



HSI Academy National Security HSI Special Agent Training Program



Terminal Performance Objective

Given indicators of a potential national security threat, identify terrorism typologies, tactics and threats, as well as risk factors and indicators, in order to take appropriate investigative action in accordance with HSI policies and procedures.



Enabling Performance Objectives

Define and describe terrorism and identify HSI's role in counterterrorism including the agency authorities which can be applied in counterterrorism investigations. Identify terrorism typologies, tactics, and applicable laws. Describe the fundamental elements of Islam. Demonstrate an understanding of Islamic culture, customs, and traditions.



Enabling Performance Objectives (cont'd)

Describe Salafi-Jihadism and the ideological roots of modern Islamist terrorism. Recognize risk factors and indicators of radicalization and mobilization. Describe the U.S. national security architecture and a HSI SA's interaction with that architecture on national security counterterrorism matters. Demonstrate knowledge of HSI's NSID programmatic areas, NSID policies and procedures, as well as the characteristics of NSID investigations.

Review of the Past

Having completed CITP and much of HSISAT, you have a basic working knowledge of criminal investigations and HSI authorities. In this lesson, you will be exposed to the nature of certain national security threats facing our nation and how HSI's unique authorities play a key role in confronting these threats. Additionally, you will be provided with HSI's policies, procedures, and practices relating to counterterrorism and national security.



Main Ideas

The HSI National Security mission is vital in protecting the United States through enhancing national security investigations, preventing acts of terrorism by targeting the people, money and materials that support terrorist and criminal activities, and identifying and eliminating vulnerabilities in the nation's border, economic, transportation and infrastructure security.



Agenda

HSI's role in counter-terrorism

Joint Terrorism Task Force

Use of Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE)

Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit

How to verify student status

Criminal charges related to terrorist crimes

NSID Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit

Demonstration scenario illustrating these elements

Practice activities with various scenarios

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Define Terrorism

“the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”

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“Terrorism”: a political term which was applied to the “Jacobin” revolutionaries in late 18th Century France and, in particular, those connected to the Revolutionary Tribunals during the “Reign of Terror.”¹⁾
Hence, terrorism: is inherently and fundamentally political in nature. “Terrorism” is about power and the achievement of political change – that power being the power of violence.²⁾
The term “terrorism” was first popularized during the French Revolution.

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Domestic Terrorism

Title 18 U.S.C.
§2331(5) – Involves
acts dangerous to
human life that
violate federal or
state law that are
intended to:

- Intimidate or coerce a civilian population or portion thereof
- Influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
- Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping



Two General Criteria for “Domestic” Classification

Domestic terrorists operate in the US (i.e. their operations occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S.).

Domestic terrorists lack foreign inspiration; they are not inspired or enabled by Foreign Terrorist Organizations.



Domestic Terrorism Examples

Right-wing Extremist Groups

Left-wing Terrorist Groups

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International Terrorism: 18 USC §2331(1)

Involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law

Appears to be intended to: 1) Intimidate or coerce a civilian population
2) Influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or
3) Affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping

Perpetrated by individuals and/or groups inspired by or associated with designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations engaged in state-sponsored terrorism

International terrorism also includes homegrown violent extremists (HVEs) who are motivated by an ideology espoused by either by foreign actors or terrorist groups



**HSI Brings Unique
Capabilities and
Authorities to Bear on
National Security
Investigations**



Border Search Authority

Can be used to encounter individuals, at the border, believed to be traveling in or otherwise supporting or involved in Terrorist activities

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Financial Investigations

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
(FinCEN) data

Egmont Requests – Financial intelligence
sharing from foreign partners

Process Agreements – (b)(7)(E)

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Case Example

Following the 2015 Paris Attacks, HSI Special Agents

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HSI and the Joint Terrorism Task Force

HSI is the single largest contributor of personnel to JTTF outside of the FBI.

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Almost half of JTTF disruptions employ HSI authorities.

The HSI Headquarters element that has oversight over HSI participation on the JTTF is co-located with the FBI Headquarters Counterterrorism Division (CTD).



Other HSI Investigative- Programmatic Areas with Potential Impacts on NS/CT Issues

- Counter-Proliferation
- Cyber Crimes Investigations including Computer Intrusion
- Identify and Benefit Fraud
- Human Smuggling
- Critical Infrastructure and Worksite Immigration Enforcement and Student-Exchange Visitors
- Human Rights Violators and War Crimes
- Commercial Fraud including enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights



Other HSI Authorities/Investigative Capabilities That Can Impact NS/CT investigations

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties

Undercover Operations

Administrative Immigration Enforcement Authorities

Administrative Process

Bank Secrecy Act Record Access

Money Laundering Statutes

Electronic Surveillance/T-III

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Other HSI Authorities/Investigative Capabilities that can impact NS/CT investigations

HSI International Footprint via Attaché Offices and liaisons to DOD COCOMs

Ability to investigate international conspiracies

Bulk Cash Smuggling Investigative Authority



Organizational Make-Up of Terrorist Groups

Terrorist groups
have a
centralized
leadership
hierarchy
which:

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These tasks are accomplished through a well-structured division of labor amongst the organizations' leadership and membership.

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Organizational Make-Up of Terrorist Groups

Terrorist groups have an ability to carry out sophisticated and well-coordinated attacks involving varied logistical support and detailed operational execution.

- Terrorist groups can involve simultaneous action by multiple members or cells of the group

Often, terrorist groups have more sophisticated financial networks which include the use of informal value transfer systems (IVTS), money remission services, and layered financial accounts allowing for wire transfers and the flow-through of funding from source to operatives.



