ida, and its affiliate groups like al Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), remain focused on targeting the West and specifically the U.S. The structure of al Qa'ida, and sub-groups, has changed dramatically over the past decade. Systematic dismantling through the use of targeted attacks has rendered al Qa'ida a more decentralized and diverse group than before. Despite a weakened al Qa'ida central leadership, AQAP and affiliates have continued to carry out attacks using tactics and techniques popularized by al Qa'ida, such as: suicide operations, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, and bombings. AQAP uses social media and English-language materials, such as their *Inspire* magazine, encourages extremists in the U.S. and encourage them to carry out attacks in al Qa'ida's name. The newest al Qa'ida affiliate, al Qa'ida in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS), has already ready released its first English-language magazine, *Resurgence*. The magazine promotes readers in the Indian subcontinent to engage in acts of violence targeting regional governments in Muslim-majority countries believed to be allied with the West. Al Qa'ida advocates targeting aviation, military, and economic targets. Al Qa'ida affiliates flourish where weak political control exists.

- In May 2016, AQAP released their 15<sup>th</sup> issue of *Inspire*. The overall theme of the issue was to target economic sectors in the U.S.; AQAP included several articles providing historical and ideological justification for such actions, including a piece on Usama bin Laden's decision to target the World Trade Center. Other articles discussed utilizing enhanced tactics, such as surveillance and intelligence preparation, to increase the odds of successfully carrying out an assassination mission. In a separate article, AQAP attempted to "expose" President Obama's "hypocrisy" regarding the American judicial system and our foreign policy towards the Palestinians. In a direct appeal to domestic HVEs and sympathizers, AQAP discussed a "knife revolution" in the U.S.; specifically, calling on supporters to rise up in the U.S. and attack the "kuffar" with knives citing the ease with which one may purchase a knife and wield it. As with previous calls to action, AQAP provided Quranic references justifying knife attacks and tied it to the "duty and obligation" of a believer.

Al Qa'ida's chief rival, ISIL, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) or the Islamic State (IS), has conducted a variety of successful attacks abroad and has encouraged extremists in the U.S. to target law enforcement, military, and intelligence interests as well as civilians. Though they have stated their intent to conduct an attack in the U.S., their primary success in the U.S. has been found through online radicalization and encouraging/inspiring HVE attacks. Aside from their capability to radicalize online and

12

FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY

The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.

RIF

promote HVE attacks, of concern is ISIL's draw of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria, including European and U.S. fighters. These fighters gain combat experience on the front lines and then return to their countries' of origin ready to conduct attacks. ISIL rose to prominence in 2014 after a series of successful attacks in Iraq allowed them to lay claim to Mosul and declare the Caliphate. Their assault in northern and western Iraq seized key cities vital to Iraq's economy and made ISIL the wealthiest insurgency in history with an estimated \$2 billion in assets. Though their territory and assets have been markedly diminished since 2014, they remain entrenched in the region and retain the capability of directing attacks in Europe, North Africa, Syria, Iraq and East Asia.

