US Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Homeland Security Investigations Training

HSI Academy

National Security
2103101

Trainee Guide

HSI Academy Courses

National Security

Motivation

(b)(7)(E)

Objectives

Terminal Performance Objective (TPO)

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

Enabling Performance Objectives (EPOs)

EPO 1: Define and describe terrorism and identify HSI's role in Counterterrorism including the agency authorities which can be applied in Counterterrorism investigations.
EPO 2: Identify terrorism typologies, tactics, and applicable laws.
EPO 3: Describe the fundamental elements of Islam.
EPO 4: Demonstrate an understanding of Islamic culture, customs, and traditions
EPO 5: Describe Salafi-Jihadism and the ideological roots of modern Islamist terrorism.
EPO 6: Recognize risk factors and indicators of radicalization and mobilization.
EPO 7: Describe the United States' national security architecture and a HSI Special Agent's interaction with that architecture on national security counterterrorism matters.
EPO 8: Demonstrate knowledge of HSI's National Security Investigations Division (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.

Advance Organizer of 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

During this lesson you:

- Discussed HSI's role in counterterrorism.
- Reviewed information on the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF).
- Described the use of Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE).
- Reviewed information on Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit.
- Described how to verify student status.
- Discussed criminal charges related to terrorist crimes.
- Discussed the NSID Human Rights Violators and War Crimes (HRVWC) Unit.
- Completed practice activities with various scenarios.

INSTRUCTION

Explanation

A.   EPO 1: Define and describe terrorism and identify HSI's role in Counterterrorism including the agency authorities which can be applied in Counterterrorism investigations.

1.   Definition: Terrorism is defined as "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."

   a.   Origins of the word "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.

2.   Domestic terrorism

   a.   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:

      1)   Intimidate or coerce a civilian population or portion thereof
      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

   b.   Two General Criteria to being Classified as "Domestic"

      1)   Domestic terrorists operate in the U.S. (i.e. their operations occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S.)
      2)   Domestic terrorists lack foreign inspiration.

         > They are not inspired or enabled by Foreign Terrorist Organizations.

   Examples

      3)   Right wing extremist groups

         a)   (b)(7)(E)

         b)

Building

(1)   Perpetrated by Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, two individuals with survivalist, right-wing militia ties on April 19, 1995 (see below about date's importance) at the federal building which contained the offices of a variety of federal agencies (including ATF, DEA, and USSS). Among those killed were two U.S. Customs Special Agents, Paul Douglas and Claude Medearis.

(a)   McVeigh, a prior U.S. Army Soldier and Persian Gulf War Veteran, was sentenced to death and executed in 2001. Nichols, another, U.S. Army veteran, where he met McVeigh, was sentenced to life in prison.

(2)   Method of Attack: rental truck (Ryder) loaded with ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO)

(3)   168 People were killed, including 19 children, with more than 650 people injured. 300 buildings in the immediate were damaged.

(4)   Motivations:

(a)   Ruby Ridge Episode – 1992

> Randy Weaver – a White Supremacist – an associate and his family engaged in a stand-off with Federal Agents in Idaho. Weaver had sold two sawed-off shotguns to ATF. After 11 Days, Weaver, Weaver's Associate, Kevin Harris, and Weaver's three daughters surrendered. During the siege, Weaver's 14 year-old- son was killed along with Weaver's wife. Deputy Marshall Michael Degan, USMS, was shot and killed during the siege.

(b)   Branch Davidians in Waco – 1993

> On February 28, 1993, ATF Agents raided the Branch Davidian Compound in Mt. Carmel, TX near Waco (Branch Davidians are a sect of the

Seventh Day Adventist Church). Four ATF Agents were killed and 15 wounded. Six Branch Davidians were killed and several more wounded. Following a seven-week standoff, on April 19, 1993, Federal Agents initiated a tear gas assault on the Mt. Carmel Compound. In a subsequent fire, which lit the compound ablaze, Koresh and 80 Branch Davidians, including 22 children died.

April 19th *is now a "holy" day for ultra right-wing militia and extremist group.*

4) Left wing terrorist groups)

a) (b)(7)(E)

b)

3. International Terrorism – Title 18 U.S.C. §2331(1)

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

b. 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

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

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

1) Consequently, it is possible for an international terrorism incident to occur and be solely perpetrated by a U.S. born person where the incident was entirely planned, funded, and undertaken wholly within the United States without any foreign assistance or action.
2) It is the motivation and ideology behind the terrorist attack that determines whether an incident or act is considered one of domestic terrorism or international terrorism.

4. HSI brings unique capabilities and authorities to bear on national security threats.

Class Group Exercise

(b)(7)(E)

a. Databases

(b)(7)(E)

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

b. Authorities

1) HSI is the primary federal investigative agency for crimes involving people, money, and goods crossing borders.

2) Border Searches:

(b)(7)(E)

a)

b)

c)

d)

(b)(7)(E)

e)

3) Financial Investigations

    a) Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) data
    b) Egmont Requests – Financial intelligence sharing from foreign partners
    c) Process Agreements – (i.e., (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

    (1) (b)(7)(E)

    (2)

    (3)
    (4)

    (5)

4) HSI and the Joint Terrorism Task Forces

    a) HSI is the single largest contributor of personnel to JTTF

outside of the FBI.

b) In FY18, HSI was a contributor in 78% of the 167 terrorist disruptions affected by JTTF nationwide.

c) Almost half of JTTF disruptions employ HSI authorities.

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

5) Other HSI Investigative-Programmatic Areas with potential impacts on NS/CT issues – a few include:

a) Counter-Proliferation
b) Cyber Crimes Investigations including Computer Intrusion
c) Identify and Benefit Fraud
d) Human Smuggling
e) Critical Infrastructure and Worksite
f) Immigration Enforcement and Student-Exchange Visitors
g) Human Rights Violators and War Crimes
h) Commercial Fraud including enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

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

a) Customs Mutual Assistance Agreements
b) Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties
c) Undercover Operations
d) Administrative Immigration Enforcement Authorities
e) Administrative Process
f) Bank Secrecy Act Record Access
g) Enforce Money-Laundering Statutes
h) Electronic Surveillance and Title III Capabilities
i) Operation of Confidential Informants, both Foreign and Domestic
j) HSI International Footprint via Attaché Offices and liaisons to DOD COCOMs
k) Ability to investigate international conspiracies
l) Bulk Cash Smuggling Investigative Authority

Notes:

B. EPO 2: Identify terrorism typologies, tactics, and applicable laws.

1.   Organizational make-up of terrorist groups

    a.   Terrorist groups have a centralized leadership hierarchy which:

(b)(7)(E)

1)
2)
3)
4)

5)

(b)(7)(E)

    b.   Terrorist groups also engage in activities which seek to inspire others to commit sanctioned terrorist attacks and provide information on various means for doing so.
    c.   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.

    d.   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.
    e.   Terrorist groups can range from hundreds to thousands of avowed members.

2.   Terrorist Attack Cycle

    a.   (b)(7)(E)

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

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of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

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4.   Terrorism acts – offenses

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

          1)   Proscribes

              a)   The killing of a U.S. National
              b)   The attempted killing of a U.S. National
              c)   Conspiring to kill a U.S. National
              d)   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

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

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

          1)   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.
          2)   Weapon of Mass Destruction is defined broadly and includes:

              a)   Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas including the following:

                  (1)   Bomb
                  (2)   Grenade
                  (3)   Rocket having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than 4 ounces
                  (4)   Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce
                  (5)   Mine
                  (6)   Or any device similar to devices listed above

b)   Any weapon that is designed, or intended, to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact or toxic or poisonous chemicals, or their precursors

c)   Any weapon involving a disease organism; and

d)   Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life

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

1)   Prohibited conduct

a)   Killing, maiming, kidnapping, or assault resulting in serious bodily injury, or assaults with a dangerous weapon of any person within the U.S., OR

b)   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

c)   In violation of any State or Federal Law, AND

d)   Involves conduct which transcends national boundaries

2)   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.

a)   Includes conduct which targets persons or property within the U.S.

b)   Conduct can be in violation of State or Federal Law

3)   Provides for a broad jurisdictional basis authorizing the U.S. Government the ability to arrest and prosecute offenders

4)   Statute *also proscribes attempts, conspiracies, and _threats_* to commit the above prohibited conduct

5)   18 U.S.C. §2332b(g)(5) – defines the Federal crime of terrorism as:

a)   An offense that is calculated to influence or affect the conduct of government by intimidation or coercion, or to retaliate against government conduct, AND

b)   Violates any of the statutes listed in 18 U.S.C. §2332b(g)(5)(B)

(b)(7)(E)

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

1) Covers any financial transactions with countries which have been designated by the U.S. State Department as State Sponsors of Terrorism

2) Includes transactions with any official governmental agency or organization of that Terrorist State

3) There are currently four (4) State Sponsors of Terrorism:

    a) Iran (1984)
    b) Syria (1979)
    c) North Korea (2017)
    d) Sudan (1993)

4) Would cover transactions involving the central or official state banks of these countries

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

1) Act must be accompanied by an intent to:

    a) Cause death or serious bodily injury, OR
    b) Cause extensive destruction of such a place, facility, or system, where such destruction results in or is likely to result in major economic loss

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

1) This statute prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer, brokering the sale or transfer, and/or export of anti-aircraft missile systems

    a) Unless such activity is licensed by the U.S. Government

2) (b)(7)(E)

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

1) This statute prohibits the manufacture, sale, transfer, brokering the sale or transfer, and/or export of devices designed to disperse radiation

    a) Unless such activity is licensed by the U.S. Government

2) (b)(7)(E)

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

     1)   This statute prohibits the knowing and unlawful possession of radioactive material or making or possession of such a device with the intent to:

          a)   Cause death or serious bodily injury, OR
          b)   Cause substantial damage to property or the environment

     2)   The statute also covers the intentional dispersal of radioactive material or contamination or exposure thereto.
     3)   This statute covers attempts, conspiracies and threats to commit any of the delineated offenses involving radioactive material or related devices.

          a)   "Threats" Include:

               (1)   Threats which "may reasonably be believed"
               (2)   Threats used to demand possession of or access to radioactive material, a device, or a nuclear facility

5.   Terrorism Facilitation -- Offenses

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

          1)   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

> One or more individuals who may be or include oneself

               n)   Transportation

          2)   Support must be "knowing and intending" for the commission of one of the predicate offenses:

               a)   Multiple specifically identified offenses per the statute

b)   Federal Crimes of Terrorism listed in 2332b(g)(5)(B)

3)   The statute proscribes both providing "material support" and concealing "the nature, location, source, or ownership" of which support.

4)   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.

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

1)   Material Support statutes are the most common prosecutorial tool, with 2339B being the most commonly used statute.

2)   The statute targets those who provide material support to designated Terrorist Organizations.

3)   Mens Rea (Knowledge) Requirement:

a)   Subject must know that the foreign terrorist group to whom material support is provided is a:

(1)   Designated Terrorist Organization (Designated by the U.S. State Department), OR

(2)   That the terrorist group engages in or has in engaged in terrorism or terrorist activity

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

1)   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

2)   Predicate acts:

a)   Offense prohibited under international law by a counterterrorism treaty, OR

b)   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.

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

1)   Proscribes individuals from knowingly receiving "military-type training" from or on behalf of a foreign terrorist organization

a) "Military-type training" includes:

(1) Training in means or methods that can cause death or serious bodily injury, destroy or damage property, or disrupt services to critical infrastructure

(a) Critical Infrastructure is defined as systems and assets vital to:

i. National defense
ii. National security
iii. Economic security
iv. Public health or safety

(b) "Critical Infrastructure" can include either regional or national infrastructure and can be publicly or privately owned.

