

# The 2025 Annual Review of Plots and Attacks Across the US

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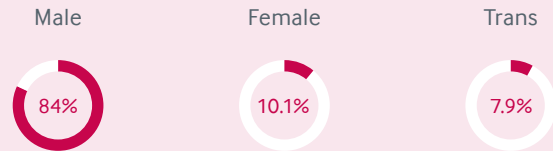
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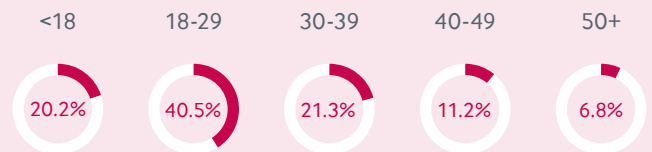
## Key findings

- **As in 2024, around half of the incidents displayed indications of potential linkage to online radicalization or violent extremism, but the motivations of the suspects/perpetrators were unknown or unclear.**<sup>4</sup> Only 48 percent of incidents (35) were associated with extremist ideologies or subcultures of nihilistic violence.
- **Of these discernible threat actor types, subcultures of nihilistic violence motivated the most incidents (16 or 22 percent).** Militant Islamism – specifically the Salafi-Jihadi ideology held by Islamic State (IS) supporters--motivated the second-highest number of incidents (6 or 8 percent, all IS-linked), followed by anti-government beliefs<sup>5</sup> (3 or 4 percent), White supremacy (3 or 4 percent) and the Israel-Hamas conflict (3 or 4 percent). The remainder of ideological motivations were varied with a single incident each tied to anti-natalism, Black Hebrew Israelite ideology, antisemitism or a blend of anti-abortion and anti-LGBTQ+ ideology. Seven incidents (9 percent) were categorized as grievance-based<sup>6</sup> rather than ideologically driven. In these cases, the perpetrators/suspects sought to exact harm or revenge on specific individuals/group to mitigate a grievance rather than to effect social or political change.
- **There was a modest increase in violence driven by causes and ideologies traditionally associated with left-wing causes, rising from two incidents in 2024 to seven in 2025.**<sup>7</sup> The overall dataset does not distinguish between left-wing or right-wing categories but instead codes for specific ideological drivers such as White supremacy or militant anarchism. Three of these incidents were attacks or plots against ICE facilities or personnel associated with immigration enforcement, coded as anti-government incidents; two were linked to the Israel-Hamas conflict; one was the assassination of Charlie Kirk; and the last was committed by an individual who was assessed to be a militant anarchist. The overall dataset does not code attacks or plots into left-wing or right-wing categories but focuses on specific ideological drivers such as White supremacy or militant anarchism.<sup>8</sup>
- **Nearly one-third of incidents did not have a specific target.** Analysts assess that 30 percent of the attacks or plots did not target their victims based on any specific characteristics, but instead sought to cause

Graphic 3: Gender identity of suspects/perpetrators



Graphic 4: Age distribution of perpetrators.



the maximum amount of harm. At least 73 percent of these were carried out by nihilistic/misanthropic actors. Those who sought to harm a specific population or target primarily targeted law enforcement or first responders (33 percent), public officials or figures<sup>9</sup> (21 percent), or individuals based on race or sexual identity (13 percent).

- **IS-linked attackers caused the most deaths, largely driven by the New Year's Day ramming attack in New Orleans that killed 14 and injured 57.**<sup>4</sup> This attack eclipsed the six deaths linked to subcultures of nihilistic violence, the second most deadly motivation. Notably, three of the deadliest incidents – which collectively killed eleven – were driven by unknown or grievance-based motivators, rather than discernible extremist ideologies.
- **Demographics of perpetrators were similar to 2024.** The average age of the 92 perpetrators/suspects was 29 years old. Additionally, 84 percent of the 89 identified individuals were male, 9 percent were female and 8 percent identified as trans.<sup>10</sup> This is roughly similar to the demographics observed in 2024, albeit with an increase in trans perpetrators/suspects.
- **Firearms were involved in 69 percent of incidents, making them the most commonly used weapons.** Other common weapons include explosives (23 percent), edged weapons (14 percent), incendiary devices (11 percent) and weaponized vehicles (8 percent). Twenty one percent of incidents involved the use of multiple types of weapons.<sup>11</sup>

## Methodology

ISD analysts used ethnographic monitoring and open-source reporting to identify 74 violent attacks or plots in the US determined to have ties to known extremist movements or online radicalization. We then coded specific details for the 92 individuals involved/allegedly involved.