The Terrorist Attack Cycle

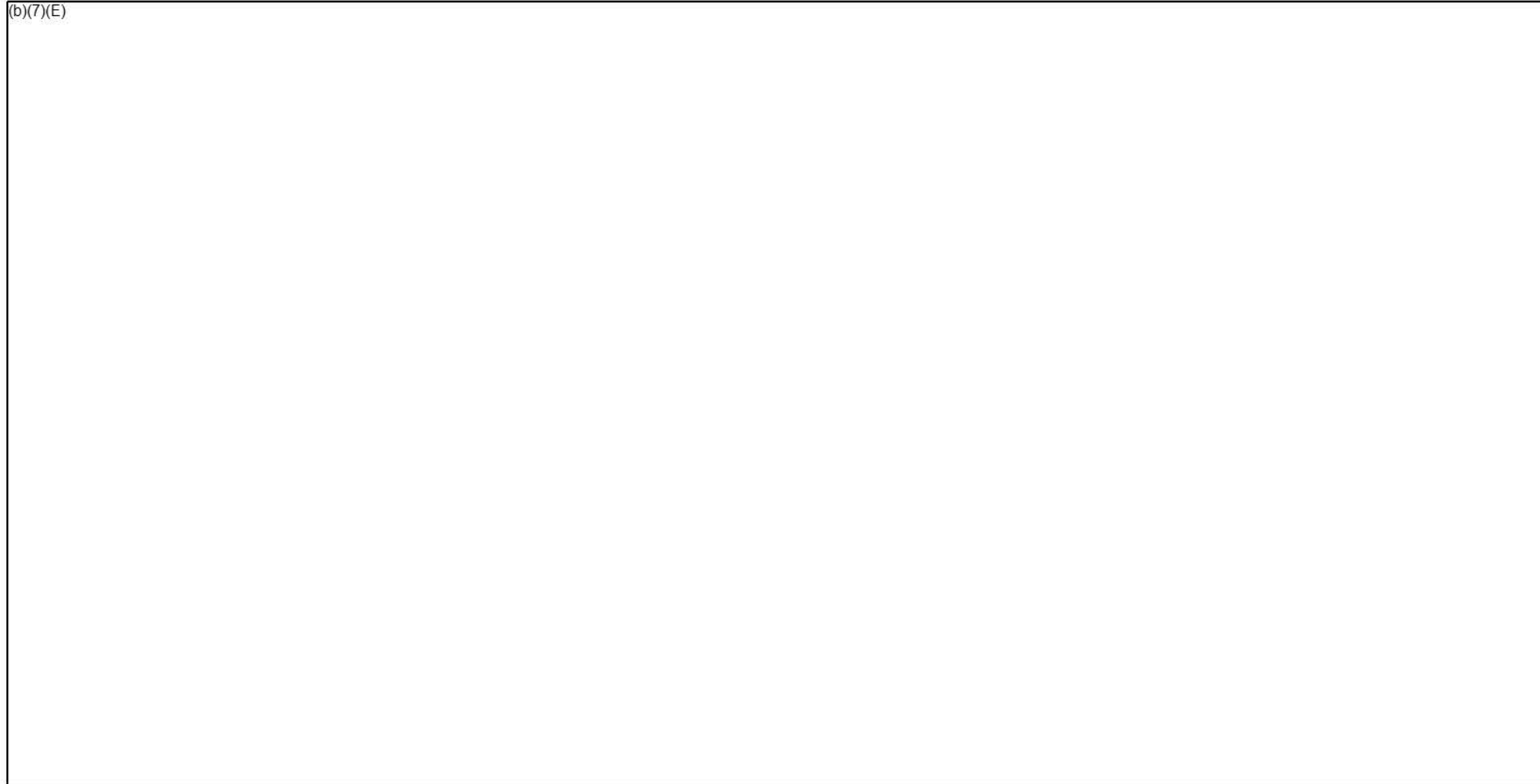
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The Terrorist Attack Cycle

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Terrorist Training/Techniques/Practices (TTPs)

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Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332: Murder of a U.S. National

- The killing of a U.S. National
- The attempted killing of a U.S. National
- Conspiring to kill a U.S. National
- Engaging in physical violence with the intent to cause serious bodily injury to a U.S. national or with the result that serious bodily injury is caused to a U.S. national

Written certification from the Attorney General or designee for criminal prosecutions that the offense was intended to coerce, intimidate, or retaliate against a government or a civilian population.



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332a: Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction

- It is unlawful to attempt, conspire, or threaten to use a weapon of mass destruction against U.S. persons or property used in interstate commerce.
- Weapon of Mass Destruction is defined broadly (*see Student Guide*).



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332b: Acts of Terrorism Transcending National Boundaries

- Prohibited Conduct:
 - Killing, maiming, kidnapping, or assault resulting in serious bodily injury, or assaults with a dangerous weapon of any person within the U.S., OR
 - Creating a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to any other person by destroying or damaging any structure, conveyance, or other real or personal property within the U.S. or by attempting or conspiring to destroy or damage any structure, conveyance, or other real or personal property within the U.S., AND
 - In violation of any State or Federal Law, AND
 - Involves conduct which transcends national boundaries
- Charge is intended to target violent international terrorist activity that occurs within the U.S. where at least a part of that activity also occurs outside the U.S.
- Provides for a broad jurisdictional basis authorizing the U.S. Government the ability to arrest and prosecute offenders
- Statute *also proscribes attempts, conspiracies, and threats* to commit the above prohibited conduct



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

**18 U.S.C.
2332d:
Financial
Transactions
with Nation
Designated as
a State Sponsor
of Terrorism**

- Covers any financial transactions with countries which have been designated by the U.S. State Department as State Sponsors of Terrorism
- Includes transactions with any official governmental agency or organization of that Terrorist State
- There are currently four (4) State Sponsors of Terrorism:
 - Iran (1984)
 - Syria (1979)
 - North Korea (2017)
 - Sudan (1993)
- Would cover transactions involving the central or official state banks of these countries



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332f: Bombings of public places, infrastructure, transportation, or Government facilities

- Act must be accompanied by an intent to:
 - Cause death or serious bodily injury, OR
 - Cause extensive destruction of such a place, facility, or system, where such destruction results in or is likely to result in major economic loss



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332g: Prohibited Activities Concerning Anti- Aircraft Missile Systems

- This statute prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer, brokering the sale or transfer, and/or export of anti-aircraft missile systems
 - Unless such activity is licensed by the U.S. Government
- This Statute is extremely broad relative to prohibited activity associated with Anti-Aircraft Missile Systems



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332h: Prohibited Activities Concerning Radiation Dispersal Devices

- This statute prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer, brokering the sale or transfer, and/or export of devices designed to disperse radiation
 - Unless such activity is licensed by the U.S. Government

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Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2332i: Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

- This statute prohibits the knowing and unlawful possession of radioactive material or making or possession of such a device with the intent to:
 - Cause death or serious bodily injury, OR
 - Cause substantial damage to property or the environment
 - The statute also covers the intentional dispersal of radioactive material or contamination or exposure thereto.
- This statute covers attempts, conspiracies and threats to commit any of the delineated offenses involving radioactive material or related devices.



Terrorism Facilitation – Offenses

**18 U.S.C.
2339A:
Material
Support to
Terrorists**

Material support is defined as:

- a) Property, both tangible and intangible
- b) Service
- c) Currency or monetary instruments or financial securities
- d) Financial services
- e) Lodging
- f) Training
- g) Expert advice or assistance
- h) Safe houses
- i) False documentation or identification
- j). Communications equipment or facilities
- k Weapons or explosives
- l) Lethal substances
- m) Personnel
- n) Transportation



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2339A: Material Support to Terrorists (cont'd)

- Support must be “knowing and intending” for the commission of one of the predicate offenses:
 - Multiple specifically identified offenses per the statute
 - Federal Crimes of Terrorism listed in 2332b(g)(5)(B)
- The statute proscribes both providing “material support” and concealing “the nature, location, source, or ownership” of which support.
- The statute also proscribes attempts to provide Material Support and Conspiracies designed to provide Material Support to Terrorists in the commission of specifically delineated predicate offenses.