(2) Training on the use, storage, production, or assembly of any explosive, firearm or other weapon

b) Mens Rea (Knowledge) Requirement

(1) 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.

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

1) 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:

a) 18 U.S.C. §32 – destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities
b) 18 U.S.C. 175 – biological weapons
c) 18 U.S.C. 229 – chemical weapons
d) 18 U.S.C. 831 – related to nuclear materials
e) 18 U.S.C. 844(f) paragraphs (2) and (3) – arson and bombing of government property risking or causing injury or death
f) 18 U.S.C. 13B66(a) – destruction of an energy facility
g) 18 U.S.C. 2280 – violence against maritime navigation
h) 18 U.S.C. 2332a – weapons of mass destruction
i) 18 U.S.C. 2332b – acts of terrorism transcending national boundaries
j) 42 U.S.C. 2284(a) – sabotage of nuclear facilities or fuel

k)   49 U.S.C. 46502 – aircraft piracy

Notes:

C.   EPO 3: Describe the fundamental elements of Islam.

1.   Why learn about Islam?

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2.   The Religion of Islam (*Islam* in English translates as "submission")

a.   Customs and Practices

1)   Six Major Beliefs

a)   Belief in the Oneness of God

(1)   God is the Creator of All Things
(2)   God is All-Powerful and All-Knowing

(3)   God has no Form

       (a)   No Race. Gender, or Body
       (b)   God has no offspring

b)   Belief in the Angels of God

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

c)   Belief in the Books of God

    (1)   Muslims believe God revealed holy books / scriptures to a number of God's Messengers (i.e. Prophets)

       (a)   Quran to Muhammad
       (b)   Torah to Moses
       (c)   Gospel to Jesus
       (d)   Psalms to David
       (e)   Scrolls to Abraham

    (2)   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.

d)   Belief in the Prophets (Messengers) of God

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

       (a)   25 Prophets mentioned in the Quran include: Jesus, Moses, Abraham, and even the first man – Adam.

    (2)   Muhammad, to Muslims, is the LAST IN THE LINE OF THESE PROPHETS.
    (3)   Quran was revealed to Muhammad so that ALL humankind could receive the message of Islam.

e)   Belief in the Day of Judgment

    (1)   On the Day of Judgment humans will be adjudged for their actions

(2) Those who followed God's guidance will be rewarded with paradise and those who have rejected God's guidance will be punished with hell.

  f) Belief in the Divine Decree

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

    (a) To Muslims – they do not believe "Free-Will" to be affected because humans do not have prior knowledge of God's decree; hence, humans retain a freedom of choice.
    (b) Good or bad events should still be met with the same thankfulness and patience.

 b. 5 Pillars of Islam

  1) Declaration of Faith (called Shahada): "Allah is the one true God and Muhammad is his Messenger."

   a) Required for entry into Islam
   b) Statement repeated by Muslims during their prayers

  2) Prayer (called Salat):

   a) Prayer 5 times a day: dawn, noon, midafternoon, sunset, and night
   b) Muslims go through ritual washing prior to prayer.
   c) Face in direction of Mecca while praying

    (1) Friday is the Muslim Holy Day.
    (2) Friday noon prayer is the most special prayer and should be done at Mosque if at all possible.

  3) Charity (called Zakat)

   a) Obligatory charity based on 2.5% of person's income and wealth
   b) In addition, Muslims are encouraged to give voluntarily to charity throughout the year.

  4) Fasting (Sawm)

   a) Fasting from dawn to dusk during the month of Ramadan

    (1) Ramadan: The month in which the revelation of the Quran to Muhammad began

> Quran revealed to Muhammad by Gabriel (the angel).

    b) Nightly gathering to "break-fast"
    c) Fasting includes refraining from food, liquids (including water), sexual activity, smoking, etc.
    d) Eid-Al-Fitr

        (1) Festival of the Fast-Breaking
        (2) Occurs on the first day of the month after Ramadan
        (3) Involves celebrations, prayers, feasts, gift-giving

  5) Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj)

    a) Travel to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia is required of every Muslim if financially and physically able.

        (1) Mecca is home to the fist house of worship of God (Allah) – The Kaaba

> The Kaaba is believed to have been built by the Prophet Abraham and his son Ishmael.

        (2) Mecca is Muhammad's Birthplace and where he lived when the first revelations of the Quran are said to have come to him and where he learns he is God's (Allah's) prophet.
        (3) 630 C.E.: Muhammad returned to Mecca from Medina (after being ostracized for his preaching Islam) and eventually all citizens of Mecca accept Islam.

> The Kaaba is transformed: All Idols and Images are removed, and it is rededicated to the worship of God (Allah) alone.

    b) Eid al Adha

        (1) Festival of the Sacrifice
        (2) Second Major Holiday in Islam
        (3) 10th Day of Month at the conclusion of the Pilgrimage
        (4) Involves the Sacrifice of an Animal (Lamb or Goat)

> Meat is distributed to relatives, friends, and the needy.

  c. Islamic Nations

Only about 20% of the World's Muslims live in Arab Countries (Turkey and Iran are not Arab nations). More than 1 Billion Muslims Live in Asia.

1) General Discussion

    a) 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.

    b) 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.

        (1) In fact, only about 1/5th of the World's Muslim population is located in the Arab world.

        (2) "Arab" refers to the peoples descended from the Bedouin nomadic tribes that inhabited the Pre-Islamic Arabian Peninsula and Levant area.

Bedouin's were polytheistic and placed heavy emphasis on kin-related groups clustered as a clan under tribes

2) Islam: Demographics

    a) Islam is the 2nd largest religion in the world and is the fastest growing religion.

    b) Most populous Muslim nations (Top Ten)

        (1) Indonesia

Home to 12.7% of the world's Muslims

        (2) Pakistan

Depending on the Source India and Pakistan flip between second and third.

        (3) India
        (4) Bangladesh
        (5) Nigeria
        (6) Egypt
        (7) Iran
        (8) Turkey
        (9) Algeria
        (10) Sudan

c)   Other Nations (of note) with high large numbers of Muslims:

(1)   Iraq – 11th (Over 38 Million)
(2)   Saudi Arabia – 14th (Over 31 Million)
(3)   China – 18th (over 24 Million)
(4)   Russia – 31st (Over 9 Million)
(5)   Philippines – 40th (Over 5 Million)
(6)   France – 45th (Over 4.5 Million)
(7)   Thailand – 50th (Nearly 4 Million)

> United States has a population of approximately 3.5 Million Muslims (though some estimates are appreciably higher). Muslims make up approximately 1.1% of the total US population.

3.   History of Islam

a.   Caliphate and Caliph

1)   570 C.E. Muhammad is born in Mecca.
2)   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; Muhammad is informed that he is God's Prophet. Muhammad begins preaching the teachings of Islam in Mecca but is met with hostility and persecution.
3)   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.

a)   This emigration by Muhammad to Medina marks the beginning of the Islamic Calendar.
b)   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. Muhammad successfully recruits other tribes and nations to Islam.

4)   630 C.E. Muhammad returns to Mecca. Eventually all of Mecca's citizens accept Islam. The Kaaba re-dedicated solely to the worship of God.
5)   633 C.E. Muhammad dies. Father-in-Law (and close associate), Abu Bakr, elected by Muslim Community as "Caliph" meaning Successor (First of the "Four Rightly Guided" Caliphs); member of Quraish Tribe.
6)   634 C.E. Abu Bakr dies; Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (Umar) is also of the Quraish Tribe (2nd of 4 "Rightly Guided" Caliphs); Umar was also the father of one of Muhammad's wives.
7)   644 C.E. Umar is assassinated; Uthman Ibn Affan appointed "Caliph" (3rd of 4 "Rightly-Guided" Caliphs).

a)   Uthman showed favoritism to the Ummayad clan to which his own family belonged.

b)   Umayyads had initially opposed and fought Muhammad when he declared himself to be the Apostle of God.

c)   This favoritism sowed discontent within the Muslim world, especially with Muhammad's son-in-law – Ali ibn abu Talib (Ali was also Muhammad's cousin and adopted son).

8)   638-655 C.E. Islam spreads into Al Sham Region (North of Arabian Peninsula), parts of Persia (modern day Iran), Egypt and across North Africa.

9)   656 C.E. Uthman assassinated in Medina; Ali ibn abu Talib selected as the 4th Caliph (Last of the 4 "Rightly-Guided" Caliphs); Tension between Ali and the Ummayad Governor of Syria, Muawiya (appointed by Caliph Uthman), erupts into civil war among Muslims.

10)   661 C.E. Ali assassinated and Muawiya, the Ummayad Governor of Syria, ascends to the role of Caliph.

a)   This initiates the major split in Islam between Shia, who regard Ali as Prophet Muhammad's true heir, and Sunni.

> The idea for the 4 "Rightly-Guided" Caliphs comes from the belief that all four were the true adherents to the Sunnah – the teachings and sayings of Muhammad (also known as the Prophet's tradition). This idea of "rightly-guided," however, is a Sunni based belief. Shiites believe only Ali ibn abu Talib was fit to succeed Muhammad as Caliph.

b.   Sunni and Shia: Differences Explored

1)   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, being the closest thing to Muhammad's son and father to Muhammad's only grandsons, should be the rightful Successor.

> The term "Shiite" is a contraction of the phrase Shiat Ali which means "Followers of Ali." Sunnis, on the other hand, do not recognize Ali as Muhammad's rightful Successor.

2)   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).

> Most Shiite Muslims live in three countries: Iran, Iraq, and

Bahrain, with some in India and Pakistan as well.

3)   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.

4)   Both Groups follow the ritualistic 5 Pillars of Islam.

5)   Shiites actually celebrate the anniversary of the death of Husayn (Hussein) ibn Ali, the son of Ali and grandson of Prophet Muhammad. This always occurs on the 10th day of the holy month of Muharram which is the first month in the Islamic lunar calendar. (This illustrates how Shiittes revere the actual bloodline succession Muhammad as the true leaders of Islam).

     a)   Husayn was massacred with many relatives in Karbala (now in modern day Iraq) in 680 C.E.

     b)   Shiites observe "Ashoura" which is a collective atonement through lamentation and self-flagellation. This practice of "Ashoura" is unique to Shiites.

     c)   The Martyrdom of Husayn is a central tenet of Shiite Islam who believe Ali should have succeeded the Prophet Muhammad.

     d)   Sunnis do not celebrate the day or view it as important.

6)   Though many Sunnis and Shiites co-habit peacefully, a 2012 study reported that 40% of Sunni Muslims from the Middle East and North Africa do not accept Shiites as fellow Muslims.

Notes:

D.   **EPO 4: Demonstrate an understanding of Islamic culture, customs, and traditions.**

1.   It should be noted that there is no "standardized" global Islamic culture, or even standard Islamic Arab culture, for that matter. However, there are common elements amongst the multitude of Islamic cultures globally. Keep in mind, these Islamic cultural norms may be "muted" when observed amongst the population of Muslims long resident in the United States or amongst Westerners who have adopted the faith.

   a.   Greetings

      1)   Handshakes – are frequently exchanged at the beginning and end of any meeting. However, they frequently are not as firm as those customary among Europeans or Americans. Men should not shake hands with a Muslim woman unless she offers her hand.

      2)   Touching – Particularly among Arabs – it is much more common for individuals of the same sex to touch each other as a show of friendship. It is not uncommon to see two men holding hands as they walk down the street. Conversely, physical contact between members of the opposite sex in public is considered nearly obscene.