Indicators of extremism included affiliation with extremist groups, motives consistent with extremist beliefs and statements indicative of radicalization (e.g., a manifesto posted online prior to a mass shooting). ISD substantiated coding with mixed methods and sources: these included original open-source research, available legal documents and credible news media reporting.

Each suspect or perpetrator was coded for the following attributes: age, sex and/or gender identity, group affiliation and ideology. Each event was also coded for location, number of attackers, success, weapons, ideological target, physical target and deaths or injuries to others. Analysts also coded cases where they produced inconclusive or unclear results for some attributes (i.e. “unknown” and “unclear”).

Note: Some of the increase in incidents, deaths and injuries may be attributed to an improved system to identify incidents implemented in January 2025. However, this increase was likely balanced by a more precise set of definitions that excluded violent encounters.

## Ideology & motivation

The leading drivers of plots and attacks in 2025 were subcultures of nihilistic violence (16), militant Islamism (6), anti-government extremism (3), White supremacy (3) and the Israel-Palestine conflict (3). No other ideology or movement was linked to more than one incident. However, despite indicators of online radicalization or links to extremism, analysts could not identify a clear ideological driver for nearly half (32) of incidents. While some incidents are coded as unknown because analysts had insufficient information to determine an ideological driver, these incidents represent a continued trend of amorphous or muddled drivers.

As observed in previous analysis, most attackers/plotters were not linked to specific extremist groups but were motivated by broader ideological movements. Only 12 attackers were linked to specific groups: six IS supporters, three individuals linked to the [764 network](#), one member of the [Zizian cult](#), one adherent of the [Order of Nine Angles](#) and one plotter associated with several [accelerationist groups](#).

### Subcultures of nihilistic violence

[Subcultures of nihilistic violence](#), specifically the [True Crime Community \(TCC\)](#) and the [764 network](#) were the chief drivers of plots and attacks in 2025: they were linked to more than double the number of incidents as the second-most common driver (militant Islamism—specifically Salafi-Jihadi ideology). These movements encourage violence for violence’s sake (rather than for an ideological end), a phenomenon that accelerates the mobilization process by eliminating the ideological process underpinning extremist group membership and instead emphasizing the importance of violence for social acceptance.

As first highlighted in ISD’s analysis of 2024 plots and attacks, [memetic violence associated with TCC](#) continues to make up a significant portion of the plots and attacks in this dataset. In 2025, individuals associated with TCC killed six people in attacks at schools in [Tennessee](#), [Indiana](#), [Minnesota](#), [Colorado](#) and [California](#). This number is substantially lower than the 12 killed in nihilistic violence incidents in 2024, but researchers did not identify any changes in tactics or targets that would explain this reduction. Given that the number of incidents increased, the threat remains heightened. In addition to the five attacks, seven plots in 2025 were disrupted in [Indiana \(two\)](#), [Florida](#), [California](#), [Texas](#) and [Washington \(two\)](#).

Graphic 5: Breakdown of incidents by ideology.

Unknown		32
Nihilism/Misanthropy		16
Greivance-based		7
Militant Islamism		6
Anti-Government		3
Israel/Palestine		3
White Supremacy		3
Anti-Natalist		1
Antisemitic		1
Black Hebrew Israelite		1
Blended (Anti-Abortion, Anti-LGBTQ+)		1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>74</b>

A notable development in 2025 was the shift of the US-based 764 network toward real-world violence. Prior to May 2025, no US-based members of the 764 network had been linked to an attack or disrupted plot, but [ISD analysis](#) has previously highlighted this movement’s burgeoning violent threat. In 2025, many of the perpetrators/suspects carried out acts of violence to impress members of the 764 network or gain membership in the network. Examples include a 14-year-old Oregonian accused of [planning a May mass shooting plot](#) that he described to 764 members, and a 12-year-old Wisconsinite [arrested](#) for a series of arsons that he believed would grant him membership to the 764 subgroup No Lives Matter.

Joining a group in the 764 network often requires acts of violence or sextortion, but these behaviors are not confined to prospective members. The July [stabbing](#) of a homeless Minnesota woman and the August [stabbing](#) of a restaurant worker in California were both allegedly carried out by individuals who were well-established within 764 groups.

### Militant Islamism

Ideologically motivated extremist movements still constitute a significant threat. Subcultures of nihilistic violence outstripped militant Islamism, anti-government

extremism and White supremacy in terms of sheer numbers. However perpetrators/suspects associated with ideologically motivated extremism movements displayed significantly more sophistication (see Tactics section for additional details).