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2339B: Material Support to Terrorists Organizations

- Material Support statutes are the most common prosecutorial tool, with 2339B being the most commonly used statute.
- The statute targets those who provide material support to designated Terrorist Organizations.
- Mens Rea (Knowledge) Requirement:
 - Subject must know that the foreign terrorist group to whom material support is provided is a:
 - Designated Terrorist Organization (Designated by the U.S. State Department), OR
 - That the terrorist group engages in or has in engaged in terrorism or terrorist activity



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2339C: Prohibitions Against Financing Terrorism (Terrorist Financing)

- Proscribes the unlawful and willful provision or collection of funds with the intention or knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, to carry out a terrorist attack
- Predicate acts:
 - Offense prohibited under international law by a counterterrorism treaty, OR
 - Any act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2339D: Receipt of Terrorist Training

- Proscribes individuals from knowingly receiving “military-type training” from or on behalf of a foreign terrorist organization
 - Includes: Training in means or methods that can cause death or serious bodily injury, destroy or damage property, or disrupt services to critical infrastructure
 - Includes: Training on the use, storage, production, or assembly of any explosive, firearm or other weapon
 - Mens Rea (Knowledge) Requirement:
 - A subject, in order to be liable under this statute, as with 18 U.S.C. 2339B, must know that the foreign terrorist organization from which he is receiving military-type training is either a designated terrorist organization or engages in or has engaged in terrorism or terrorist activity.



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2339: Harboring/ Concealing Terrorists

- Prohibits harboring or concealing any person whom the subject knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed, or is about to commit any of the following offenses:
 - 18 U.S.C. 32 – destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities
 - 18 U.S.C. 175 – biological weapons
 - 18 U.S.C. 229 – chemical weapons
 - 18 U.S.C. 831 – related to nuclear materials
 - 18 U.S.C. 844(f) paragraphs (2) and (3) – arson and bombing of government property risking or causing injury or death



Terrorism Acts – Offenses

18 U.S.C. 2339: Harboring/ Concealing Terrorists (cont'd)

- Prohibits harboring or concealing any person whom the subject knows or has reasonable grounds to believe has committed, or is about to commit any of the following offenses:
 - 18 U.S.C. 1366(a) – destruction of an energy facility
 - 18 U.S.C. 2280 – violence against maritime navigation
 - 18 U.S.C. 2332a – weapons of mass destruction
 - 18 U.S.C. 2332b – acts of terrorism transcending national boundaries
 - 42 U.S.C. 2284(a) – sabotage of nuclear facilities or fuel
 - 49 U.S.C. 46502 – aircraft piracy



**The Fundamental
Elements of Islam**



Why Learn About Islam?

Statistically, domestic terrorism is responsible for more violence in the United States than international terrorism. However, HSI does not have a significant role in domestic terrorism investigations.

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Conversely, HSI has a principal role in international terrorism investigations, and in the contemporary era; the international terrorism threat manifests from groups ideologically aligned with a very narrow and extreme expression of the Islamic faith.

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The Religion of Islam: Six Major Beliefs (1 of 3)

Belief in the Oneness of God

- God is the Creator of All Things
- God is All-Powerful and All-Knowing
- God has no Form
 - No Race, Gender, or Body
 - God has no offspring

Belief in the Angels of God

- Muslims believe in unseen beings who worship God and do God's bidding
- Angel Gabriel is believed to have brought divine revelation to the Prophets (including Muhammad) and the Quran to Prophet Muhammad



The Religion of Islam: Six Major Beliefs (2 of 3)

Belief in the Books of God

- Muslims believe God revealed holy books/scriptures to a number of God's Messengers (i.e. Prophets)
- Though all believed to be divine and given to Prophets recognized in Islam – the Quran is supreme and is the only remaining revelation from "God" as first revealed to Muhammad

Belief in the Prophets (Messengers) of God

- Muslim's believe guidance from God has been revealed to humankind through specially appointed messengers or prophets throughout history



The Religion of Islam: Six Major Beliefs (3 of 3)

Belief in the Day of Judgment

- On the Day of Judgment humans will be adjudged for their actions
- Those who followed God's guidance will be rewarded with paradise and those who have rejected God's guidance will be punished with hell

Belief in the Divine Decree

- Everything in life is governed by Divine Decree
- Whatever happens in one's life is pre-ordained



The Religion of Islam: Five Pillars of Islam

Declaration of Faith (called Shahada): “Allah is the one true God and Muhammad is his Messenger”

Prayer (called Salat): 5 times a day – dawn, noon, midafternoon, sunset, and night

Charity (called Zakat)

Fasting (Sawm)

Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj)



Islamic Nations

Many people have a mistaken belief not only about the religion of Islam, the beliefs and practices of Muslims but also as to where most of the World's Muslim population is located.

- Many think “Arab” is synonymous with “Muslim.” While the majority population of Arab countries is Muslim, the majority of the world's Muslims do not originate from Arab countries.
- In fact, only about 1/5th of the World's Muslim population is located in the Arab world.



Islamic Demographics: Most Populous Nations

Indonesia

Egypt

Pakistan

Iran

India

Turkey

Bangladesh

Algeria

Nigeria

Sudan

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Islam is the 2nd largest region worldwide, and fastest growing

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Islamic Demographics: Other Nations

Iraq: >38 Million

Philippines: >5 Million

Saudi Arabia: >31 Million

France: >4.5 Million

China: >24 Million

Thailand: >5 Million

Russia: >9 Million

USA: >approx. 3.5 Million



History of Islam

Caliphate and Caliph

- 570 C.E. Muhammad is born in Mecca.
- 610 C.E. Muhammad is visited by the Angel Gabriel in a cave near Mecca and makes the first revelations of the Quran to Muhammad.
- 622 C.E. Muhammad and his followers migrate to a nearby town now known as Medina (then called Yathrib) where the people accepted the teachings of Islam.
 - This emigration by Muhammad to Medina marks the beginning of the Islamic Calendar.
 - It is here that Muhammad establishes the first Islamic State (Caliphate) based on the laws revealed in the Quran and the divine inspiration he received from God.
- 630 C.E. Muhammad returns to Mecca. Eventually all of Mecca's citizens accept Islam.
- 633 C.E. Muhammad dies.
- Successors: Abu Bakr; Umar Ibn Al-Khattab; Uthman Ibn Affan; Ali ibn abu Talib
- 661 C.E. After the assassination of Ali, Muawiya ascends to the role of Caliph.