      3)   Small talk – in Arab cultures, it is common for small talk and ritual greetings to take up what seems to be an inordinate amount of time to Westerners.

         a)   Asking about each other's health and well-being is customary. However, do not directly ask a Muslim man about his wife or another female family member.

         b)   Do not make gestures or suggestions that you are hurried, such as looking at your watch. Time is less rigidly scheduled in many Islamic countries and they may be insulted by your actions.

   b.   Hospitality

      1)   Muslims often believe that some hospitality must be offered to individuals within their home.

      2)   The level of hospitality can reveal the level of comfort and rapport with the visiting individuals.

      3)   Beware of commenting too frequently about an item belonging to an individual who ascribes to the Muslim faith. Often the individual may, by matter of culture, feel obliged to gift the item.

      4)   Throughout Islamic cultures in Asia and the Middle East, the right hand is used to eat, touch, and present gifts. The left hand is generally regarded as unclean.

      5)   It is common to stand when someone enters the room.

6) It is common to take one's shoes off before entering a dwelling. Hosts occasionally leave oversize slippers at the entrance for you to wear inside the home.

> Do not show the soles of your feet, as they are the lowest and dirtiest part of the body.

7) Touch and pass food with your right hand only.
8) Muslims are very particular about showing respect to elders.

c. Body Language

1) Social distance – Asians and Arabs, in particular, do not require as much personal space as Westerners.
2) Eye contact – Maintaining eye contact will likely make Muslim women uncomfortable. Young people, as well, have been taught it is disrespectful or challenging to stare into the eyes of authority figures. This aversion to eye contact should not be interpreted as a sign of deception.

d. Naming conventions among Arab Muslims

1) Arab Muslims have multiple names other than just a first and surname.

a) These Names Imply a Genealogical Relationship.

(1) Names include the father's and grandfather's name and the sequence shows the specific genealogical relationship.
(2) Father's name proceeds the grandfather name.

(b)(7)(E)

(3) Traditionally, in Arab cultures, women keep their Father's name.

(b)(7)(E)

b) Use of *kunyah*

(1) Kunyah is the Arabic term referring to the nicknames commonly adopted in the culture.
(2) Examples:

(a)   *"Abu"* – Father or owner of
(b)   **"Umm"** – Mother of

(3)   Second part of the *kunyah* is the name of the oldest child or male child or a trait associated with the person.

(a)
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(b)(7)(E)

location, and even profession.
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(b)   It is not uncommon for Muslims to use their *kunyah* in identifying themselves and each other.
(c)   It is important to remember, however, that a Muslim's *kunyah* is not their true, legal name but is only a "nickname."

c)   Importance of family

(1)   The family forms the basic building block of Muslim society.
(2)   Several generations often live together, occupying the same dwelling, providing mutual support and security for each other.
(3)   Marrying and establishing a family is very strongly encouraged.
(4)   Families maintain tribal and clan connections and loyalties are strong, hence the expression, "I am my brothers against my cousins; I and my cousins against the stranger."
(5)   Muslims often know and speak proudly of their genealogy.

d)   Role of women – Historically, in Islam, women have not been treated as men's equals.

(1)   Traditional examples

(a)   Men have sole discretion as to the naming of children (he can let his wife be involved but he retains final say).
(b)   Men decide if and when the women are covered in public – when the women shall wear the hijab.

> Women are viewed often as a source of temptation and conflict.

   (c)   Forced Marriages

   (d)   Prevented from praying, fasting, or touching the Quran during menstruation and for a period after childbirth (during these times women are considered impure).

  (2)   Notably, this viewpoint espousing the subjugation of women to their fathers and husbands has been retained by Wahabists and Salafists.

> An unrelated male speaking to a female alone is not permitted absent permission from a male relation of that female. (b)(7)(E)
>
> (b)(7)(E)

  e)   Public segregation

  (1)   Many Muslim nations require and provide separate areas for women and men.

   (a)   Notably, the areas into which the women are allowed are considered "family" areas in which women, along with minor children of both sexes, and their male relatives (i.e. husbands, brothers, fathers) are allowed.

   (b)   Single males or unrelated males not accompanied by family are not allowed in these areas.

   (c)   These are separated from "male only" areas where, just as the name implies, only men can enter and occupy.

> Traditionally, Mosques are regarded as male only spaces.

   (d)   Muslim women do follow beliefs and Pillars of Islam.

> Women can make the "hajj" and even interact with men during that pilgrimage and at religious shrines (non-Mosques).

(e) Muslim homes often are designed with areas in mind for receiving visitors and other areas where guests will never venture. If the house is small, meetings will be timed so visitors do not interact with family members with whom they have no business.

> **Notes:**
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>

E. EPO 5: Describe Salafi-Jihadism and the ideological roots of modern Islamist terrorism.

1. Hanbali School

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

   b. Adheres to a strict interpretation of the Koran and Sunnah, the writings of the Prophet Mohammad

   c. Famous disciple in the Islam Tradition is a 14th Century Muslim scholar named Ibn Taymiyyah.

   1) Taymiyyah not only argued that Muslims should emulate the ways of the Prophet and his companions but that Islam in his time was being perverted by so called modern interpretations and the worship of saints he deemed to be false.

   2) He has also been venerated by some Muslims in the 19th and 20th Century for his arguments in favor of "jihad" and is stance that there is only the true Islamic world, one that strictly adheres to

the Prophet's tradition, and all else, regardless of pretension, is non-Islamic.

    d.   Influenced Mohmmad Ibn Abdul Wahhab – the 18th Century Islamic Scholar who created the doctrine of Wahhabism

        1)   Wahhabism pushed for the strict adherence to the "pious predecessors" espoused by Hanbalists and Ibn Taymiyyah.
        2)   Wahhabism also sought to add a "Sixth Pillar" to Islam – that of "Jihad."
        3)   Wahhabism came to prominence with the rise of the House of Saud in Saudi Arabia where it is the ultra-conservative Islamic ideology of this doctrine is the prevailing political system.
        4)   Wahhabism was focused mainly on Muslim societies on the Arabian Peninsula.

    e.   The Hanbali school also heavily influenced the pan-Islamist doctrine known as Salafism (See Below).

2.   *Jihad*

    a.   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:

        1)   *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.
        2)   *Jihad bil-qalam*: ("Struggle of the pen") is an external struggle, whereby a Muslim engages in debate or persuasion for the good of *Allah*.
        3)   *Jihad bis-saif*: ("Struggle by the sword") is an external armed struggle against an enemy.

            a)   *Jihad bis-saif* is commonly understood to be permissible as a matter of self-defense, not as a justification to seek out and destroy non-believers (*kufar*). However, terrorist groups have sought to justify their violence by characterizing their campaigns as defensive.

3.   Political Islam and the roots of Salafist-Jihadist Terrorism

    a.   Islamism – the belief that Islam should form the central, organizing structure around which all of society is organized
    b.   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.
    c.   Muslim Brotherhood – arguable the most influential Islamist movement to emerge in the 20th century

1) A transnational Sunni Islamist movement seeking to establish a global caliphate under Shari'a law
2) Founded in Egypt by Hassan al Banna in 1928
3) Began as a pan-Islamic religious and social movement building popular support through political activism, social welfare initiatives, and proselytizing
4) Also had an armed wing dedicated to the eradication of British rule in Egypt and the Jewish presence in Palestine
5) Rejects "Western-Style" Nationalism – distinguished by the focus on Nation-States and instead espouses a "Pan-Islamic Nationalism" in which the Caliphate would not be defined by physical/geographic borders but by the range of peoples of the Islamic faith – regardless of racial or blood differences
6) One *"Umma"* – Global community of Muslims
7) Stands against a rise in secularism and the influence of Western culture in Muslim societies
8) Introduction of Islamic Sharia as the basis for controlling the affairs of state and society
9) Works to achieve unification among the Islamic countries and states, mainly among the Arab states, and liberating them from foreign imperialism
10) (b)(7)(E)

4. Sayyid Qutb

   a. A leading ideologue of the Muslim Brotherhood during the 1950s and 1960s
   b. Writings disseminated across the Arabian Peninsula and the world
   c. Advocates for "Violent Jihad" and the killing of secular Muslims in order to implement Sharia
   d. Popularized *"Takfir"* – doctrine by which Muslims serving a secular ruler (i.e. a non-Sharia Government and State leaders) are deemed apostates and, thereby, legitimate targets for execution
   e. Provided significant intellectual and theological underpinnings to modern Salafist-Jihadist terrorist groups, including al-Qa'ida and ISIS.

5. Salafism

   a. Building on the ideas of Sayyid Qutb and other intellectual elites in Islamist circles, Salafism has gained ground in the 20th and 21st centuries.
   b. Salafism promotes the idea that Islam has been corrupted over the years by unorthodox and impermissible innovations.
   c. 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.

d. Salafists can be broken down into three different categories:

1) Quietists – these Salafists are internally focused, seeking to live out their Muslim faith in the most authentic way, but without attempting to change society around them.

2) Activists – these Salafists proselytize (and occasionally participate in parliamentary politics) in an effort to advance the Salafist agenda (theocratic governance that emphasizes Salafist principles).

3) Jihadists – Salafi-Jihadists are focused on implementing their belief system through violent means.

> Salafi-Jihadists make up the principle threats we see today from international terrorists. ISIS and al-Qa'ida are Salafi-Jihadist groups.

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

a. Directed plots occur when a violent extremist group plans specific attacks, identifies and trains operatives to affect the attack, provides financing and controls the deployment of the operatives.

b. Inspired plots occur when a violent extremist or small group of violent extremists conduct an attack without operational contact or direct support from a terrorist group.

1) The plotter(s) may declare allegiance to a terrorist group but manage all of the preparations and select the tactic, target, and timing independently.

2) Terrorist propaganda and lessons learned from observing other attacks often influence those decisions.

c. Enabled plots occur when terrorist groups provide encouragement or operational support – primarily through online communications – directly to a violent extremist or small group of violent extremists who still retain overall control of the operation.

1) The attacker(s) may seek technical guidance or ideological or material support from a terrorist group, as well as recognition through coordination of media statements claiming responsibility for the attack.

2) Terrorist leaders may instruct their subordinates to enable attacks by violent extremists but will not always be aware of specific plots.

> The instructor will lead a discussion of the major terrorist groups including: (1) their background, origins, and history, (2) current trends, and (3) notable attacks. The content is covered below. You will need this content to complete a homework

assignment.

7.   Salafi-Jihadist terrorist groups

a.   Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

1)   Background/Origin/History

a)   In 2006, al-Qa'ida in Iraq led by Abu Musab Al Zarkawi (AMZ) was committing various insurgent and terrorist attacks against U.S., Coalition, and Iraqi forces during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Much of AQI's activity was conducted in the Sunni dominated Al Anbar Province, the Westernmost Province of Iraq.

(1)   Though affiliated with al-Qa'ida and tacitly subject to the leadership of AQ leaders in Afghanistan and Pakistan, under AMZ, AQI conducts violent attacks which target other non-Sunni Muslims as well as military forces.

(2)   This is traditionally contrary to Al Qaeda modus operandi. During that year, AMZ was killed by U.S. and Coalition forces in an airstrike.

b)   Following AMZ's death in a coalition airstrike, U.S. and Coalition forces arrange a series of negotiations and cease-fires in Al Anbar Province with various Sunni Tribal Leaders.

(1)   This outreach initiative, known as "the Awakening," saw the U.S. promise to build schools, hospitals, wells, and engage in other civil affairs initiatives for Sunni Muslims in Al Anbar in exchange for the Sunni tribal leaders promise to curb violent attacks against U.S. and Coalition forces.