All six incidents linked to militant Islamism were associated with IS supporters and the Salafi-Jihadi ideology held by that group. IS supporters were also responsible for the most deaths in 2025, but this increase was entirely driven by the New Years Day attack in New Orleans that killed 14 individuals. An attack in March involving a teenage IS supporter in Virginia resulted in injuries to three police officers, while the remaining five incidents were disrupted plots.

Five of the six incidents involved suspects/perpetrators under the age of 20 and/or a single attacker, adhering to the demographics of previous IS-linked attacks. The notable exceptions were the New Orleans attack – which had a 42-year-old perpetrator – and a Michigan plot that involved five perpetrators who allegedly sought to attack LGBTQ+ bars in Michigan and an amusement park in Ohio. Three of the four disrupted plots involved a single suspect under the age of 20:

- An 18-year-old Texas man arrested<sup>12</sup> in January for threats to a Christian music concert,
- A 19-year-old Michigan man who allegedly planned to attack a military base in May,
- A 17-year-old from North Carolina arrested for a mass stabbing plot in December.

The degree of contact with overseas IS members varied: the 17-year-old in North Carolina, the Michigan plotters and the New Orleans attacker allegedly communicated with IS members. However, there is no indication that the New Orleans attacker, the 18-year-old Texan or the 19-year-old Michigan man were in contact with IS members or recruiters, highlighting the risk of self-radicalization.

### Anti-government extremism

There was a modest increase in anti-government extremist activity in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily associated with left-wing causes. Three attacks, assessed to be driven by anti-government sentiment, targeted ICE personnel or facilities. While several of the perpetrators/suspects have links to left-wing militia groups and/or militant anarchist groups, an analysis of these incidents indicates alignment with anti-government extremism rather than anarchism, anti-capitalism, anti-imperialism

or other ideological strands more commonly associated with the far left.

- The first attack was a failed attempt to deploy a homemade incendiary device at a Department of Homeland Security building in Grand Island, Nebraska in June. The perpetrator had bumper stickers showing support for or affiliation with the Revolutionary Communists of American, a Trotskyist political party.
- In July, 11 individuals took part in an attack on the Prairieland ICE Detention facility in Alvarado, Texas. Several of them were former or current members of the Elm Fork chapter of the John Brown Gun Club, a self-described “community defense” organization, as well as the Socialist Rifle Association. Others were found in possession of what authorities described as “anarchist propaganda.”
- In October, an attempt was made to ram a truck into the guard post of a California Coast Guard base being used to support immigration enforcement operations. The 26-year-old accused attacker had posted images and symbols indicating support for anti-fascist causes.

### White supremacy

Despite the decimation of violent neo-Nazi accelerationist networks such as Terrorgram largely accomplished by the arrests of key leaders, White supremacy continues to drive violence. The number of incidents dropped slightly, from four in 2024 to three in 2025. Further, while only three incidents were assessed to be motivated by White supremacist beliefs, researchers continue to see robust overlap between White supremacy and subcultures of nihilistic violence. Two of the five TCC-linked attackers – Solomon Henderson (Tennessee) and Desmond Holly (Colorado) – engaged with neo-Nazi ideology. However, those attacks were coded as nihilistic violence rather than White supremacy because the attacks themselves did not seek to advance a White supremacist goal.

- In February, a Wisconsin teenager associated with the Order of Nine Angles murdered his parents as part of a larger accelerationist plot including a drone attack on US President Donald Trump.
- In November, a Florida man who claimed association with a variety of upstart accelerationist groups was arrested for possession of illegal firearms. He was found in possession of materials that indicated he was planning an attack.

- In July, a Texas man arrested for plotting an unspecified mass casualty attack was found in possession of White supremacist literature.

### Grievance-based attacks

Seven incidents in the dataset bore the hallmarks of extremist violence or online radicalization but were driven by grievances rather than ideology or nihilistic desires. While tactically similar to other attacks, these instances targeted specific individuals or groups known to the perpetrator in the name of revenge or with the purpose of preventing the victim from continuing to perpetrate the (perceived or real) grievance. These attacks are distinct from interpersonal or criminal violence in that the victims are rarely personally known to the perpetrator but are representations of the grievance.

