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STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security

14% of the Department's Net Costs support this Goal.

The Department's foremost focus is protecting the Homeland from future terrorist attacks. To ensure attainment of this goal, prevention is our highest priority. The Department has taken, and will continue to take assertive actions to prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur by developing knowledge of terrorist organizations and an understanding of their intentions. In order to have the information we need to keep our Nation safe, we are continuing to strengthen and expand our counterintelligence capabilities. The Department is also working hard to ensure that the people that intend to do us harm come to justice. The Department will investigate and prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts in the United States.

FY 2008 Outcome Goal: No terrorist acts committed by foreign nationals within U.S. borders
FY 2006 Progress: The Department is on target to achieve this long-term goal.

Background/Program Objectives: The FBI is committed to stopping terrorism at any stage, from thwarting those intending to conduct an act of terrorism to investigating the financiers of terrorist operations. All counterterrorism (CT) investigations are coordinated at FBI Headquarters, thereby employing and enhancing a national perspective that focuses on the strategy of creating an inhospitable environment for terrorists.

As the law enforcement component with primary responsibility for the Nation's CT efforts, the FBI must understand all dimensions of the threats facing the Nation and address them with new and innovative investigative and operational strategies. The FBI must be able to effectively respond to the challenges posed by unconventional terrorist methods, such as the use of chemical, biological, radiological, explosive, and nuclear materials. When terrorist acts do occur, the FBI must rapidly identify, locate, and apprehend those responsible. As part of its CT mission, the FBI will continue to combat terrorism by investigating those persons and countries that finance terrorist acts.

The FBI has also established strong working relationships with other members of the Intelligence Community (IC). From the FBI Director's daily meetings with other IC executives, to regular exchange of personnel among agencies, to joint efforts in specific investigations and in the National Counterterrorism Center, the Terrorist Screening Center, and other multi-agency entities, the FBI and its partners in the IC are now integrated at virtually every level of operations.

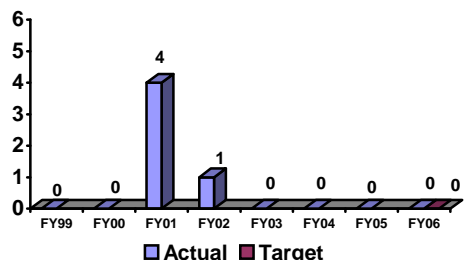
Finally, to develop a comprehensive intelligence base, the FBI will employ its Model Counterterrorism Investigative Strategy focusing each terrorist case on intelligence, specifically on identification of terrorist training, fundraising, recruiting, logistical support, and pre-attack planning.

Performance Measure: Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals Against U.S. Interests (within U.S. Borders)

FY 2006 Target: 0

FY 2006 Actual: 0

Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals Against U.S. Interests (within U.S. Borders)



Data Definitions: Terrorist Acts Committed by Foreign Nationals counts separate incidents that involve the “unlawful use of force and 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.” (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85). For the purposes of this measure, the FBI defines a terrorist act as an attack against a single target (e.g., a building or physical structure, an aircraft, etc.). Acts against single targets are counted as separate acts, even if they are coordinated to have simultaneous impact. For example, each of the September 11, 2001 acts (North Tower of the World Trade Center (WTC), South Tower of the WTC, the Pentagon, and the Pennsylvania crash site) could have occurred independently of each other and still have been a significant terrorist act in and of themselves. The FBI uses the term terrorist incident to describe the overall concerted terrorist attack. A terrorist incident may consist of multiple terrorist acts. The September 11, 2001 attacks, therefore, are counted as four terrorist acts and one terrorist incident.

Data Collection and Storage: The reported numbers were compiled through the expert knowledge of FBI counterterrorism senior management at headquarters.

Data Validation and Verification: See above.