(a)   The Awakening was widely regarded as a success and led the U.S. to make a decision to withdraw the majority of its forces from Al Anbar province, to allow the Iraqi Army in that area to assume control, and for the vast majority of U.S. forces to pull back to Baghdad and eventually leave the country.

(2)   As part of the U.S. draw down in Iraq and the conclusion of the period of "Awakening," the U.S. and Coalition Forces, along with the Government of Iraq, decided to issue a general amnesty for the

vast majority of people arrested and detained during the U.S. and Coalition occupation.

    (a)   This resulted in a large number of detainees, held for terrorism, sectarian, and other violent activities being released and returning to their communities.

    (b)   Among these was a detainee held at the detention center in Camp Bucca Iraq. Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi.

    (3)   As detainees like Al Baghdadi returned to their communities and the period of "Awakening" ended, many of these released detainees specifically Sunnis, grew disillusioned with the Iraqi Government led then by a Shiite named Nouri Al Maliki.

    (a)   Maliki's government was supported by the Government of Iran and was viewed as catering to the Shiite majority of Iraq. This sparked a new wave of Sunni extremism from nascent AQI forces. These forces were organized by Al Baghdadi under the moniker ISI, the Islamic State of Iraq.

    (b)   Circa 2010-2011, ISI (Islamic State of Iraq – former name for ISIL) struck back at Iraqi Government Forces and overran several bases securing various strongholds in Western and Northern Iraq.

    (4)   In 2012, civil war broke out in Iraq's neighbor, Syria, and threatened the regime of its Alawite President, Bashir Al Asaad.

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    (a)   Accordingly. with the Shiite backed Al Asaad struggling to maintain power, a number of Sunni extremist groups entered

Syria, along with legitimate non-sectarian rebel groups, to fight the Asaad regime. Among these was the AQ affiliated Al Nusra Front. SI (Islamic State of Iraq – former name for ISIL) used this opportunity to expand its theater of operations from Western and Northern Iraq and began operations in Syria.

Note: (b)(7)(E)

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(b) ISI was soon the largest group among the insurgents with Nusra Front being the second. Through absorption of and , coordination and cooperation with other insurgent groups, like Nusra Front, ISI gained strength and eventually declared itself to be the Islamic State of Iraq and Al Sham (ISIS).

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(5) ISIS gained increased notoriety because of its social media campaign and ability to inspire ISIS affiliates in areas beyond Iraq and Al Sham. Not only was the group able to inspire Home-Grown Violent Extremists (HVEs) but it was able to undertake major attacks against western nations consisting not just of HVE activity, but concerted activities conducted by ISIS cells supported by members crossing into the west via Turkey as well as through various financing activities. Among these was the sale of oil harvested from areas under the control of ISIS fighters.

(a) ISIS declared and imposed Sharia law in the areas of Syria and Northern and Western Iraq under its control. This included the indiscriminate killing and persecution of civilians deemed to be enemies of its faith.

(b)   In Mosul, Iraq in 2014, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi declared himself to the Caliph of a new Caliphate established in the areas under ISIS's control. In doing so, the group adopted the moniker, ISIL, an acronym for Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. The Levant is defined as the historic, geographic area defined as being the area south of Turkey, north of the Arabian Peninsula, and East of the Mediterranean.

(6)   In declaring its so-called Caliphate, ISIS separated territory under its control into distinct provinces called "wilayats." The majority of IS wilayats are in Iraq and Syria but with new pledges of allegiance from other extremist groups, ISIS has claimed "wilayats" in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangledesh, the Philippines, Bahrain, Tunisia, and Russia.

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(7)   In 2017, ISIS found itself under increasing military pressure from the Iraqi Army in its occupied Iraq territory, supported by U.S. military intervention. This coupled with growing losses to the Syrian military, supported by Russia, and Coalition specific targeting, resulted in the sphere of influence of ISIS in the Levant being shrunken.

(a)   This culminated in the battle of Raqqah, in late 2017, which saw a once major stronghold of ISIS fall.

(b)   As a result, the group lost control of a large majority of the territory it once considered its caliphate and the group is now most commonly known as the Islamic State (IS).

(8)   By March 2018, estimates suggested that because of U.S. and Coalition strikes against IS, the territorial holdings of the group had been reduced by 98%.

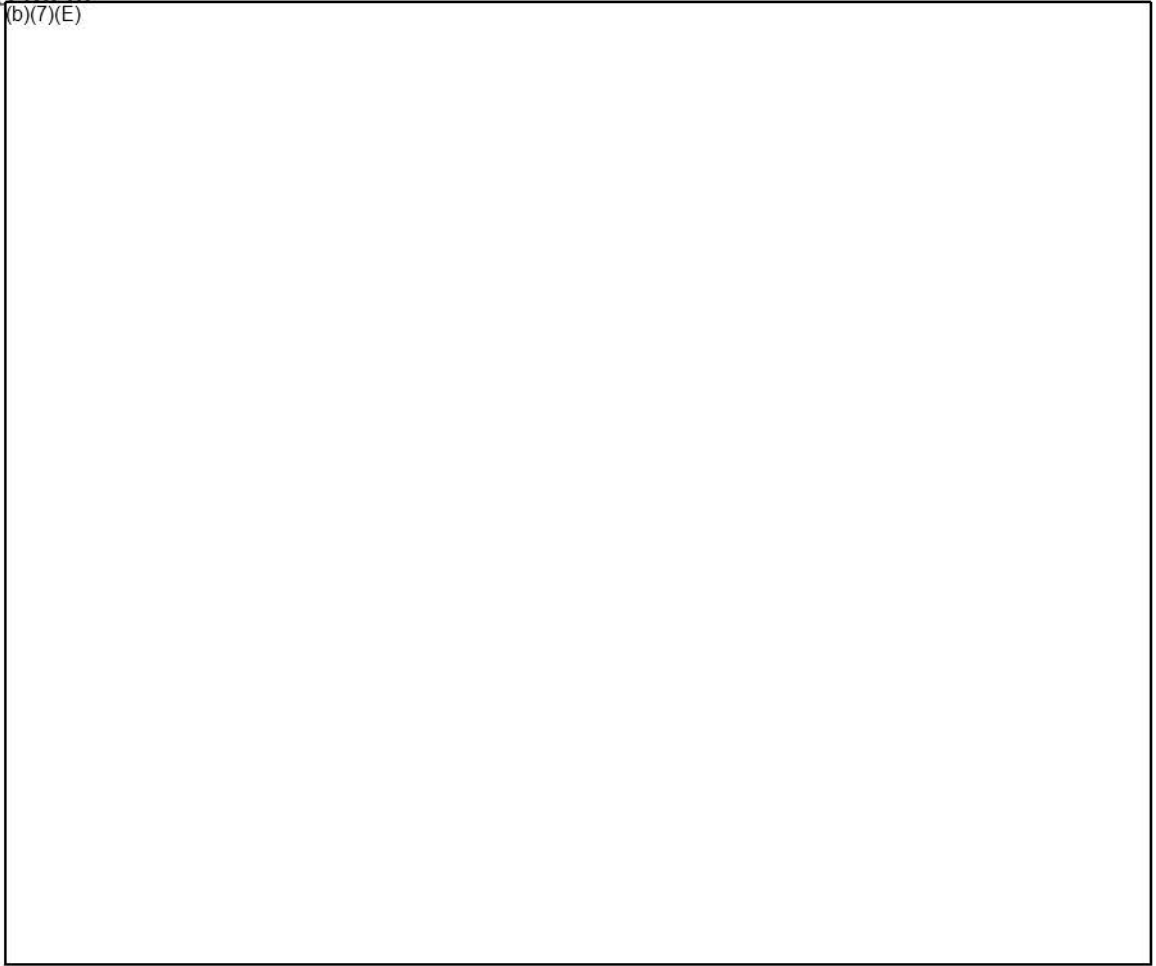2)   Current Operational Trends

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of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

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3) ISIS Notable Attacks and ISIS Inspired Groups/Attacks

    a) Summer 2015 Iraq and Syria Chemical Weapons Attacks: ISISL uses chemical weapons, believed mustard agent, against targets in Syria and Iraq.

    b) Paris Attacks – France (November 2015): Eight ISIL operatives conduct simultaneous attacks against notable civilian targets: Stade de France where an International Friendly Soccer game was being played between France and Germany (President of France was in attendance), the Bataclan Theater in Paris, and a chic restaurant section of Paris.

        (1) One hundred thirty (130) people are killed, mostly inside the Bataclan Theater (suicide bombers at the Stade de France fail to gain entrance to the game and detonate their explosives outside of the stadium).

        (2) The suicide bombers' devices were constructed with TATP explosive.

c) San Bernardino Shooting (December 2015): Husband and Wife Syed Rizwan Farook and Tashfeen Malik shoot and kill 14 people at a Christmas Party at the San Bernardino Health Department.

> Both were ISIS sympathizers with Farook sharing the ideology of ISIS leader Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi. and Malik having pledged allegiance to ISIS on Facebook during the shooting.

d) Philadelphia Police Officer Shooting (January 2016): Edward Archer, a Muslim convert, ambushed Philadelphia Police Officer Jesse Hartnett by inserting his gun through the open window of Hartnett's patrol car and firing. Hartnett survived the attack and returned fire, striking Archer.

> Later, Archer claimed in his interrogation that he had pledged allegiance to ISIS and carried out his attack on behalf of the group.

e) Brussels Bombings (March 2016): ISIS operatives undertake three bombings – two bombings of the airport in Brussels and another bombing at metro station. 32 people are killed and 270 are wounded. The explosive used was TATP.

> So much TATP was used that the taxi driver who drove the bombers to the airport reported smelling a noxious odor emanating from their luggage.

f) Bastille Day Lorry Attack - France (July 2016): Mohamed Lahouaiej-Bouhlel, a Tunisian-French citizen, drove a truck through a crowd in Nice, France during evening celebrations of Bastille Day. 84 people were killed and over 300 were injured.

g) Las Ramblas Lorry Attack – Spain (August 2017): Five (5) attackers affiliated with ISIS drove a van into crowds of people on the Las Ramblas pedestrian walkway in Barcelona, Spain. The day after, the attackers attempt to run over a crowd of people in the resort town of Cambrils, Spain (south of Barcelona). 16 people are killed and over 130 are injured in the two attacks.

> **Note:** Authorities later determined that an explosion at a house in a town outside of Barcelona was linked to the attacks; specifically, investigators believed the Las Ramblas attacks was to involve explosives and the residential explosion was caused by the making of explosives by three additional members of the

conspiracy – all of whom were killed in the blast)

h) Christmas Market Lorry Attack – Germany (December 2016): An ISIS sympathizer of Tunisian descent, Anis Amri, drove a truck through a Christmas market in Berlin, Germany. The attack killed 12 people and injured 48 more.

Amri used the messaging application, Telegram, to maintain contact with ISIS operatives in Libya.

i) London Bridge Attack - Great Britain (June 2017): Three ISIS affiliated attackers, Khuram Shazad Butt (British Citizen born in PAK), Rachid Redouane (Moroccan- Libyan National), and Youssef Zaghba (Moroccan-Italian National) conducted a vehicle attack on London Bridge, running over pedestrians, ultimately killing 3 people. After crashing the vehicle, the three attackers began slashing and stabbing people in a local market/pub district with ceramic knives. The three were also wearing fake suicide bomber vests. Eight people were killed in total.

Post-mortems on all three attackers revealed the attackers had taken large quantities of steroids prior to the attack.

j) London Westminster Attack – Great Britain (March 2017): Khalid Masood, a 52-year old Briton and ISIS sympathizer, conducted a vehicle and edged weapon attack that resulted in the deaths of 5 people. Specifically, Masood ran over four people in a rental car on Westminster Bridge and, after crashing, approached the gates of the British Parliament on foot and stabbed a police officer to death.