Grievance-based attacks include incidents driven by conspiracy theories and may overlap with what has been traditionally termed “single-issue extremism”: an umbrella term for attackers motivated by specific causes such as abortion rights or the environment rather than an overarching worldview such as neo-Nazi ideology or militant Islamism. These include:

- In July, a 27-year-old Nevada resident suffering from chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) drove to Manhattan and attacked NFL offices there, killing four people and injuring one. The attacker left notes at the scene that blamed the NFL for “covering up” the effects of CTE and asked for his brain to be studied. There was no indication of ideological motivation. While only one of his victims was an NFL employee, analysts assess with high confidence that he specifically sought out to target NFL employees either because he believed they wronged him or that the attack could raise CTE awareness. In August, a 30-year-old Georgia resident fired shots at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention facility in Atlanta, Georgia. An investigation showed that the perpetrator “wanted to send a message against the COVID-19 vaccines.” They left behind writings that sought to make “the public aware of his discontent with the vaccine.”
- The July assassination of Charlie Kirk can also be classified as a grievance-based attack. According to a criminal indictment, 20-year-old Tyler Robinson wrote messages following the attack to his partner stating “I had enough of his hatred” and “some hate can’t be negotiated out.” Researchers believe these messages to be references to Kirk’s public statements about transgender rights. By killing Kirk, Robinson sought to resolve a specific grievance, namely silencing a vocal opponent of trans rights.

Other examples of grievance-based incidents in 2025 include the killing of a landlord by a group of Zizian cultists in January, a June bombing plot by a Washington man who held grievances against the US justice system, the September attack on a Michigan LDS church and the December attack on a Brown University class and an MIT professor.

### Unknown

The drivers of 32 incidents (43 percent) were unknown. Each of these incidents displays some indication of extremist/nihilistic linkage or online radicalization, such as the targeting of vulnerable populations or online manifestos. However, analysts were unable to make a clear coding decision. Some portion of these incidents are designated as unknown because publicly available sources do not provide enough information to properly identify an ideological, nihilistic or grievance-based motivation. In other cases, the perpetrator/suspect’s motivation was jumbled or inconsistent.

## Targets

In June, 20-year-old Wess Roley shot three firefighters, killing two and severely injuring another after luring them by setting a brush fire on a mountain outside Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Roley's father had apparent links to White supremacist ideology and Roley used runes often associated with White supremacist groups in a farewell note to his father. However, there is no evidence that White supremacist beliefs motivated his attack nor was his choice to target firefighters consistent with White supremacist ideology. As a result, this incident was coded as unknown ideological motivation.

In other instances, analysts identified indicators of online radicalization or extremist ideology (e.g. leaving a manifesto or targeting individuals because of their status or inherent characteristics); however, there was no clear motivation or coherent linkage between their mobilization to violence and the targets they selected. For example, in November, 29-year-old Afghan asylee Rahmanullah Lakanwal allegedly attacked two National Guard soldiers in Washington, D.C. Lakanwal, who served with a CIA-sponsored paramilitary unit while in Afghanistan, displayed signs of mental illness and dissatisfaction with his treatment by the US government. However, it is unclear why he traveled to Washington, D.C. and attacked two seemingly random members of the National Guard.

Fifty-five percent of incidents targeting law enforcement and 62 percent of incidents targeting public officials had unclear or unknown motivations. With the exception of the three anti-government attacks on ICE officers/facilities, no ideological or nihilistic motivation was linked to more than a single attack or plot targeting law enforcement or public officials.

Twenty-nine percent of all attacks and plots in 2025 did not seek to target a specific population, a similar proportion to 2024. Both nihilistic actors and ideologically motivated extremists often prioritized lethal, spectacular attacks rather than narrowly targeting specific populations. This trend is typified by the four school shootings associated with TCC, which cumulatively killed six people and injured 22.

The next most common target was law enforcement. Of the 40 incidents with clear ideological targets, 40 percent (16 incidents) sought to harm law enforcement.

Graphic 6: Breakdown of targets.

Random		22
Law Enforcement		16
Public Official		8
Religious Institution/Group		5
Public Figure		3
Anti-Israeli		2
Government Agency/Office		2
Other		2
First Responders		1
LGBTQ+		1
Racial or Ethnic Minority		1

- While significant media attention was directed at high-profile attacks on ICE facilities in Alvarado, Dallas and McAllen, Texas, only 38 percent of attacks or plots targeting law enforcement involved ICE, Border Patrol or other authorities associated with immigration enforcement.

- Five attacks and four plots targeted state or local law enforcement. One of the attacks was associated with a known extremist (a March attack involving an IS supporter), while another was linked to extremist worldviews (a September ambush on police in Humble, Texas by an individual who engaged with Black Hebrew Israelite ideology).