Sunni vs. Shiite (Shia):

Differences Explored

The split between Sunni and Shiite (Shia) Islam occurred over who would be the rightful successor to the Prophet Muhammad. Shia believe Ali ibn abu Talib, the being the closest thing to Muhammad's son and father to Muhammad's only grandsons, should be the rightful Successor.



Sunni vs. Shiites

Between 80% and 90% of the World's Muslims are Sunni with between 10-20% identified as Shiites. (Much smaller sects exist which align with these two predominant sects but because of the sparseness are not statistically significant).

While both Sunnis and Shiites share the holy book of the Quran, Sunnis rely on records of teachings and sayings of Prophet Muhammad, known as the Sunnah (hence - Sunn-i), to guide their actions. Shiites tend to rely more on their Ayatollahs whom they believe to be a sign of God on earth.



**Islamic Culture,
Customs and Traditions**



Islamic Culture, Customs and Traditions

It should be noted that there is no “standardized” global Islamic culture, or even standard Islamic Arab culture

- Greetings
- Hospitality
- Body Language
- Naming Conventions
- Public Segregation



**Salafi-Jihadism and the
ideological roots of
modern Islamist
terrorism**



Hanbali School

A sub-sect or school of Sunni Islam – the most conservative and strictest form of Sunni Islam

- Adheres to a strict interpretation of the Koran and Sunnah, the writings of the Prophet Mohammad
- Famous disciple in the Islam Tradition is a 14th Century Muslim scholar named Ibn Taymiyyah
- Influenced Mohammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab – the 18th Century Islamic Scholar who created the doctrine of Wahhabism
- The Hanbali school also heavily influenced the pan-Islamist doctrine known as Salafism



Jihad

The literal translation of “*Jihad*” (Arabic) is “struggle.”

Though often interpreted in the West to mean a “violent struggle,” *jihad* in Islam has multiple meanings

- *Jihad al-nafs*: (“Struggle of self”) is an internal struggle referring to a Muslims’ struggle with their own sinful nature and the never-ending search for righteousness
- *Jihad bil-qalam*: (“Struggle of the pen”) is an external struggle, whereby a Muslim engages in debate or persuasion for the good of *Allah*
- *Jihad bis-saif*: (“Struggle by the sword”) is an external armed struggle against an enemy



Political Islam and Salafist-Jihadist Terrorism

Islamism: The belief that Islam should form the central, organizing structure around which all of society is organized

- Islamism grew in popularity as a reaction to European Imperialism and accelerated following WWII when many of the European powers were bringing their colonial periods to an end.

Muslim Brotherhood: arguable the most influential Islamist movement to emerge in the 20th Century

- A transnational Sunni Islamist movement seeking to establish a global caliphate under Shari'a law
- Founded in Egypt by Hassan al Banna in 1928
- Began as a pan-Islamic religious and social movement



Sayyid Qutb and Salafism

Sayyid Qutb :

- A leading ideologue of the Muslim Brotherhood during the 1950s and 1960s
- Writings disseminated across the Arabian Peninsula and the world
- Advocates for “Violent Jihad” and the killing of secular Muslims in order to implement Sharia
- Provided significant intellectual and theological underpinnings to modern Salafist-Jihadist terrorist groups, including al-Qa’ida and ISIS

Salafism

- Building on the ideas of Sayyid Qutb and other intellectual elites in Islamist circles, Salafism has gained ground in the 20th and 21st centuries
- Salafism promotes the idea that Islam has been corrupted over the years by unorthodox and impermissible innovations
- Therefore, the only way to return to an authentic practice of Islam is to return to the ways of the Salaf, or “pious ancestors,” who were the contemporaries of the “rightly-guided” companions of the Prophet Muhammad



Directed, Enabled, and Inspired Attacks by Salafi-Jihadist and Non-Salafi-Jihadist Organizations

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Salafi-Jihadist Terrorist Groups

Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

- Founded by Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi after the “Awakening” period in Iraq
- Further bolstered by Civil War in Syria when Sunni extremist groups entered Syria to fight the Syrian regime
- What later became ISIS was the largest insurgent group in Syria allowing it to declare itself the Islamic “State” of both Iraq and Syria
- Known for their use of social media and ability to inspire ISIS affiliates in areas beyond Iraq and Syria

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Katibat al-Battar al-Ibi (KBL)

- Founded by Libyan Jihadists; KBL recruited and trained Libyan and Tunisian fighters who then went to fight in the Syrian civil war for KBL in alignment with ISIS
- Pledged allegiance to ISIS and Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi in 2014 when Al Baghdadi declared himself to be Caliph for a new Caliphate

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Salafi-Jihadist Terrorist Groups

ISIS – Khorasan (ISIL-K)

- Formed in 2014 after six former senior members of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan pledged allegiance to IS Leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi.
- The group receives funding directly from ISIS sources as well as overseas sympathizers via hawala networks.

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Al-Qaeda

- Al Qa'da (AQ) was formed in 1988, during the latter stages of the Soviet-Afghan war, by Osama Bin Laden. It is a Pan-Islamist, Sunni terrorist group formed with the goal of waging a global jihad and to fight back against the perceived imperialism of Western nations in the Muslim world. As such, the group adheres to the ideologies and doctrines found in Salafism, Qutbism, and Takfirism.
- AQ is a jihadist network that seeks to establish a caliphate, a global Muslim State, which operates under Sharia (Islamic) law. There are three cornerstones of AQ's doctrine.



Al-Qaeda Affiliates

Al Qa'da in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)

- AQAP, like its parent AQ, is a Sunni jihadist group which follows an ideological strain of Qutbist, Salafist, and Takfiri thought. The group was formed in 2009 from the merging of AQ affiliated groups in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.
- Many of AQAP's leaders and founders have strong ties to AQ and Osama bin Laden. Many traveled to Afghanistan in the late 1990's and early 2000s to train at AQ camps.
- The group has carried out violent jihadist attacks both domestically and internationally in service of Al Qa'ida's ideology.

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Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)

- AQIM, like AQ at large, is a Sunni jihadist group which follows an ideological strain of Qutbist, Salafist, an Takfiri thought. It is also known as *Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal Milimeen* (JNIM) which name began to be used following merger between AQIM and local, smaller salafist groups in the region. Despite this, the group still identifies as AQIM and is under the direction of AQ.