Data Limitations: The decision to count or discount an incident as a terrorist act, according to the above definition, is subject to change based upon the latest available intelligence information and the opinion of program managers. In addition, acts of terrorism, by their nature, are impossible to reduce to uniform, reliable measures. A single defined act of terrorism could range from a small-scale explosion that causes property damage to the use of a weapon of mass destruction that causes thousands of deaths and massive property damage and has a profound effect on national morale.

Discussion: The CT program worked on many investigations during FY 2006 that contributed to the accomplishment of this goal, some of which are detailed below:

The investigation of Sami Al-Arian proved that he was involved in providing material support to the terrorist group Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). In 2006, Al-Arian, a former professor at the University of South Florida, pled guilty and admitted that he performed services for the PIJ in 1995 and thereafter, even though he knew that the PIJ had been designated by President Clinton as a terrorist organization. Al-Arian also acknowledged that he knew the PIJ used acts of violence as a means to achieve its objectives. Nevertheless, Al-Arian continued to assist the terrorist organization by filing official paperwork to obtain immigration benefits for PIJ associate Bashir Nafi and concealing the terrorist associations of various individuals associated with the PIJ. He further admitted to assisting PIJ associate Mazen al-Najjar in a federal court proceeding in which al-Najjar and Nafi both falsely claimed under oath that they were not associated with the PIJ. Moreover, Al-Arian acknowledged that in late 1995, when Ramadan Shallah, co-conspirator and former director of Al-Arian’s “think tank,” the World and Islam Studies Enterprise (WISE) was named as the new Secretary General of the PIJ, Al-Arian falsely denied to the media that he knew of Shallah’s association with the PIJ. Sami Al-Arian was convicted of conspiracy to make or receive contributions of funds, goods or services to or for the benefit of the PIJ and admitted he provided material support to the PIJ for terrorist attacks that killed hundreds in Israel and the Palestinian Territories. His associate, Hatim Fariz, also pled guilty to violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) statute. Another associate, Sameeh Hammoudeh, was sentenced for other criminal charges related to their provision of material support for the PIJ and was deported in 2006. Al-Arian was sentenced to 46 to 57 months in prison based on a five-year maximum statutory sentence and will be deported upon completion of his prison sentence.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a U.S. Department of State-designated foreign terrorist organization, has been under investigation by the FBI since March 2000. A Newark cooperating witness (CW) has penetrated the top

echelon of a LTTE cell operating in the New Jersey/New York area and is highly regarded by the LTTE. This cell controls all LTTE operations in North America. Members of the LTTE cell, by direction of senior LTTE leaders in Sri Lanka, requested the CW’s assistance in four separate matters: the bribery of U.S. Department of State officials, purchase of classified information, weapons procurement, and immigration smuggling. In 2006, the case was designated as a Major Case, consisting of 65 investigations involving 20 field divisions and 6 Legal Attaches. This Major Case has allowed the FBI to gather criminal evidence and intelligence on LTTE cadre, to include members of mid-to-upper echelon leadership, operating in the United States and overseas. The FBI has employed a variety of sophisticated investigative techniques; 588 CW consensual recordings; Title III interception of 2 subjects’ telephone numbers and three subjects’ e-mail accounts; and 15 criminal search warrants on email accounts used by the subjects. In August 2006, the FBI initiated a take-down in this Major Case and arrested 12 LTTE operatives in the United States engaged in weapons procurement, alien smuggling, fund-raising, bribery of United States public officials, and attempts to purchase classified

information. Approximately 10 searches and over 40 interviews of suspected LTTE operatives and organizations were conducted in the United States during this timeframe. With assistance from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and New Scotland Yard, two additional LTTE operatives were arrested in Canada and searches are anticipated in the United Kingdom. The FBI anticipates that cooperation from those arrested and interviewed, along with evidence obtained from the execution of search warrants, will produce a second wave of arrests. Arrests stemming from the takedown of this Major Case will severely disrupt communications, fund-raising, procurement, and alien smuggling efforts of LTTE cadre in the United States and overseas. This operation is a direct result of the FBI's ability to evolve and fuse complex intelligence gathering with law enforcement capabilities to disrupt future acts of terrorism.