Other common targets were public officials (23 percent), religious institutions/groups (10 percent), entities linked to Israel (5 percent), government agencies (5 percent), public figures (5 percent) and racial/ethnic minorities (5 percent).

## Weapons and tactics

Sixty-nine percent of the incidents involved the use of firearms. The next most-common weapon used was explosives (23 percent), followed by edged weapons (14 percent), incendiary devices (11 percent), and weaponized vehicles rammings (8 percent). Twenty-one percent of incidents involved the use of multiple types of weapons.

Less common weapons were also employed:

- A Tennessee student allegedly planned to use a bow and arrow as part of a September school attack plot.
- A former Navy SEAL allegedly purchased fireworks to target law enforcement and public officials in June.
- A Michigan IS supporter allegedly planned to use a drone to attack a nearby military base in a May plot.
- A plot in June to abduct the mayor of Memphis would have involved the use of a taser.

Few attackers in the 2024 dataset conducted advanced planning or utilized sophisticated tactics. However, several attacks in 2025 bucked this trend. In 2025, perpetrators/suspects coordinated action across large groups, used advanced technology, executed attacks using multiple weapons, and/or lured targets into ambushes.

Some incidents showed technical sophistication. The perpetrator of the the IS-linked New Years Day attack in New Orleans, a 42-year-old Texas resident, used Meta smart glasses to conduct pre-operational surveillance and carried out a complex attack involving firearms, explosives and vehicular assault.<sup>13</sup> A disrupted IS-linked plot to allegedly attack LGBTQ+ bars in Michigan and an amusement park in Ohio showed similar tactics: the group of five perpetrators conducted pre-operational surveillance and trained with a variety of firearms prior to the planned shooting.

Similarly, the July 4 assault on the Prairieland ICE facility in Alvarado, Texas, was a well-orchestrated, carefully coordinated attack despite the lack of lethality and singular injury. At least 11 individuals are accused of participating in a complex ambush during which a small group reportedly shot off fireworks and vandalized ICE vehicles to draw officers outside before at least two

Graphic 7: Breakdown of weapons.

Firearm		51
Explosives		17
Edged Weapons		9
Incendiary		9
Ramming		6
Bow & Arrow		1
Drone		1
Fireworks		1
Taser		1
None		1

attackers fired from hidden locations at responding officers.

Finally, two attackers used luring or impersonation tactics during their attacks.

In June, a 20-year-old allegedly set a brush fire on an Idaho mountainside to lure and fatally shoot two responding firefighters. That same month, Vance Boelter, who allegedly shot and killed a Minnesota state representative and her husband, allegedly impersonated a police officer to gain entry to the residence of his victims by using a realistic latex mask, a police uniform with body armor and badge.

## Conclusion

The attacks and plots in the US in 2025 reflect similar trends to those observed in 2024 and other ISD research – motivations for attackers are frequently unclear, unknown and/or difficult to comprehend using existing prevention and response frameworks. Discernible extremist ideologies still pose a significant threat – as was clear in the New Year’s Eve attack in New Orleans – however, lesser understood motivations such as subcultures of nihilistic violence, indicate that the scope of prevention efforts needs to be widened to reflect the threat landscape today.

Despite observed similarities, there were also important differences. Researchers identified a modest increase in violence driven by militant anarchism and related beliefs traditionally associated with the left, and grievance-based attacks challenged our ability as researchers to analyze attacks, such as the assassination of Charlie Kirk.

Compared to 2024, the year was also marked by significantly more deaths and injuries. While plots to commit violence were disrupted, the data indicates that existing prevention and response frameworks remain ill-equipped to handle the shifts in today’s threat landscape. This research from 2025, and that of 2024, suggests a rethinking of the ways in which researchers, law enforcement, frontline practitioners and other stakeholders counter the threat of political violence and other threats to public safety.

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## Appendix A: Definitions

### Anti-government extremists

Threat actors motivated by a perception or fear of government overreach. Most often associated with the militia movement, but in some cases they may include anarchists, antifascists and other threat actors.

### Attack

A premeditated act of violence intended to kill or seriously injure a person or persons. An attack is considered 'successful' when a perpetrator deploys or attempts to deploy a weapon, even if there were no injuries.

### Blended ideology

Cases exhibiting multiple motivations (e.g. anti-LGBTQ+ and anti-abortion beliefs).

### Extremism

The advocacy of political and social changes in line with a system of belief that claims the superiority and dominance of one identity-based 'in-group' over an 'out-group.' It advances a dehumanizing 'othering' mindset incompatible with pluralism and universal human rights and can be pursued through violent and nonviolent means.