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Al-Qaeda Affiliates

Al-Qa'ida in the Indian Subcontinent (AQIS)

- Founded in 2014 by AQ leader Ayman Al-Zawahiri.
- Like AQ proper, AQIS follows a Salafist ideology with a central tenet of waging “physical jihad” to impose sharia law and establish a caliphate in the Indian subcontinent. To that end, AQIS is active not just Afghanistan and Pakistan but in India, Burma, Bangladesh (AQIS branch referred to a Ansar al Islam), and Kashmir.

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Al Shabaab

- Sunni extremist group founded in 1996-1997 in Somalia by Ibrahim Hai Jaama' Al Afghani; the group grew out of the rebel group which fought with the Somalia regime during the Somali Civil War of the early 1990s.
- The group's ideology adheres to many of the radical Islamic doctrines; chiefly, Wahabism, Salafism, Qutbism, Takfirism.

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Prominent Non-Salafist Islamist Terrorist Groups

Hezbollah (translation: “The Party of God”)

- Shi’a Extremist Group created with the help of Iran in the early 1980s under the pretense of fighting foreign occupiers in Lebanon which refuses the right of the Jewish State of Israel to exist
- Active in Terrorist Attacks against Israelis, the Jewish State of Israel, as well as American and Jewish targets around the world
- Hezbollah resembles a proxy force for the Government of Iran (GOI) and receives funding, training, and weapons through the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)



Prominent Non-Salafist Islamist Terrorist Groups

Boko Haram

- Formed in 2002 in by a Salafist cleric named Mohammed Yusuf.
- Focused on opposing western education and establishing a caliphate in Nigeria.
- Conducted attacks on Nigerian military and security forces and engaged in wholesale kidnappings of children, often girls. Most famously, conducted a 2013 kidnapping of 200 school girls from a town in Nigeria which captured the world's attention and condemnation.
- Affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Al Sham (ISIS). Prior to this affiliation, Boka Haram maintained ties to AQIM. Various Boko Haram members had previously trained and fought with AQIM in Mali



**Recognize risk factors
and indicators of
radicalization and
mobilization**



Indicators of Radicalization and Mobilization

Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVEs)

Persons of any citizenship who have lived and/or operated primarily in the U.S. or its territories who advocate, engage in, or prepare to engage in ideologically-motivated terrorist activities (to include providing support to terrorism) in furtherance of political or social objectives promoted by a foreign terrorist organization, but is acting independently of direction by a foreign terrorist organization



HVE Classification (1 of 4)

Based on a historical analysis of HVE events by an Interagency Analytic Focus Group formed by the National Counterterrorism Center, the following observable behaviors have been identified as possible indicators of an individual's preparation to engage in violent extremist activity

Group A indicators: are highly diagnostic on their own

Group B indicators: moderately diagnostic, more so when observed with other indicators

Group C indicators: minimally diagnostic on their own and require the presence of other indicators to gain diagnosticity



HVE Classification (2 of 4)

Group A Indicators – Highly diagnostic

- End of life preparations (preparing and disseminating a last will or martyrdom video/statement)
- Seeking religious or political justification for a planned violent act
- Preparing to travel to fight with or support terrorist groups
- Seeking religious or political justification for violent acts
- Communicating intent to engage in violent extremist activity; a threat with justification for action



HVE Classification (3 of 4)

Group B indicators – Moderately diagnostic; more so when observed with other indicators

- Obtaining or attempting to obtain explosive precursors
- Creating or engaging in physical or virtual simulations of an attack/assault
- Expressing acceptance of violence as a necessary means to achieve ideological goals
- Attempting to radicalize others, especially family members and close friends
- Creating or joining an exclusive group that promotes violence to rectify perceived grievances
- Conducting suspicious financial transactions
- Receiving unexplained monies from third parties overseas
- Employing countersurveillance techniques



HVE Classification (4 of 4)

Group C Indicators – Minimally diagnostic on their own; require the presence of other indicators to gain diagnosticity

- Unusual purchase of military-style tactical equipment
- Suspicious, unexplained, or illicit acquisition of weapons and/or ammunition
- Selling personal assets/belongings in an unusual manner
- Engaging in violent ideologically motivated outbursts/fights with family, friends, religious authorities, fellow employees, or students
- Blaming external factors for failure in school, career, or relationships
- Expressing frustration with employment situation
- Displaying an unstable mental state and violent behavior
- Switching from one violent extremist ideology to another



Homework Assignment

This research and presentation development should be completed as homework. Work with your group to develop a 5-minute presentation covering the following items:

- Origins
- Ideology
- Training, tactics, and procedures
- A major attack/event



Class Assignment Presentation

Your group should be prepared to give your 5-minute presentation of the assigned terrorist group. Each presentation covers the following items:

- Origins
- Ideology
- Training, tactics, and procedures
- A major attack/event



National Security Architecture

Terrorism, as a national security threat, is beyond the scope of any single U.S. Government agency to effectively respond and mitigate the threat. As a result, counterterrorism is an enterprise effort, requiring cooperation and coordination across a host of U.S. Government agencies.

- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) – America’s principal human intelligence (HUMINT) agency
- National Security Agency (NSA) – America’s principal signals intelligence (SIGNINT) agency
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – a hybrid law enforcement agency and domestic intelligence agency.
- U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) – a unified combatant command under the Department of Defense
- National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) – responsible for the integration and analysis of all counterterrorism information



Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE)

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Central repository of known or suspected international terrorist identities

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TIDE Nominations and Sub-Categories

TIDE Nominations

- Federal agencies nominate individuals for inclusion in TIDE through NCTC, based on intelligence and law enforcement terrorism information.
- This information is updated through continuous intelligence gathering, law enforcement encounters with watch-listed individuals, and other investigative activities.

TIDE Sub-Categories

- TIDE No-Fly: designated by TSA as posing a direct threat to aviation

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- TIDE-Visa Revocation (VRVK): Visa revocations are issued by DOS based on reasons of national security



TIDE Nominations and Sub-Categories

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Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)

- Created in 2003 as a result of the 9/11 attacks
- A Multi-Agency Center administered by the FBI
 - Other participants include members of federal law enforcement and other IC components.
 - Some TSC deputy positions held by DHS leadership.
- U.S. Government's Consolidated Counter-Terrorism Watch-Listing Component
- Maintains the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) – euphemistically known as “The Watchlist.”



Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)

Records

Subset of the TSDB

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Handling Codes and B10 Records

Prominent Handling Codes

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National Targeting Center (NTC)

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National Security and Counterterrorism Investigations

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National Security and Counterterrorism Investigations (cont'd)

Immigration Status

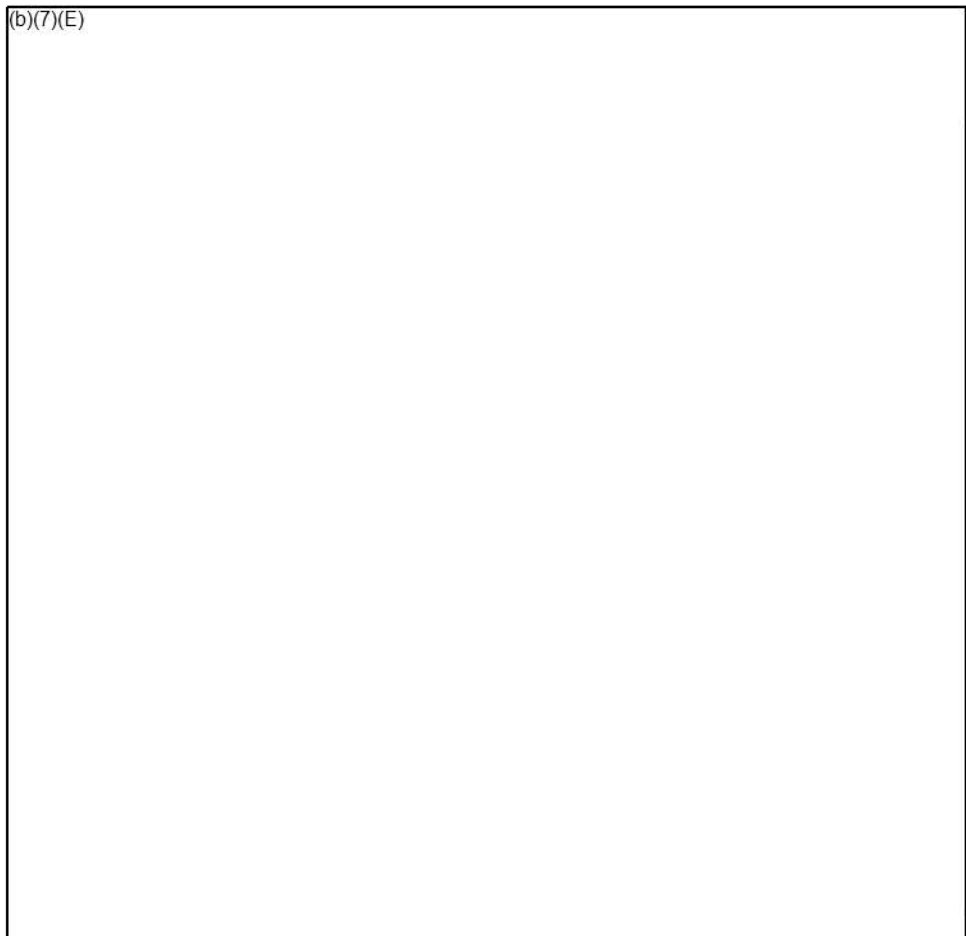
Material Support Statutes

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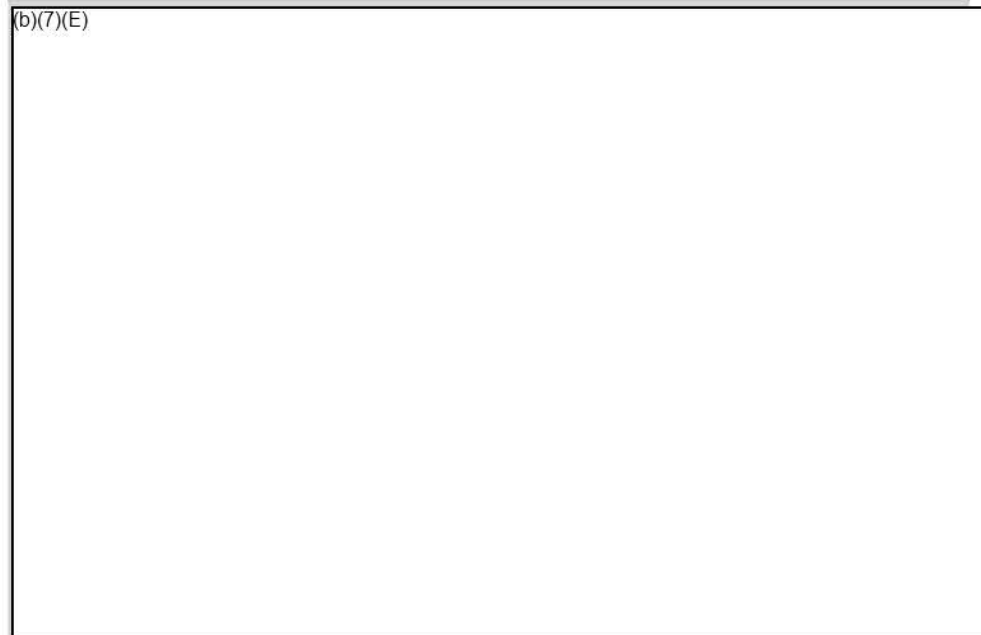
National Security and Counterterrorism Investigations (cont'd)

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Undercover Techniques

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Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit

Mission

- Prevent terrorists and related criminals from exploiting immigration system
- The mission is accomplished by:

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Oversight

- Oversees investigations related to nonimmigrant visa holders who violate their immigration status

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Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (cont'd)

Targeting and Lead Generation

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Lead Vetting and Verification

- Priority vetting
- HSI receives approximately 1.3-1.4 million potential leads each year considering possible violations of the nonimmigrant visa system.
- HSI routinely passes 800,000-900,000 of these leads to ERO.
- HSI engages in priority vetting and makes an assessment as to the viability of the lead. This results in less than 10,000 CTCEU leads being passed to HSI field offices annually.



CTCEU Lead Assignment Process

- Information uploaded into ICM ROI by HQ CTCEU
- ROI initiates collateral request for designated field office
- Field CTCEU coordinators review, assign collateral requests
- Case agent must post ROI to an opened investigation within 20 days of initiation of investigation
- If determined that subject is in another AOR, SA summarizes in closing ROI and reports it to CTCEU via ICM
- CTCEU initiates collateral request to field office for identified AOR



If Unable to Locate CTCEU Subject

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Terrorist Nexus

- SAs working CTCEU investigations with a terrorist nexus: Contact their AOR's JTTF representative as soon as possible and before taking enforcement action.



VISA Life-Cycle Program

- Goal is to allow HSI to continuously monitor, vet, and identify any derogatory information on foreign visitors which may arise during the validity for their respective non-immigrant visa.