- On October 31, 2015, an ISIL affiliate placed an IED on a Russian airliner travelling from Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt to St. Petersburg, Russia. The bomb detonated bringing down the plane and kill all 224 passengers.
- On November 12, 2015, two suicide bombers detonated in a crowded marketplace in Beirut, Lebanon killing 43 people. Reportedly, a civilian tackled one of the bombers shielding some of the blast.
- On November 13, 2015, multiple terrorists associated with ISIL conducted coordinated attacks in Paris, France killing 137 and injuring 368. The attackers used suicide vests, grenades, automatic weapons, and handguns to target a soccer stadium, multiple cafés, and a music venue.
- On March 22, 2016, Brussels, Belgium was targeted by suicide bombers who caused explosions at the Brussels International Airport and in a subway car traversing downtown Brussels. Thirty-five people were killed and 340 were wounded.
- On June 13, 2016, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) ambushed an off-duty French police officer outside his home on Paris, France. After (b)(6);(b)(7) stabbed the officer, he entered the home and held the officer's domestic partner hostage. (b)(6);(b)(7) posted a Facebook video during the ensuing standoff with police praising ISIL and encouraging others to conduct attacks on police and public officials. The siege ended when police stormed the house. The officer's domestic partner, who was also a police officer, was found dead from multiple stab wounds.
- On June 28, 2016, three unidentified men assaulted the Istanbul Ataturk Airport in Istanbul, Turkey. The assault began when Turkish security stopped the three men at a checkpoint prior to entering the international terminal. All three attackers fired AK-47s at security personnel and bystanders before detonating suicide vests. In a preliminary assessment, Turkish authorities attributed the 41 dead and 239 injured to ISIL; however, no official ISIL claim of responsibility has been made.
- On July 1, 2016, six Bangladeshi ISIL supporters conducted an attack at a restaurant in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The attackers segregated non-Muslims before systematically executing them. Despite being equipped with firearms, the attackers killed their victims using bladed weapons; some victims were reported to have been beheaded. In total, 23 were killed during the nine hour siege including two police officers who responded to reports of gunfire at the onset; the two officers were killed and a terrorist by bombs targeting first responders. The attack ended when the Bangladeshi Army raided the restaurant rescuing 13 additional hostages and killing all attackers; four additional Bangladeshi security force members died during the raid.
- On July 7, 2016, five ISIL-linked terrorists assaulted a police checkpoint near a prayer rally celebrating Eid (marking the end of Ramadan) in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The attackers threw bombs at police and then charged with machetes. During the ensuing gun battle, two police officers and a

civilian bystander were killed in addition to one of the terrorists; Fourteen were were wounded in the attack. Police arrested the four remaining terrorists.

- On July 14, 2016, Mohamed Bouhlel drove a delivery truck into a crowd of people who were gathered to watch fireworks for Bastille Day in Nice, France. Police engaged Bouhlel who was subsequently killed. The attack claimed 84 lives with an additional 50 injured. It was not clear if Bouhlel was linked to ISIL, but pro-ISIL Twitter accounts were quick to praise the attack.
- On July 18, 2016, Riaz Khan Ahmadzai attacked four people, critically injuring two, with a knife and ax on a train in Wuerzburg, Germany. He was shot and killed as he fled from police officers. ISIL released a video showing a teenage “fighter,” whom they identified as Ahmadzai, and claiming credit for the attack. In the video, ISIL referred to Ahmadzai as “Mohammed Riyadh.” German authorities recovered a hand-painted ISIL flag from his bedroom and a note, which read in part, “And now pray for me that I can get revenge on these non-believers.” Media reports speculated Ahmadzai was from Pakistan but he registered in Germany as an Afghan refugee in order to seek asylum.
- On July 26, 2016, Adel Kermiche and an unidentified male entered a Catholic church in Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray, France, and killed the Reverend Jacques Hamel, 85. One attacker forced him to kneel and then slit his throat, while the other attacker filmed the murder. They held several worshippers and at least one nun hostage. Responding officers shot the attackers dead as they exited the sanctuary shouting “Allahu Akbar!” ISIL claimed responsibility for the attack.
- On August 6, 2016, an unnamed Algerian man attacked two policewomen with a machete at a police station in Charleroi, Belgium. The attacker shouted “Allahu Akbar” during the attack, before he was shot and killed by responding officers. ISIL-affiliated Amaq News Agency released a statement saying the attacker was “one of the soldiers of the Islamic State.”

In addition to the evolution in the structure of terrorist groups, terrorists have adapted their methods of attack. In addition to traditional terrorist actions—such as suicide operations, assassinations, kidnappings, bombings, hijackings—various terrorist groups have identified “soft kills” on U.S. infrastructure such as hacking into power companies to cause black outs. Terrorist groups have also discussed, via Internet forums, attacking water treatment facilities or power plants. Attacks on emergency services, energy, financial, food and agriculture, healthcare and transportation sectors would likely be damaging to the U.S.