### Militant anarchist

Anti-government ideological movements that encourage destructive or violent tactics against targets associated with capitalism or what they perceive as imperialism, such as corporate, military, police and political entities. Groups described here are distinct from anarchist insurgent groups that have engaged in global military conflicts, though some groups may draw inspiration from them.

### Militant Islamist

Ideologies that use violence to establish a global or regional caliphate or another Islamic form of government

### Salafist-jihadism

A belief in the implementation of puritanical interpretations of Islamic governance achieved specifically through a violent understanding of jihad.

### Plot

A planned attack that was ultimately not executed, often because the perpetrator was arrested. Plots are distinguished from threats by overt acts of preparation, such as obtaining weapons or conducting preattack surveillance.

### Sovereign citizen

Ideologies that promote ideas that individuals possess greater legal authorities than governments they live under and often encourage hostile behaviors toward agents of an individual's respective nation (i.e., law enforcement, regulatory agencies, etc.)

### True crime community

A broad term for the online fandom interested in true-crime media, including the most extreme participants who obsess over high-profile killers and sometimes attempt to express their own grievances through similar violence. Participants in this subculture often encourage nihilistic and antisocial worldviews that overlap with other forms of ideological extremism.

### Unknown motivation

Cases that have signs of ideological or nihilistic motivation such as online radicalization or manifestos, but analysts had insufficient information to identify the motivation or the suspect/perpetrator's worldview or beliefs were inconsistent or incomprehensible. Many of these cases involve instances of severe mental illness.

### White nationalist/supremacist

Ideologies that promote racial superiority of White people and/or call for action to establish and enforce a White demographic supermajority in a country.

## Appendix B: Exclusions

### Hate crimes without extremist nexus

While some of the incidents are also categorized as hate crimes, only those hate crimes with an identified link to extremism or online radicalization have been included.

### Insufficient information

Cases without enough information to make an adequate assessment (e.g. five soldiers shot by a fellow soldier at Fort Stewart Army base in Georgia in August). This term also applies to an estimated 100 to 500 school threats (shooting or bombing) that occurred during the time period and may have qualified as plots, but analysts did not have enough background to ascertain motivation. Examples include a Tennessee high school student charged with making threats of mass violence in August, and two Nashville middle schoolers charged with sharing firearm photos and threats in group texts, also in August.

### Interpersonal, criminal and nonideological

Cases where the motives were personal (e.g. a Kentucky man shot at multiple people, killing two, outside a church in July) and/or nonideological (e.g. a Portland, Oregon, man who espoused sovereign citizen ideology charged in July in a fatal shooting unrelated to his sovereign citizen beliefs).

### Mental illness

Cases where media reporting or court records indicate that the target choice and mobilization were both likely driven entirely by mental illness, such as a July incident where a man allegedly stabbed 11 people at a Walmart in Michigan.

### Property crime

Incidents where the primary target was property, not people. For example, the arsons of New York Police Department vehicles in June reportedly motivated by anti-law enforcement sentiment were excluded because they targeted unoccupied vehicles. By contrast, the incident in June where a Nebraska man threw a Molotov cocktail at a Homeland Security building was included because there is reason to believe that the attacker believed there were people occupying the building at the time of the attack.

### Protest violence

Protest violence is a separate data category and not included in the quarterly tally of attacks and plots. While protesting is a constitutionally protected activity, protests can devolve into violence, including against law enforcement and property (such as in recent anti-ICE protests). Incidents included in our tally involved premeditation and some planning, whether they were successful attacks or foiled plots. Examples that were not part of our dataset involved violence that appeared to have occurred spontaneously and was not preplanned, such as an incident in June where a man from Portland, Oregon was arrested for throwing rocks at law enforcement during an anti-ICE protest, striking one officer in the face. Another example includes an incident at another anti-ICE demonstration in Portland two weeks later where protesters allegedly threatened and assaulted federal officers.

### Violent encounter

An incident in which an individual carries out a nonpremeditated act of violence. These incidents generally occur when contact between the victim and perpetrator/suspect is initiated by the victim, such as law enforcement car stops.