A post-mortem of Masood similarly established use of anabolic steroids prior to the attack.

k) Manchester Arena Bombing - Great Britain (May 2017): Salman Abedi, an ISIS operative and suicide bomber, detonated an improvised explosive device (IEDs) outside of an Ariel Grande Concert in Manchester, England. Abedi was a UK citizen born to a family of Libyan origin. Abedi targeted civilians, specifically young female adults and teenagers, as they departed the concert venue. 22 people were killed. Abedi, along with his brother Hashem Abedi, were believed to have joined ISIS in 2015. Abedi himself is believed to have been connected to ISIS External Operations Brigade Commander Katibat Al-Battar Al Ibi (whose brother was the commander of the ISIS Paris 2015 Attacks).

(1) Attack was planned for approximately one year and was a classic "lone wolf" attack in that Abedi carried out the entire operation from planning to deployment without assistance.

> Authorities established Abedi had previously traveled from England to Libya in the months prior to the bombing where they believed he received training in the making of explosives.

(2) This was supported by evidence regarding the device recovered from the scene: TATP as the explosive, detonator assembly was correct, and shrapnel was packed evenly in the device. Abedi was also under surveillance by intelligence and security authorities while in Libya.

l) Pulse Night Club Shooting (June 2016): Omar Mateen, a USC, shoots and kills 49 people and wounds another 53 at a gay nightclub in Orlando, FL. During the attack, Mateen called 911 and pledged allegiance to ISIS and Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi. ISIS claims responsibility for Mateen's actions via its Amaq News Agency, using its Telegram messaging channel, and via its Al Bayan radio station.

> **Note:** This demonstrates the strength and depth of ISIL's propaganda network and their ability to leverage multi-media platforms.

m) Mall Attack in St. Cloud, Minnesota (September 2016): Dahir Adan, a U.S. resident, conducted a stabbing spree at a mall in St. Cloud, MN injuring 10 people.

n) Ohio State Attack – Ohio (December 2016): Abdul Razak Ali Artan, a U.S. resident and ISIS sympathizer, conducts a car and knife attack on the campus of Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. The attack results in the wounding of 11 people.

o) New York Central Park Lorry Attack (October 2017): Sayfullo Habibullaevic Saipov, an Uzbek national residing in the U.S., conducts a vehicular attack in New York City by driving his truck down a bike path. Saipov claims ISIS inspiration. Eight people are killed, and more than 12 people are injured.

p) New York Port Authority Attempted Bombing (December 2017): Akayed Ullah, a Bangladeshi national living in the U.S., attempts an attack on the Port Authority Bus Terminal in New York City. Specifically, Ullah detonated a pipe bomb under the terminal which malfunctioned and

only injured Ullah who had previously declared allegiance to ISIS.

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    b.   Katibat al-Battar al-Libi (KBL)

        1)   Background/Origin/History

             a)   Founded by Libyan Jihadists; the group recruited and trained Libyan and Tunisian fighters who then went to fight in the Syrian civil war for KBL in alignment with ISIS.

             b)   Pledged allegiance to ISIS and Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi in 2014 when Al Baghdadi declared himself to be Caliph for a new Caliphate.

             c)   Soon after this pledge of allegiance, KBL established the first Libyan Islamic State Wilaya.

        2)   Current Trends

             a)

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             b)

        3)   Notable Attacks

             a)   Besides the connections KBL has had to ISIS attacks and plots in Europe, specifically the training of operatives, the group has launched attacks in North Africa using its Libyan hubs.

                 (1)   Bardo National Museum – Tunis (March 2015): three Tunisians shot 22 people, mainly Western tourists in an attack on the museum. The gunmen were identified as an ISIS cell.

(2) Sousse Beach Resort – June (2015): A Tunisian, Seifidine Rezgui, kills 38 people (30 UK Citizens) on the beach at a resort hotel in Sousse. Rezgui was identified as having close links to the ISIS cell who undertook the Bardo National Museum attack.

c. ISIS – Khorasan (ISIL-K)

1) Background/Origin/History

a) Formed in 2014 after six former senior members of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan pledged allegiance to IS Leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi.

b) Estimated membership varies greatly with as low as 1,500 up to 11,500; recruits form disaffected former Taliban members.

2) Current Trends

a) (b)(7)(E)

3) Notable Attacks

a) The group carries out suicide bombings, small arms attacks, and kidnappings in Afghanistan against civilians as well as Afghan security and defense forces; the group has also claimed responsibility for attacks on civilian targets in Pakistan.

d. Al-Qaeda

1) Background/Origin/History

a) 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.

b) 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:

(1) Unite the world's Muslim population under Sharia law.

   (2) Liberate the "Holy Lands" from the "Zionist-Crusader" forces (Israel and the United States.

   (3) Alleviate perceived economic and social Injustices.

  c) AQ views itself as fighting a defensive jihad (contrasted with ISIL which views itself as fighting an offensive jihad).

  d) Ultimately, AQ believes that it is fighting a "defensive jihad" against the United States and its allies, defending Muslim lands from the "new crusade led by America against the Islamic nations."

   (1) In his 1996 declaration of jihad against the United States, Osama bin Laden justified the use of force by citing 13th century Islamic scholar Ibn Taymiyyah: "To fight in defense of religion and Belief is a collective duty; there is no other duty after Belief than fighting the enemy who is corrupting the life and the religion. There [are] no preconditions for this duty and the enemy should be fought with [one's] best abilities."

  e) Structure

   (1) AQ's central command is headquartered in Afghanistan and Pakistan. AQ's current leader is Ayman al-Zawahiri (Osama Bin Laden's deputy until Bin Laden was killed in a U.S. assault in 2011.)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

2)   Current Operational Trends

    a)   (b)(7)(E)

    b)

    c)

    d)

3)   Notable Attacks:

    a)   September 11, 2001 (9/11) Attacks:

        (1)   19 AQ operatives hijacked four U.S. commercial flights and flew two of into both towers of the World

Trade Center and another in the Pentagon. A fourth plane crashed in Pennsylvania after being hijacked when passengers on board attempted to retake the aircraft. Over 3,000 Americans were killed in the deadliest terror attack in U.S. history.

b) 1998 U.S. Embassy Bombings in Africa

(1) AQ operatives conducted simultaneous suicide bombings against the U.S. Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya. As a result, 258 people are killed and over 5,000 wounded.

c) 2002 Attempted "Dirty-Bomb" attack on U.S.

(1) Jose Padilla, aka Abdullah al-Muhairi, a U.S.C., was arrested at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport after arriving on a flight from Zurich. Al Muhairi had traveled to Pakistan and Afghanistan, following his conversion to Islam, and discussed the bomb plot with AQ leaders. A captured AQ leader provided information concerning al-Muhairi to U.S. intelligence. Al-Muhairi met with AQ leaders regarding a plan to acquire and detonate a radiological device aka a "dirty bomb."

d) November 2002 Bombing in Mombasa, Kenya

(1) AQ operatives bombed a hotel in Mombasa frequented by Israelis, killing 15 and wounding 40. AQ operatives, on the same day, attempt to shoot down an Israeli airliner on take-off from Mombasa's airport with a surface-to-air missile.

e) 2004 Madrid Train Bombings

(1) Four rush-hour commuter trains in Madrid were attacked simultaneously by AQ operatives using explosives in back-packs detonated remotely via mobile phones. 191 people are killed and over 1,800 wounded. Among the perpetrators were individuals of Moroccan, Syrian, Egyptian, Algerian, Lebanese, and Spanish descent.

f) 2005 London Underground Bombings

(1) AQ operatives conduct suicide bombings on a London Underground station and bus. The attacks, perpetrated by four British Nationals, killed 56

people in what became the worst terrorist attack in UK history. Later in that month, AQ operatives, all British Nationals, attempted to blow up three commuter trains and a bus in London but the bombs failed to detonate.

g) 2006 Transatlantic Aircraft Pilot

(1) A group of British men who were allegedly in contact with AQ leaders began plotting to carry-out the near-simultaneous detonation of peroxide-based liquid explosives by suicide bombers on as many as 18 transatlantic flights bound for the U.S. and Canada. The plot was disrupted by Britain's MI5 and the FBI and resulted in the ban on carry-on liquids on commercial aircraft.

Notes:

AQ Affiliates

e. Al Qa'da in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)

1) Background/Origins/History

a) 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.

(1)   As with the broad AQ mandate, AQAP declared its intention to establish an Islamic Caliphate and implement Sharia law.

b)   Many of AQAP's leaders and founders have strong ties to AQ and Osama bin Laden.

(1)   Many traveled to Afghanistan in the late 1990's and early 2000s to train at AQ camps.

(2)   In addition, eventual AQAP leaders were identified as being involved in the bombing of the USS Cole in 2000.

c)   Since the union of AQ branches in Saudi Arabia and Yemen under the banner AQAP, the group has carried out violent jihadist attacks both domestically and internationally in service of Al Qa'ida's ideology.

(1)   Although the group carries out most of its attacks inside Yemen, AQAP is widely known for carrying out the fatal shooting at the Paris offices of French satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo* in January 2015, as well as for its involvement in terrorist plots on U.S. soil, including the "Christmas Day Bomber" in 2009 and the "Times Square Bomber" in 2010.

d)   In 2012, following removal of Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh from office, AQAP took advantage of the fractured political scene by establishing an insurgency in southern Yemen.

(1)   Since Yemen descended into civil war in 2015, AQAP has benefited from the political vacuum by attempting to develop its own pseudo-state in the southern region.

(2)   The civil war has coincidentally strengthened AQAP by causing Western forces to withdraw and the Yemeni and Saudi Arabia forces to focus on the opposing Houthi rebels.

(3)   AQAP has developed a pseudo-state in the southern region of Yemen.

e)   The struggle between Iran backed Houthi rebels and the Saudi Arabia supported Yemini forces, has resulted in AQAP being strengthened by virtue of the vast amount of support being given to anti-Houthi forces.

> Anti-Houthi forces regularly enter into alliances with AQAP and turn a blind eye to the group's terrorist activities.

f) Support for AQAP extends to the highest levels of Yemen's Government. In fact, several associates of the Saudi-backed President Mansour al-Hadi have appeared on a U.S. Treasury list of global terrorists for allegedly providing financial support to, and acting on behalf of, AQAP.

g) AQAP operates throughout Yemen, primarily in the country's southern and central regions. In many of these provinces, AQAP governs small pockets of territory with sharia (Islamic law) courts and a heavily armed militia. AQAP attempts to appeal to the Yemeni people by meeting their basic needs and integrating into the local population, including by conforming to the local governance structures.

    (1) According to a February 2017 report by the International Crisis Group, AQAP has successfully presented itself as "part of a wider Sunni front against Houthi expansion," further providing the organization with local allies and room to operate in the country.

h) In addition to controlling large parts of Yemen, AQAP poses a significant terrorist threat to Western Countries, including the United States. Specifically, the group has conducted and attempted to conduct numerous terrorist operations worldwide.

i) In 2012, additional AQAP objectives were enunciated which declared the group's primary goals to be:

    (1) The expulsion of Jews and Christians from the Arabian Peninsula

    (2) The establishment of the Islamic Caliphate and Sharia rule in areas currently governed by "apostate" governments in the region

j) AQAP champions a violent interpretation of "Jihad." In doing so the group encourages Muslims to hate the people of the West and to indoctrinate that hatred and "love of jihad" in their children.