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Student & Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP)



Collects, maintains, provides reliable information on foreign students and exchange visitors
Program balances security with permitting legitimate foreign students and exchange visitors to participate in American academics



Maintains information on schools, programs certified by SEVP
Includes Petition for Approval of School for Attendance by Nonimmigrant Student (Form I-17) and supporting documentation
Requests for information or assistance from SEVP coordinated through CTCEU



Student & Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)

- Administered by SEVP
- Maintains accurate and current information on nonimmigrant students (F and M visa), exchange visitors (J visa), and their dependents (F-2, M-2, and J-2)
- Enables schools and program sponsors to transmit mandatory information and event notifications, via the Internet, to DHS and DOS throughout a student's or exchange visitor's stay in the U.S.
- Immigration Status vs. Visa Status



DSOs and RSOs

- Designated School Official (DSO) – individual at academic institution inputting SEVIS data and issuing I-20s
Responsible Officer (RO) – individual performing SEVIS duties for exchange visitor program
DSOs/RSOs selected by ov
not vetted by government



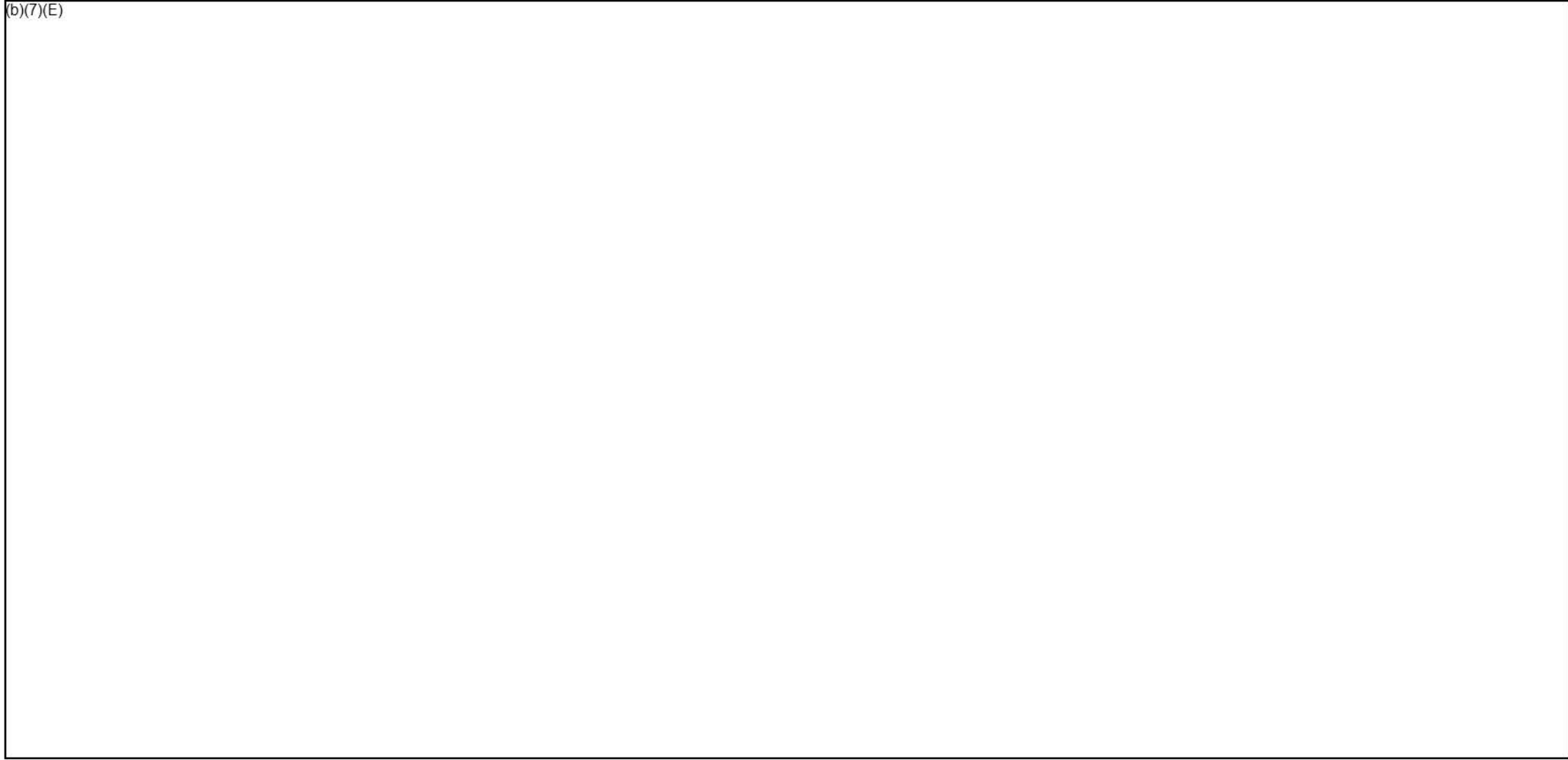
SEVIS Exploitation Section (SES)

- Section within the CTCEU that combats criminal and administrative violations of the SEVP/SES carries out its mission by:
Analyzing and referring school fraud criminal investigation leads to representatives in the field
Implementing and managing an Agent/SEVIS School Outreach Program aimed at preventing the criminal exploitation of SEVP
Development of SEVP field representative positions has assisted in maintaining more open and regular contact with participating institutions.
SEVP representatives are assigned to certain districts around the U.S. and are assigned specific SEVP participating institutions in those districts with which to maintain contact and ensure compliance.