## Appendix C: List of incidents

Date	Incident	Locale	State
1/1/25	Green Beret committed suicide in a Tesla Cybertruck explosion outside Trump Tower in Las Vegas	Las Vegas	NV
1/1/25	New Years Day terrorist attack in New Orleans	New Orleans	LA
1/17/25	Landlord murdered by Zizians	Vallejo	CA
1/22/25	Navy vet ambushes San Antonio police, injuring seven	San Antonio	TX
1/22/25	Shooting at Antioch High School in Nashville	Nashville	TN
1/27/25	Massachusetts woman arrested for planning to kill Trump cabinet official	Washington	DC
1/27/25	Texas man indicted for allegedly threatening an ISIS-inspired attack against a Christian music concert on Roblox	Round Rock	TX
2/6/25	FBI thwarts mass casualty plot targeting police in Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	TX
2/13/25	Indiana high school student active in TCC spaces was arrested for alleged school shooting plot	Mooreville	IN
2/15/25	Man arrested and charged after attempted shooting of two "Palestinians" in Miami	Miami	FL
2/19/25	Houston teenagers arrested for planning "mass casualty attack"	Houston	TX
2/21/25	Shots fired into the home of Oregon Insurance CEO	Lake Oswego	OR
2/28/25	Wisconsin teen accused of murdering parents, affiliation with ONA	Waukesha	WI
3/21/25	Virginia teen attempts to stab police officer	Florence Township	VA
3/27/25	12-year-old arrested for threatening to plant bombs at school in Florida	Lehigh Acres	FL
4/17/25	Minnesota man arrested for shoplifting accused of planning a mass casualty event	Blue Earth County	MN
4/17/25	Mass shooting at Florida State University	Tallahassee	FL
4/27/25	Florida man found with arsenal of weapons, disturbing messages and a possible plan for a mass shooting	Palm Beach	FL
4/30/25	Indiana teen attempts Columbine-inspired shooting at library	Jackson County	IN
5/11/25	California teenagers arrested for plotting Columbine-inspired attack against middle school	Cottonwood	CA
5/12/25	San Antonio mom allegedly aided child's shooting plot	San Antonio	TX
5/13/25	California "pro-mortalist" attacks fertility center	Palm Springs	CA
5/13/25	Michigan man plans to attack military base on behalf of ISIS	Melvindale	MI
5/16/25	Las Vegas gym shooter killed one and injured at least three	Las Vegas	NV
5/21/25	Chicago man kills two Israeli embassy staffers outside DC event	Washington	DC
5/22/25	Oregon teenager linked to planned mall attack	Kelso	WA
6/1/25	Man attacks pro-Israel event in Boulder with incendiary device	Boulder	CA
6/9/25	Grand Island man arrested for throwing Molotov cocktail at Homeland Security building	Grand Island	NB
6/12/25	Texas man charged in plan to kill Los Angeles law enforcement and public officials	Los Angeles	CA
6/13/25	Pierce County man charged with illegally possessing ammunition as part of an investigation over threats to detonate a bomb	Graham	WA
6/14/25	Minnesota man attacks two lawmakers	Hennepin County	MN
6/15/25	Man arrested for attempted kidnapping of Memphis mayor	Memphis	TN
6/22/25	Michigan church shooting averted by security guard	Wayne	MI
6/29/25	Two firefighters killed in Idaho ambush	Coeur d'Alene	ID
7/2/25	Texas teen arrested for plotting mass attack at 4th of July parade	Canyon	TX
7/4/25	Texas officer injured during shooting at ICE detention facility	Alvarado	TX
7/7/25	Michigan man killed in shootout with police outside of Border Patrol facility in McAllen	McAllen	TX