> AQAP is believed to be the AQ affiliate most ideologically similar to AQ's core tenets.

k) Structure

(1) AQAP is hierarchal and has a strong division of labor. There is a political leader in charge of overall direction of the group, a military chief, and a propaganda wing that engages in recruits, provides justifications for attacks, and provides spiritual guidance. This structure too mirrors AQ proper.

(a) AQAP 's political leader is one of its co-founders, Qasim al-Raymi. Raymi took control following the death of his predecessor in a U.S. drone strike.

(b) AQAP's military branch plans all of its violent attacks and insurgent activities against the Yemeni Government and military. Ibrahim al-Asiri is AQAP's chief bomb-maker and is responsible for the group's most high-profile bombing attempts – 2009 Christmas Day Bomber and 2010 Times Square Bomber.

(c) Propaganda for AQAP is conducted via its recruiters and publications which includes a media channel called *"Al-Malahem."* Al-Malahem publishes a bi-monthly magazine in Arabic for Yemenis and the notorious English language magazine, *Inspire*, directed at its American audience.

(d) In addition, AQAP publishes a digital newsletter, *al-Masra*, which includes news and updates on the entire AQ network.

i. Inspire magazine provides answers to questions about AQAP and its mission.

ii. The magazine also has provided tips for bomb-making including making Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs) and bombs unable to be detected by airport security systems.

iii. The magazine has also published a list of targets for supporters, sympathizers, and lone-wolves to attack in the west.

iv. The magazine has expanded AQAP's reach to people well beyond the Arabian peninsula and to people who don't speak Arabic.

v. AQAP has also used social media sites its advantage; the group, despite having numerous accounts shut down, continues to have a standing presence on Twitter.

(b) Anwar al-Awlaki was a well-known, American-born, AQAP recruiter who was linked to the 2010 Fort Hood shooter, U.S. Army Major Nidal Hassan; the shooting resulted in the deaths of 13 soldiers. Al-Awlaki also had contact with AQAP operative and Charlie Hebdo attacker Cherif Kouachi. Al-Awlaki was killed in a U.S. drone strike in Yemen in 2011.

2) Current Trends

a) AQAP finances its activities through robberies and kidnap/ransom operations. "Hostages" have been referred to be the group as a "profitable trade and a precious treasure."

(1) AQAP also participates in gun and drug smuggling which has included trafficking opium.
(2) AQAP also reportedly generated millions of dollars through the duration of its control of Yemen's third largest port; the group imposes taxes and tariffs on passing and entering vessels.
(3) The group also looted the central bank branch in Mukalla, netting an estimated $100 million USD. Finally, AQAP gets funding through donations from like-minded supporters, mostly in Saudi Arabia.

b) AQAP is currently competing for recruits with ISIS who established an affiliate in Yemen in 2015. AQAP has raised its recruiting standards, especially for those coming from the West. AQAP has also tried to inspire potential recruits to remain in their home countries and undertake attacks rather than traveling to fight in Yemen.

c) AQAP has published and disseminated a previously composed training guide called the "Encyclopedia of Jihad" (available on the internet as of 2003); the encyclopedia is a collection of texts which provide information on:

(1) Making explosives
(2) Using pistols, grenades, mines, artillery, machine guns, and armor-piercing weapons
(3) Espionage

(4)   Security precautions
(5)   Use of compasses
(6)   How to read maps
(7)   Acts of sabotage
(8)   Secure communication
(9)   Reconnaissance

3)   Notable Attacks/Operations

    a)   Charlie Hebdo (Paris) – January 2015

        (1)   Charlie Hebdo is a satirical magazine which began publishing in 1970. The magazine satirizes religion, politics, and other topics.

        (2)   In 2006, the magazine re-printed controversial cartoons of the Prophet Mohammad which originally appeared in a Danish Newspaper.

        (3)   In 2011, the satirical publication was firebombed after naming the Prophet Muhammad as its "editor-in-chief."

        (4)   Main attackers were brothers Said Kouachi and Cherif Kouachi (Known / Suspected Terrorists (KSTs) and on the no-fly list) were affiliated with AQAP and spent time in Yemen receiving weapons and other training from the group.

            (a)   (**Note:** A third attacker, Amedy Coulibaly, claimed allegiance to ISIS before being killed by police).

            (b)   The attackers, armed with guns and bulletproof vests, forced their way into the Charlie Hebdo office in Paris at approximately 1130 hours and kill 12 people.

        (5)   Over the next two days, the Kouachi brothers and Coulibaly kill two additional police officers (one police officer was one of the initial 12 people killed at the magazine). The Kouachi brothers and Coulibaly take hostages and stand-off with police in two different locations in France. Ultimately all three attackers and some of the hostages are killed.

> AQAP openly claimed responsibility for the attack.

        (6)   2010 "Times Square Bomber" – the perpetrator, Faisal Shahzad, a Pakistani-born naturalized U.S.C., parked an SUV loaded with homemade

explosives in New York's Times Square. The bomb failed to detonate (reportedly due to an incorrectly set timer) and he was subsequently arrested at JFK while on board a flight to Dubai.

    (a)   Initially thought to be affiliated with the Pakistani Taliban, Shahzad had aligned himself with the Pakistani Taliban (TTP) but was also found to have drawn inspiration from Anwar Al-Awlaki.

    (7)   2009 "Christmas Day Bomber" – the perpetrator, Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, a Nigerian, attempted to detonate plastic explosives aboard a Northwest Airlines Flight from the Netherlands bound for Detroit. Abdulmutallab, known euphemistically as the "underwear bomber" told authorities he was in contact with Al-Alwaki via the internet and that he spent a month at a training camp in Yemen, north of Sanaa, receiving training from an AQ bombmaker.

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

    1)   Background/Origins/History

    a)   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.

    b)   AQIM was first founded in Algeria; its predecessor organization was known as Le Groupe Salafiste Pour La Predication Et Le Combat (GSPC) also known as the "Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat."

    (1)   The GSPC was born in 1998 as a splinter group from the Armed Islamic Group.

    (2)   The group's stated goal was the overthrow of the Algerian Government. Specifically, the founders of AQIM include Hassan Hattab and Abdelmalek Droukdel, both former leaders of GSPC. GSPC merged with Al Qaeda (and became AQIM) in 2007.

    2)   Current Trends

a) AQIM continues to be based in North Africa and has extended its operations from Algeria to the Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Libya, Mauritania, and Tunisia. The group reportedly operates training camps in northern Mali.

b) AQIM seeks to institute Sharia law in all of its areas of operations, much as AQ. The group sees secular governments in North Africa as apostates left over from European colonialism and, as such, illegitimate.

c) AQIM sustains itself through proceeds gained from kidnapping and extortion. Funds are also raised through protection rackets, robbery, people and arms trafficking, money laundering, smuggling, and the facilitation of drug trafficking from South America to Europe.

d) AQIM also engages in global fundraising operations; this includes support garnered from individuals located in Western Europe who provided financial and logistical support.

> AQIM is also believed to receive support from foreign governments, including Iran and Sudan, and AQ at large which provides further material and financial support.

e) AQIM is believed to have recruited several fighters from Abu Musab Al Zarqawi's AQI and, as its operations have spread outward from Nigerian, in particular in Mali, Niger, and Cote d'Ivoire, has recruited a large number of sub-Saharan Africans to its ranks.

f) AQIM leadership has long standing ties to AQ and its deceased leader and founder, Osama bin Laden.

g) AQIM has reportedly sent fighters to train with Hezbollah in Lebanon and furnished technical assistance to Boko Haram fighters in the manufacture of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). AQIM's assistance to Boko Haram also has reportedly included weapons and funding.

3) Notable Attacks/Operations

a) August 2017: AQIM attacks a restaurant in Burkina Faso killing 18 people and, on the same day, carries out attacks against U.N. Peacekeeping troops in two different locations in Mali.

b) March 2016: AQIM attacks a beach resort in Grand-Bassam, Cote d'Ivoire.

(1) It is the first AQ attack in the country and results in 19 people killed including various foreign nationals from Germany, France, Mali, Cameroon, and Burkina Faso (landlocked West African nation bordered by Mali and Cote d'Ivoire.

c)   January 2016: AQIM stages simultaneous attacks on a hotel and police station in Burkina Faso; 30 people from 18 different nations are killed.

d)   November 2015: AQIM carries out an attack on the Radisson Blu Hotel in Mali in which, during the attack and subsequent hostage-taking, 21 people were killed.

> The perpetrators used counterfeit diplomatic license plates to gain access to the hotel.

e)   July 2014: French Authorities foil AQIM plot targeting the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, and a French nuclear power plant.

f)   September 2012: Attack on the U.S. Embassy in Benghazi, Libya by Ansar al-Sharia (AAS) which resulted in the killing of U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens.

> AQIM reportedly linked to the planning of the attack and command and control links to AAS fighters who carried out the attack.

g)   November 2011: AQIM kidnapped seven people – all foreign nationals from France, Sweden, the Netherlands, and South Africa – from a Uranium Compound in Niger.

h)   September 2010: AQIM kidnapped five French Nationals working for a Nuclear Company in Niger.

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

1)   Background/History/Origins

a)   Founded in 2014 by AQ leader Ayman Al-Zawahiri

b)   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.

2)   Current Operational Trends

(b)(7)(E)

c) (b)(7)(E)
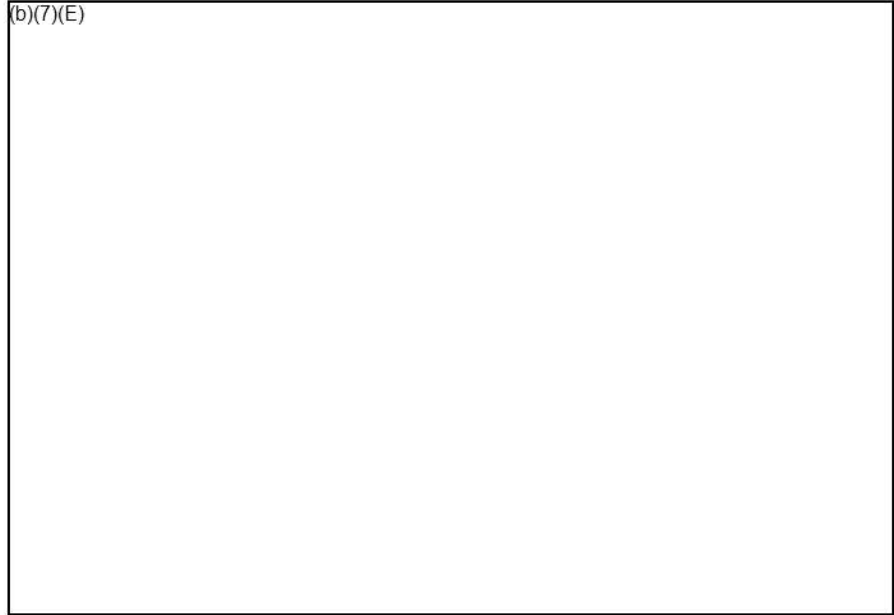
d)

e)

f)

3) Notable Attacks

    a) September 2014 Attempted Seizure of Pakistani Navy Frigate

      (1) AQIS operatives attempted to seize control of a Pakistani Navy Frigate from which they planned to fire missiles at American and other Pakistani vessels. The operation involved a small arms attack and a suicide bomber.

h. Al Shabaab

    1) Background/Origins/History

      a) The group's name translates to "the Youth."
      b) 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. (**Note:** Its precursor was the extremist group al-Itihad al-Islami [AIAI aka Unity of Islam]).