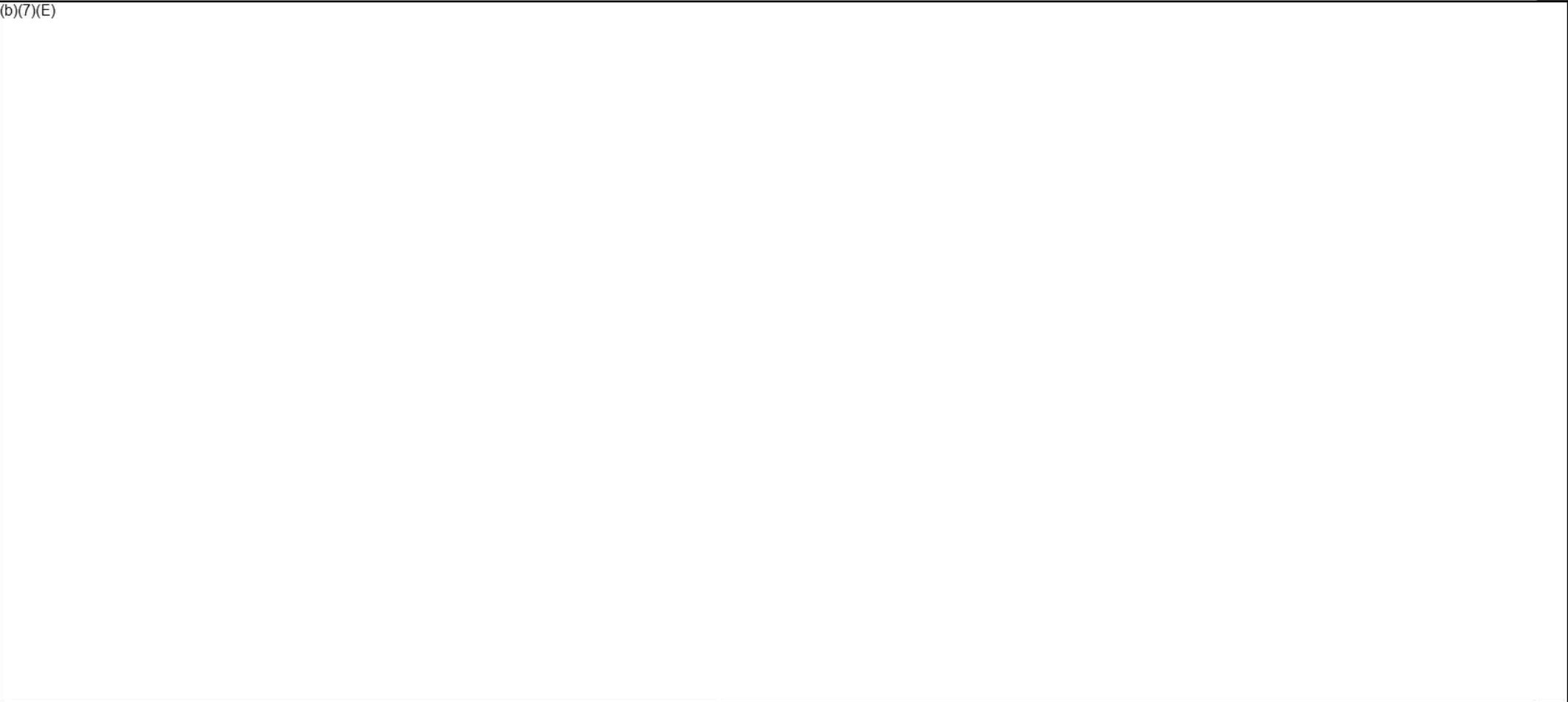
Indicators of SEVP School Criminal Fraud

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Administrative Violations Relative to a Student Status Violator

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FERPA

- Federal law protecting privacy of student education records (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) Applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education Authority for Collecting Information 8 U.S.C. 1101 and 1184 Authorization to Release Information by School Student signs Form I-20 authorizing information release Recordkeeping DHS may request information concerning the student's immigration status for various reasons

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act



Human Rights Violator and War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU)

- HSI is lead federal law enforcement agency charged with investigating Human Rights Violators and War Crimes
Core Mission: “...to deny safe haven in the U.S. to human rights violators by utilizing all of ICE’s investigative techniques and legal authorities to identify, locate, investigate, prosecute and remove human rights violators, and war criminals from the U.S. to the U.S. of human rights violators and war criminals”



HRVWCU Responsibilities

- Identifying suspected human rights violators
- Generating investigative leads which are then forwarded to the respective HSI field office(s)
- Providing intelligence, research, and coordinating intra-agency / international investigations
- Programmatic oversight of all HSI investigations relating to individual human rights violators, war criminals, and/or individuals implicated in acts of torture, genocide, or war crimes



Human Rights Violator War Crimes Center (HRVWCC) and Components

- HRVWCU is a component of the overarching Human Rights Violator War Crimes Center.
- HSI is the lead executive agency for the HRVWCC.
- Human Rights Law Section (HRLS), a section within ICE's Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), similarly situated under the HRVWCC umbrella.
- FBI's Genocide and War Crimes Unit (GWCU) also operates under the HRVWCC.
- HRT3 (Human Rights Violators Targeting and Tracking Team) seeks to identify foreign human rights abusers/war crimes suspects, and to "target" them in such a manner that they can be identified and properly vetted regarding their admissibility under the INA.



Human Rights Violations and War Crimes (1 of 4)

- Substantive Charges are the initial focus of all HRVWC cases
Substantive HRVWC charges include:
8 U.S.C. 1091 – Genocide
18 U.S.C. 2340a – Torture
18 U.S.C. 2441 – War Crimes
18 U.S.C. 2442 – Recruitment of and/or Use of Child Soldiers
18 U.S.C. 181 – Peonage
When possible, substantive charges can be used separately or in conjunction with the charges related to benefit fraud.



Human Rights Violations and War Crimes (2 of 4)

- If substantive charges cannot be proved or where jurisdiction of these substantive offenses cannot or will not be exercised, HSI pursues criminal charges related to visa and benefit fraud.
8 U.S.C. 1546 – Fraud and Misuse of Visa, Permits or other Documents
18 U.S.C. 1425 – Unlawful Procurement of Citizenship or Naturalization
18 U.S.C. 1001 – False Statements or Entries Generally
18 U.S.C. 1621 – Perjury

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Human Rights Violations and War Crimes (3 of 4)

Administrative Enforcement, under INA

Participation in Nazi
Persecution

- § 212(a)(3)(E)(i)
- § 237(a)(4)(D)

Genocide

- § 212(a)(3)(E)(ii)
- § 237(a)(4)(D)

Torture

- § 212(a)(3)(E)(iii)(I)
- § 237(a)(4)(D)



Human Rights Violations and War Crimes (4 of 4)

Administrative Enforcement, under INA

Extrajudicial Killing

- § 212(a)(3)(E)(iii)(II)
- § 237(a)(4)(D))

Severe Violations of Religious Freedom

- § 212(a)(2)(G)
- § § 237(a)(4)(E)

Recruitment or Use of Child Soldiers

- § 212 (a)(3)(G)
- §237(a)(4)(E)



HRVWC Investigations – Lead Development

Leads for HRVWC cases can come from a variety of sources

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Demonstration

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See Demonstration Scenario in Student Guide



Practice

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See Practice Scenario in Student Guide



Summary

- Terrorism typologies, tactics, and applicable laws
- Fundamental elements of Islam and Islamic culture, customs, and traditions
- Salafi-Jihadism and the ideological roots of modern Islamist terrorism
- HSI's role in counterterrorism efforts requires collaboration with JTTF
- Overview of TIDE, CTCEU, SEVIS, and HRVWCU
- HSI's National Security Investigations Division (NSID) programmatic areas, NSID policies and procedures, as well as the characteristics of NSID investigations





**Protecting the
Homeland with Honor,
Service, and Integrity**