7/11/25	Texas man threatened mass violence against people based on race and religion	Bexar County	TX
7/12/25	Illinois teen accused of planning mosque attack	Glendale Heights	IL
7/15/25	Normanna Township man sets fire to neighbors' houses and then fires at first responders	Normanna Township	MN
7/23/25	Man ambushes police officers in Ohio, wounding three	Lorain	OH
7/27/25	Minnesota man stabbed stranger in a park	Brooklyn Center	MN
7/28/25	Las Vegas man kills four in Manhattan mass shooting targeting NFL offices	New York City	NY
8/8/25	Kennesaw man attempts mass shooting near Georgia CDC facility	Atlanta	GA
8/24/25	NLM member arrested after livestreaming attempted stabbing	Newark	CA
8/27/25	Mass shooting at Minneapolis church	Minneapolis	MN
8/28/25	New Hampshire man arrested for plotting to kill governor	Hooksett	NH
8/28/25	Alabama man arrested for criminal threats against OC church	Orange County	CA
9/5/25	Thirteen-year-old boy arrested in Pierce County for school shooting threats, multiple guns found	Puyallup	WA
9/10/25	Charlie Kirk shot dead during Utah speaking event	Orem	UT
9/10/25	School shooting at Evergreen High School in Colorado	Evergreen	CO
9/15/25	Bomb-making materials found at home of Maine man accused of threatening UNE's Biddeford campus	Biddeford	ME
9/16/25	Tennessee student charged with attempted murder following threats to school and possession of weapons	Huntland	TN
9/19/25	Michigan 15-year-old charged with plotting school shooting, stealing mother's gun	Allegan	MI
9/20/25	Student with guns, manifesto and Tri-Cities school map charged with attempted murder	Kennewick	WA
9/23/25	Gunman tried to ambush deputies responding to a call near the Atascocita area	Humble	TX
9/24/25	Sniper shooting at Dallas ICE facility	Dallas	TX
9/28/25	Michigan man attacks LDS Church (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)	Grand Blanc	MI
10/5/25	Man arrested outside DC church for possessing more than 200 explosives, making threats	Washington	DC
10/13/25	Targeted attack on Roseville police by man who rammed police SUV, pulled knife on cops	Roseville	MI
10/13/25	Former student stabs three at Southern California school for neurodivergent, autistic children, police say	Torrance	CA
10/23/25	Two people shot at protest site outside Coast Guard base in California	Alameda	CA
10/31/25	FBI says "potential terrorist attack" thwarted in Michigan, multiple people arrested	Various	MI
11/4/25	Man who made threats to US Representative arrested attempting to enter the Capitol	Washington	DC
11/6/25	Indiana teen arrested for plotting school attack	Morristown	IN
11/8/25	Palm Beach Gardens mass shooting threat	Palm Beach	FL
11/17/25	Two brothers in Virginia arrested for allegedly plotting to kill ICE agents and police officers	Virginia Beach, Virginia	VA
11/20/25	Florida neo-Nazi charged with NFA (National Firearms Act) violation was sharing bomb-making instructions, plotting mass casualty attack	Sarasota	FL
11/24/25	Two Pasadena students accused of plotting shooting at Pasadena Memorial High School	Pasadena	TX
11/26/25	Two National Guards members shot in Washington, DC	Washington	DC
11/26/25	Delaware man accused of plotting a shooting, possessing machine gun	Newark	DE
12/13/25	Florida man kills MIT professor after attacking Brown University students	Multiple	Multiple
12/26/25	Idaho man committed shooting at local sheriff's office	Wallace	ID
12/31/25	North Carolina law enforcement disrupted potential ISIS-inspired NYE attack	Mint Hill	NC

## End notes

- 1 See Appendix A for definitions of plots and attacks. See Appendix B for categories excluded from this analysis.
  - 2 A new trend challenging our previous coding methodology was the identification of several instances of “grievance-based violence” that do not clearly fit the patterns of extremist influence or necessarily show signs of online radicalization. The targets and tactics associated with these incidents bear strong similarities to attacks or plots carried out by extremists or those who have been radicalized online and thus they have been included in this dataset but coded separately on ideological characteristics.
  - 3 Death and injury figures throughout this report do not include the perpetrator/suspect.
  - 4 See Appendix A for definitions of unknown/unclear beliefs.
  - 5 See Appendix A for definitions of ideological drivers.
  - 6 For further explanation of grievance-based attacks, see section below.
  - 7 This dataset excludes incidents purely targeting property and non-premeditated incidents at protests, as such the wave of Tesla vandalisms in Summer 2025 and clashes with law enforcement are excluded. Similarly, violent encounters – incidents in which perpetrators/suspects carry out non-premeditated violence – are excluded. For a full list of exclusions, see Appendix B.
  - 8 Coding incidents as left-wing or right-wing represents an overly broad determination that does not reflect the nuanced motivations behind the attacks or plots and often serves only to advance partisan arguments. However, ISD has chosen to aggregate these incidents (with proper context given to their more detailed motivations) given the attention paid in both the [media](#) and [scholarly literature](#) to the increase in “left-wing” violence.
  - 9 Public officials includes both government employees and elected officials at the federal, state, local. Public figures are prominent individuals such as social media influencers or business leaders that hold no official position but are publicly well-known.
  - 10 The gender of three juveniles is not known.
  - 11 Note that several incidents including the use of multiple weapons are counted separately in each category.
  - 12 The charges against this plotter, James Burger, were [dismissed](#) by a judge in November 2025, however the government has appealed.
  - 13 The explosives were not detonated, but there is no indication that they were not viable. The detonator was in Jabbar’s rented vehicle at the time of his death.
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