        (1) The group's original goal was to establish a "Greater Somalia" under sharia law. The group fought a guerilla campaign against Ethiopian occupation after Ethiopia, supported by the U.S. invaded Somalia and drove Islamist forces out of Mogadishu.
        (2) The Ethiopian occupation ended in 2008; the group has continued to target Ethiopians and Kenyans,

specifically, for its planned attacks outside of Somalia.

c)   The group's ideology adheres to many of the radical Islamic doctrines; chiefly, Wahabism, Salafism, Qutbism, Takfirism.

> The group seeks to establish an Islamic caliphate inside Somalia that will eventually grow to encompass the entire Horn of Africa.

d)   Al Shabab supports "Takfir" which advocates the ex-communication of apostates, treats them as non-believers, and is used to justify their killing.

e)   The group operates in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti and is Al Qaeda's formal affiliate in East Africa; pledged allegiance to Al Qaeda in 2012.

2)   Current Operation Trends

(b)(7)(E)

f)   (b)(7)(E)

3)   Notable Attacks

   a)   Muna Hotel Attack – Mogadishu (August 2012): Al Shabaab gunmen attack the Muna Hotel disguised as security personnel. The resulting two-hour gun battle and suicide bombing kills 32 people including several members of the Somali parliament.

   b)   Westgate Shopping Center Attack – Nairobi, Kenya (September 2013): Al Shabaab operatives raided the Westgate Shopping Center in Nairobi, Kenya. The shopping center was known to be heavily frequented by Westerners.

      (1)   During the attack and ensuing four-day stand-off, 67 people were killed and over 200 wounded.
      (2)   During the attack and stand-off, Al-Shabaab militants would ask victims if they were Muslim and had victims prove it by reciting verses of the Quran. Those who disclaimed being Muslim or who could not recite the Quran were executed.

   c)   Somalia Presidential Palace Attack – Mogadishu (February 2014): Al-Shabaab militants attack the Somali Presidential Palace with a combination of vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and small arms. Fourteen people are killed including nine of the attackers.

   d)   Truck Bomb Mogadishu City Center (October 2017): An Al Shabaab militant detonated a Truck VBIED in downtown Mogadishu killing between 320 and 587 people. It was Somalia's worst terrorist attack to date.

8.   Prominent Non-Salafist Islamist Terrorist Groups

   a.   Hezbollah (translation: "The Party of God")

      1)   Background/Origins/History

         a)   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

b) Active in Terrorist Attacks against Israelis, the Jewish State of Israel, as well as American and Jewish targets around the world

c) Hezbollah resembles a proxy force for the Government of Iran (GOI) and receives funding, training, and weapons through the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

d) Consists of a Political Wing and an Armed Wing. Since 1992, Hezbollah has had a presence and large influence in the Lebanese elected government.

   (1) The European Union has designated the Armed Wing a Terrorist Organization.
   (2) The Political Wing of Hezbollah was specifically exempted from this designation.

2) Current Trends

(b)(7)(E)

3) Notable Attacks

a) Responsible for the 1983 US Marine Barracks bombing in Beirut; believed to be supported in the attack by Iran and Syria. The attack resulted in the deaths of 241 service members.

   (1) 2003: US District Court Judge finds that Hezbollah carried out the attack at the direction of the Iranian Government.
   (2) 2007: US District Court orders Iran to pay $2.65 Billion USD to Survivors and family members of service members killed in the 1983 bombing.
   (3) 2010: Lawsuit filed in New York City seeking to force the Iranian Government to pay the $2.65 Billion USD awarded in 2007.
   (4) 2012: Judgment for $2.1 Billion USD formally issued by U.S. District Court against Iran.
   (5) 2013: US District Court issues ruling to release $1.75 Billion of Iranian funds, frozen in a New York Citibank Account, to set up a fund for victims of the 1983 bombing.
   (6) 2014: Federal Appeals Court affirms both the judgment against Iran and the release of the $1.75 Billion USD.

(7)   2016: US Supreme Court Affirms and rules the survivors and families of the 1983 bombing victims should be allowed to collect the $1.75 Billion USD.

9.   Boko Haram

a.   Background/Origins/History

1)   Official Arabic Full Name: Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad

a)   Translates as "People Committed to the Propogation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad"
b)   "Boko Haram": Literal Translation from Arabic means "Fake is Forbidden."

> Commonly understood translation from Arabic is "Western Education is Forbidden"

2)   Formed in 2002 in Nigeria (Africa's most populous nation) by a Salafist cleric named Mohammed Yusuf.
3)   Based in Maiduguri in Northeastern Nigeria
4)   Focused on opposing western education and establishing a caliphate in Nigeria.

> The group operates in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

5)   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.

a)   The group also kidnaps school age boys to turn them into Boko Haram fighters. Declared a caliphate in the areas of Nigeria it controlled in 2009 (Islamic State of West Africa Province – ISWAP) and engaged in violence against the Nigerian government following the Government's killing of Yusuf.
b)   In 2014, the Nigerian military pushed Boko Haram back into its regional area of Northeastern Nigeria.

6)   Boko Haram fighters are distinguishable by their facial scars and heavy Hausa accents which make them readily identifiable to other Nigerians.
7)   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.

a) Leader is Abubakar Shekau.

b) In August 2016, ISIS recognized another individual as Boko Haram's leader, Abu Musab Al Barnawi.

> This has factionalized Boko Haram as Shekau and Al Barnawi fight for control of the group.

b. Current Operation Trends

(b)(7)(E)

c. Notable Attacks

1) Chibok Kidnapping – Borno State (April 2014): Boko Haram kidnapped over 200 girls from a school in Chibok, Nigeria. This

kidnapping triggered international condemnation and the "Bring Back Our Girls" social media campaign.

2) Kidnapping of the Wife of the Cameroon Vice Prime Minister (July 2014): Amadou Ali, a prominent Cameroon political figure and spouse to the Vice Prime Minister is kidnapped by Boko Haram militants and subsequently released three months later along with 27 other hostages, presumably in exchange for a ransom paid by the Cameroonian Government.

3) Nigerian Town Seizures (August 2014): Boko Haram begins attacking and seizing towns in Nigeria in an attempt to take and hold territory in furtherance of the establishment of its own Islamic State.

4) Children Burned Alive (February 2016): Boko Haram kills and burns 86 children alive in response to perceived provocation from the Nigerian Government.

5) Elementary School Attack – Damasak (November 2016): Boko Haram militants kidnap approximately 400 people, at least 300 of which are elementary school students.

Notes:

F. EPO 6: Recognize risk factors and indicators of radicalization and mobilization.

1. Homegrown violent extremists (HVEs)

   a. 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.

(b)(7)(E)

b. HVEs can be classified as either "inspired" or "enabled" by foreign terrorist organizations (see above discussion concerning directed, enabled, and inspired).

2. 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. (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

a. Group A Indicators – (b)(7)(E)

1) (b)(7)(E)

2)
3)
4)
5)

b. Group B indicators – (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1) (b)(7)(E)
2)

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10)

(b)(7)(E)

c.   Group C Indicators - (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

13) (b)(7)(E)
14)
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Notes:

THIS ENDS SESSION 1

Class Assignment

(b)(7)(E)

SESSION 2

Class Assignment Presentation

(b)(7)(E)

G.   **EPO 7: Describe the United States' national security architecture and a HSI Special Agent's interaction with that architecture on national security-counterterrorism matters.**

1.   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.

   a.   Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) – As America's principal human intelligence (HUMINT) agency, the CIA dedicates significant resources to recruiting and running foreign sources to gain insight into the plans, intentions, and capabilities of foreign terrorist threats. The CIA primarily operates overseas; however, through their National Resources Division, they maintain offices in the United States primarily for liaison purposes.

> HSI maintains liaisons in various CIA divisions, including the Counterterrorism Mission Center (CTMC).

b. National Security Agency (NSA) – As America's principal signals intelligence (SIGNINT) agency, the NSA has various Targeting Offices of Primary Interest (TOPIs) focused on terrorism threats.

c. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – the FBI is a hybrid law enforcement agency and domestic intelligence agency. Within the United States, the FBI has primary jurisdiction for all counterterrorism investigations. However, the FBI does not have sufficient resources to manage the issue alone, so therefore all counterterrorism investigations occur under the auspices of the Joint Terrorism Task Forces resident at each of the FBI's 56 field offices.

   1) HSI is the single largest contributor of personnel to JTTF outside of the FBI.
   2) In FY18, HSI was a contributor in 78% of the 167 terrorist disruptions affected by JTTF nationwide.
   3) Almost half of JTTF disruptions employ HSI authorities.
   4) The HSI Headquarters element that has oversight over HSI participation on the JTTF is co-located with the FBI Headquarters Counterterrorism Division (CTD).

d. U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) – a unified combatant command under the Department of Defense that has operational control over U.S. special operations forces from the various military services (U.S. Navy Special Warfare, U.S. Army Special Forces, U.S. Marine Raiders, U.S. Air Force Special Operations, and others).

   1) The principal counterterrorism action element for the U.S. Department of Defense
   2) Since 9/11, highly networked with U.S. law enforcement. Investigative leads can come from Sensitive Site Exploitation (SSE) conducted by SOCOM elements on objectives in conflict zones.
   3) HSI has several liaison officers at SOCOM and its subordinate elements.

e. National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) – NCTC, under the Office of Director of National Intelligence, is responsible for the integration and analysis of all counterterrorism information. It is staffed by a significant number of detailees from FBI and CIA. HSI has liaisons there, as well.

2. Terrorism databases

   a. Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE)

1) TIDE is the U.S. government's central repository for known or suspected international terrorists (KSTs), and it is maintained by NCTC.

2) (b)(7)(E)

3)

4)

5)

b. (b)(7)(E)

3. Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)

a. TSC was created in 2003 as a result of the 9/11 Attacks.

b. TSC is a Multi-Agency Center administered by the FBI (the executive agency).

1) Other participants include members of federal law enforcement and other IC components.

2) Some TSC deputy positions held by DHS leadership.

c. TSC is the U.S. Government's Consolidated Counter-Terrorism Watch-Listing Component and it maintains the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB).

d. Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)

1) The TSDB is euphemistically known as "The Watchlist."

(b)(7)(E)

3) Subset of the TSDB

(b)(7)(E)

e. Handling Codes

1) (b)(7)(E)

2)
3)

...

(b)(7)(E)

f.　(b)(7)(E)　Records

　　1)　(b)(7)(E)

4.　National Targeting Center (NTC)

　　a.　Tracks potential TIDE hits traveling to or from the U.S.

　　b.　(b)(7)(E)

　　c.