The decentralized nature of international terrorist networks, subsequent splinter groups, ad hoc coalitions, and individual terrorists combined with a wide variety of attack methods, makes the threat to the U.S. and U.S. interests abroad largely unpredictable.

**FOR SECRET SERVICE ONLY**

*The information within must not be further disseminated or quoted without the express consent of the Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division.*



Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division

Current as of 02/16/2017

**PTMS USSS EVENT CASE ABSTRACT****CASE TITLE:** 2016 Second Presidential Debate St Louis St Louis Missouri United States**CASE NUMBER:** 127-678-0000210**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 08/16/2016**UPDATE DATE:** 10/09/2016 **PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:****CASE STATUS:** Active**USSS EVENT DESCRIPTION****Event Title:** 2016 Second Presidential Debate**Date From:** 10/09/2016**Date To:** 10/09/2016**City:** St Louis**State:** Missouri**Country:** United States**District:** St Louis**Remarks****Alternate Titles****KEYTERMS****CROSS REFERENCES**

Cross Reference Type	Case Number	Case Title	Subject Number	Subject Name	Status
Case	127-674-0144085	Trump Donald 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States			C
	127-674-0143969	CLINTON HILLARY 10/9/2016 St Louis Missouri United States			C

Subject to Case

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

C

C

**OTHER USSS REFERENCES****ATTACHMENTS**

<b>Upload Date:</b>	02/16/2017	<b>File Name:</b>	20170059.pdf
<b>Document Date:</b>	2/22/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	52488
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Other

**Remarks**

FOIA request

<b>Upload Date:</b>	09/23/2016	<b>File Name:</b>	Second Presidential Candidate's Debate St. Louis.pdf
<b>Document Date:</b>	9/20/2016	<b>File Size:</b>	616265
<b>User Name:</b>	(b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Attachment Type:</b>	Assessment

**Remarks****CASE SUMMARY**

**PTMS USSS EVENT CASE ABSTRACT**

**CASE TITLE:** 2016 Second Presidential Debate St Louis St Louis Missouri United States

**CASE NUMBER:** 127-678-0000210

**DATE ESTABLISHED:** 08/16/2016

**UPDATE DATE:** 10/09/2016

**PHYSICAL FILE** **PHYSICAL FILE DESTROYED DATE:**

**CASE STATUS:** Active

This file was established to capture incidents during the 2016 Second Presidential Debate, to be held at Washington University, St. Louis, MO, on 10/09/16.

On 09/06/16, [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) boasted on social media and YouTube that he went to a rally that Vice Presidential Nominee Mike Pence attended in Chesterfield, Missouri [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Local police advised [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) attended the event, changed his appearance, and took video of the rally in Chesterfield, MO. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was made a "Local Lookout" for the event by STL. See [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) for details.

On 10/04/16, the USSS/STL office was notified by the Washington University Police Department that [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) visited their campus and passed out copies of her writings about illegal mind control which she believed occurred on the college campuses. [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) was made a "Local Lookout" for the event by STL. See [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) for details.

**CASE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Case Mgt:</b> 00001	<b>Approval Status:</b> Unapproved
<b>CFO:</b> St Louis	<b>Origination:</b> USSS
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Evidence</b>	<b>Region\Desk:</b> Region 2
<b>Inv. Opened:</b>	<b>Branch:</b> RMB
<b>Case Agent:</b>	<b>Inv. Approved:</b>
	<b>Reopened:</b>
	<b>Date Assigned to Case Agent:</b>

**PIRS**

<b>Employee No.:</b> [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E)	<b>Name:</b> [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Assigned:</b> 08/16/2016
--	--	-----------------------------

**SPIRS**

<b>Employee No.:</b> [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C);(b)(7)(E)	<b>Name:</b> [redacted] (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	<b>Approved:</b>
--	--	------------------

**SA**

<b>Employee No.:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Approved:</b>
----------------------	--------------	------------------

**Additional Approvers**

**Remarks**

**TICKLERS**