Notes:

H. **EPO 8: Demonstrate knowledge of HSI's National Security Investigations Division (NSID) programmatic areas, NSID policies and procedures, as well as the characteristics of NSID investigations.**

1. Characteristics of National Security and Counterterrorism Investigations Prosecutions

    a. National Security and Counterterrorism Investigations

    (b)(7)(E)
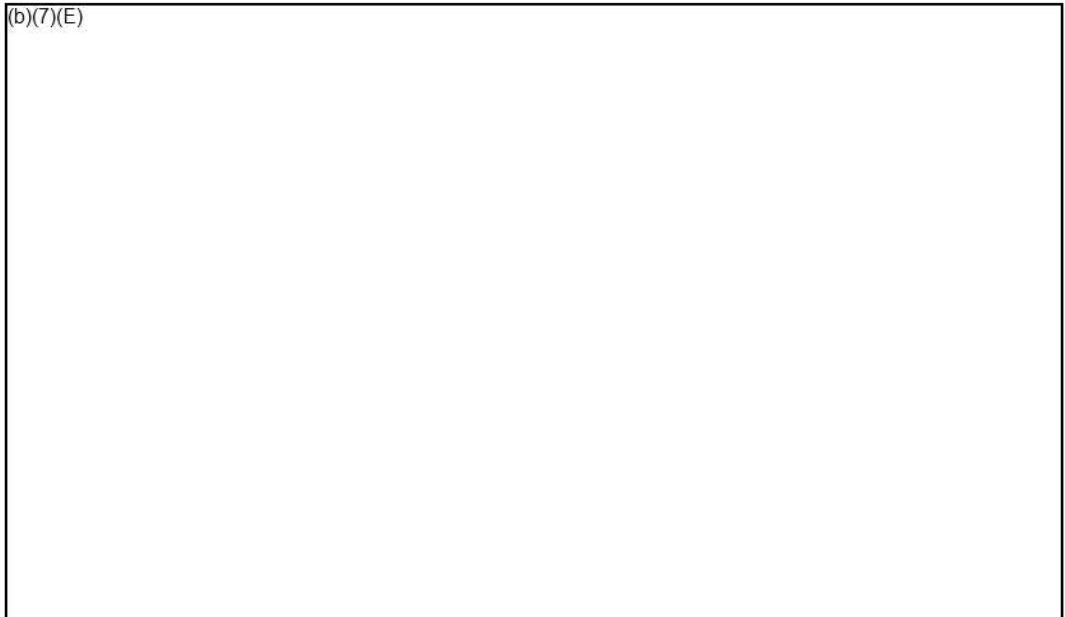
    2) Fundamental goal of any counterterrorism Investigations is to prevent an attack.

        a) The number one priority is to neutralize a subject's ability to conduct a terrorist attack.

       (1)   Potential methods of neutralization

(b)(7)(E)

3)   Two (2) aspects of national security and counterterrorism investigations that differ from other criminal investigations:

(b)(7)(E)

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of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

(b)(7)(E)

2.   HSI Headquarters programmatic units and corresponding investigations

   a.   Counterterrorism Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU)

      1)   CTCEU History

         a)   Prior to the events of September 11, 2001, there was no
               effective system in place to accurately monitor the status of
               foreign students and other visitors in the U.S., with
               disastrous consequences.
         b)   The Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit within
               the National Security Investigations Unit (CTCEU) is
               responsible for combating security vulnerabilities that are
               criminal in nature or pose a potential threat to the U.S.

      2)   CTEU Mission: To prevent terrorists and other related criminals
            from exploiting the nation's immigration system and to expand the
            resource equities within the Intelligence Community (IC) and
            federal agencies.

         a)   This goal is accomplished by:

            (1)   (b)(7)(E)

            (2)

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(b)(7)(E)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

(b)(7)(E)

6) Visa Life-Cycle Program

   a) 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.

   b) (b)(7)(E)

   c)

3. Student Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP)

   a. SEVP Mission: To collect, maintain, and provide reliable information on foreign students and exchange visitors present in the U.S.

      1) Established to more effectively manage information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the U.S.
      2) Seeks to balance homeland security with the desire to continue to permit legitimate foreign students and exchange visitors to participate in high quality U.S. academic and exchange programs.
      3) Since September 11, 2001, SEVP's national security responsibility has been strengthened through collaboration with CTCEU, which focuses on preventing criminals and terrorists from exploiting the nation's immigration system through fraud.
      4) In order to sponsor foreign students and exchange visitors, institutions and programs need to apply and be certified by SEVP as an entity that can sponsor such individuals.
      5) SEVP is the HSI program that administers SEVIS and conducts outreach with the educational community.

a) SEVP approves schools and programs for certification to enroll nonimmigrant foreign students and cultural exchange visitors and withdraws such certification when the school or program is determined to be no longer eligible.

b) SEVP maintains information on schools/programs that apply for certification and those currently certified by SEVP:

> Includes the Petition for Approval of School for Attendance by Nonimmigrant Student (Form I-17) and supporting documentation

c) SEVP is able to audit records to ensure compliance by an institution or exchange program and can decertify an institution/program for non-compliance.

d) SEVP has regional representatives who are responsible for liaising with institutions/programs in their geographic area.

e) Regulations guiding the certification of schools and exchange visitor programs are located at 8 CFR §214 and 22 CFR §62.

f) Once certified, Institutions and programs can sponsor students/visitors on:

(1) Nonimmigrant "F" Visas: Student in an Educational Program

(2) Nonimmigrant "M" Visas: Student in a Vocational Program

(3) Nonimmigrant "J" Visas: Cultural Exchange Visitors

b. SEVIS

1) The Student & Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) is a web-based system that 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).

a) SEVIS 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.

2) SEVP is the HSI program that administers SEVIS and conducts outreach with the educational community.

3) The information contained in SEVIS is entered by the various academic institutions and exchange visitor programs.

4) Immigration Status vs. Visa Status

a)   It is important to remember that a visa is merely an invitation to present oneself at a port of entry and apply with CBP for admission.

b)   If one is coming to the U.S. on an F/M/J visa, once admitted, the person is eligible to remain in the U.S. as a non-immigrant for the duration of their course of study or program participation (aka Duration of Status).

c)   The revocation of a non-immigrant's visa after they have been admitted and are present in the U.S. does not make that person removeable – because they have been admitted for the duration of their status.

> A visa revocation would only prevent a non-immigrant from being re-admitted to the U.S. on that visa should they decide to leave – i.e. visa has been revoked and the individual no longer has the right to present themselves at a POE at apply for admission with CBP.

c.   Responsible Officers (ROs) are individuals designated by an exchange visitor program to perform duties pertaining to SEVIS.

1)   Though responsible for maintaining exchange visitor's records, these individuals are often not physically located where the exchange visitor is participating in his/her program.

d.   Designated School Official (DSOs) are individuals selected by an academic institution to perform duties pertaining to SEVIS.

1)   DSOs input all data in SEVIS and issue I-20s.
2)   These individuals do not undergo background checks and are not vetted by the government.

> A sample Form I-20 is in the Trainee Guide.

e.   Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status (I-20s)

1)   I-20 Form is issued by an SEVP participating institution to a foreign national applying for enrollment in a program offered by that institution.
2)   Receipt of the I-20 enables the foreign national to apply for a non-immigrant visa at a U.S. Embassy or Consulate.
3)   Once received, the non-immigrant "F", "M," or "J" visa holder may travel to the U.S. and apply for admission with Customs and Border Protection at a POE.
4)   Once admitted, the "F," "M," or "J" visa holder can stay in the U.S. for the length of time required to complete their program or course of study.

f.   Interplay with CTCEU

     1)   SEVP and CTCEU are closely aligned as a large majority of CTCEU targets are present in the U.S. as SEVP participants.

     2)   SEVIS Exploitation Section (SES)

         a)   Section within CTCEU that combats criminal and administrative violations of the SEVP

         b)   SEVP Analysis and Operations Center (SAOC)

(b)(7)(E)

     3)   The SES carries out its mission by:

(b)(7)(E)

     4)   Indicators of SEVP Institutional (School) Criminal Fraud

         a)   (b)(7)(E)

         b)

         c)

         d)

(b)(7)(E)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

k)

l)

m)

n)

o)

p)

5) HSI SAC offices may request the withdrawal of a school's SEVP certification by contacting the CTCEU.

    a) Request must be accompanied by supporting documentation outlining the justification for the withdrawal.

    b) Final authority for the withdrawal of a school's certification rests with the SEVP School Certification Branch (SCB).

6) HSI SAC Offices may also request that specific DSO's SEVIS access be revoked by contacting CTCEU.

a)   Request similarly must be accompanied by supporting documents outlining the justification for the DSO's ineligibility.

7)   Administrative Violations Relative to a Student Status Violator

a)   (b)(7)(E)

b)

g.   Family Education Right to Privacy Act (FERPA) and SEVP

1)   FERPA (20 U.S.C. §1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is a federal law that protects the privacy of student education records.
2)   FERPA applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education.
3)   DHS Authority to Collect Information Related to Educational Programs.

a)   DHS's authority for collecting information on SEVP students is contained in 8 U.S.C. §1101 and 1184.
b)   The Department of State and DHS use this information to determine the eligibility for the benefits requested.

4)   Authorization to Release Information by School

a)   DHS requires SEVP participating schools to provide the name, country of birth, current address, immigration status, and certain other information on a regular basis or upon request.
b)   The student's signature on the Form I-20 (Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status) constitutes an authorization for release of the student's records to any official from DHS.

(b)(7)(E)

4.   Human Rights Violator And War Crimes Unit (HRVWCU)

a.   Mission

1)   HSI is the lead federal law enforcement agency charged with investigating Human Rights Violators and War Crimes.

2)   HRVWCU was created to place a greater emphasis on investigating, prosecuting, and removing individuals who committed acts of torture, genocide, extra judicial killings, or severe forms of religious persecution.

3)   Core Mission

a)   Deny human rights violators safe haven in the U.S. of by utilizing all of HSI's investigative techniques and legal authorities to identify, locate, investigate, prosecute and remove human rights violators, and war criminals from the U.S.

b)   Prevent entry to the U.S. of human rights violators and war criminals.

b.   HRVWCU Responsibilities

1)   Identifying suspected human rights violators

2)   Generating investigative leads which are then forwarded to the respective HSI field office(s)

3)   Providing intelligence, research, and coordinating intra-agency / international investigations

4)   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

c.   Human Rights Violator War Crimes Center (HRVWCC) and its Components

1)   HRVWCU is a component of the overarching Human Rights Violator War Crimes Center.

2)   HSI is the lead executive agency for the HRVWCC.

3)   Human Rights Law Section (HRLS), a section within ICE's Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), similarly situated under the HRVWCC umbrella

a)   HRVWCC HRLS Historians

(1) HRVWCC can provide direct case support to ongoing criminal and administrative investigations via historians who are available to assist with necessary historical research.

4) The FBI's Genocide and War Crimes Unit (GWCU) also operates under the HRVWCC.

5) HRT3 (Human Rights Violators Targeting and Tracking Team):

a) 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.

(b)(7)(E)

d. Human Rights Violations and War Crimes

1) Substantive Charges are the initial focus of all HRVWC cases
2) Substantive HRVWV charges include:

a) 8 U.S.C. 1091 – Genocide
b) 18 U.S.C. 2340a – Torture
c) 18 U.S.C. 2441 – War Crimes
d) 18 U.S.C. 2442 – Recruitment of and/or Use of Child Soldiers
e) 18 U.S.C. 181 – Peonage

3) When possible, substantive charges can be used separately or in conjunction with the charges related to benefit fraud.
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.

a) 18 U.S.C. 1546 – Fraud and Misuse of Visa, Permits or other Documents
b) 18 U.S.C. 1425 – Unlawful Procurement of Citizenship or Naturalization
c) 18 U.S.C. 1001 – False Statements or Entries Generally

d)   18 U.S.C. 1621 – Perjury

(b)(7)(E)

e.   Administrative enforcement, under INA

1)   Participation in Nazi persecution

a)   § 212(a)(3)(E)(i)
b)   § 237(a)(4)(D)

2)   Genocide

a)   § 212(a)(3)(E)(ii)
b)   § 237(a)(4)(D)

3)   Torture

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

4)   Extrajudicial Killing

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

5)   Severe Violations of Religious Freedom

a)   § 212(a)(2)(G)
b)   § 237(a)(4)(E)

6)   Recruitment or Use of Child Soldiers

a)   § 212 (a)(3)(G)
b)   §237(a)(4)(E)

f.   HRVWC Investigations – Lead Development

1)   Leads for HRVWC cases can come from a variety of sources.
2)   These include:

Demonstration

Demonstration Scenario

(b)(7)(E)

Trainee Practice

Review the scenario and answer the questions.

Practice Scenario

(b)(7)(E)

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