


EXHIBIT B



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Office of Border Patrol

Terrorist Organization Reference Guide

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DMO Exhibit 3

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U. S. BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Purpose: The purpose of the Terrorist Organization Reference Guide is to provide the Field with a who's who in terrorism. The main players and organizations are identified so the CBP Officer and BP Agent can associate what terror groups are from what countries, in order to better screen and identify potential terrorists.

Limitations (Gaps in Data): This Guide is based upon the information available to this office at the time that the report was prepared.

NOTE: This report is based upon information obtained from various open sources. No classified information was used in the preparation of this report.

For corrections, amendments, and suggestions, notify:

Office of Border Patrol
Bldg. 11624 SSG Sims Road,
Biggs AAF,
El Paso, TX 79908
Mailing Address: Attn. BPSCC P.O. Box 6017
El Paso, Texas 79906
POC Kent D. Thew
Tel: (915) 724-3218

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including US citizens. Several of the arrested militants have reportedly undergone military training in Afghanistan, and some fought with the Afghan mujahidin during the war against the former Soviet Union. Others are alleged to have ties to Islamic extremist organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Strength

Malaysian police assess the KMM to have 70 to 80 members. The Malaysian police continued to investigate more than 200 suspected Muslim militants throughout 2002.

Location/Area of Operation

The KMM is reported to have networks in the Malaysian states of Perak, Johor, Kedah, Selangor, Terengganu, and Kelantan. They also operate in Wilayah Persukutuan, the federal territory comprising Kuala Lumpur. According to press reports, the KMM has ties to radical Indonesian Islamic groups and has sent members to Ambon, Indonesia, to fight against Christians.

External Aid

Largely unknown, probably self-financing.

59. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group

a.k.a. Al-Jam'a al-Islamiyyah al-Muqatilah, Fighting Islamic Group, Libyan Fighting Group, Libyan Islamic Group

Description

Emerged in 1995 among Libyans who had fought against Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Declared the government of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi un-Islamic and pledged to overthrow it. Some members maintain a strictly anti-Qadhafi focus and organize against Libyan Government interests, but others are aligned with Usama Bin Ladin's al-Qaeda organization or are active in the international mujahidin network. The group was designated for asset freeze under E.O. 13224 and UNSCR 1333 in September 2001.

Activities

Claimed responsibility for a failed assassination attempt against Qadhafi in 1996 and engaged Libyan security forces in armed clashes during the mid-to-late 1990s. Continues to target Libyan interests and may engage in sporadic clashes with Libyan security forces.

Strength

Not known but probably has several hundred active members or supporters.

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Location/Area of Operation

Probably maintains a clandestine presence in Libya, but since late 1990s, many members have fled to various Middle Eastern and European countries.

External Aid

Not known. May obtain some funding through private donations, various Islamic nongovernmental organizations, and criminal acts.

60. Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

Description

Founded in 1989 as the successor to the Holy Spirit Movement, the LRA seeks to overthrow the Ugandan Government and replace it with a regime that will implement the group's brand of Christianity.

Activities

Since the early 1990's, the LRA has kidnapped and killed local Ugandan civilians in order to discourage foreign investment, precipitate a crisis in Uganda, and replenish their ranks.

Strength

Estimated 1,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern Uganda and southern Sudan.

External Aid

While the LRA has been supported by the Government of Sudan in the past, the Sudanese are now cooperating with the Government of Uganda in a campaign to eliminate LRA sanctuaries in Sudan.

61. Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)

Description

An extreme loyalist group formed in 1996 as a faction of the loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) but did not emerge publicly until 1997. Composed largely of UVF

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Effects of Designation

Legal Ramifications

Individual aliens providing support to or associated with TEL-designated organizations may be found "inadmissible" to the U.S., i.e., such aliens may be prevented from entering the U.S. or, if already in U.S. territory, may in certain circumstances be deported. Examples of activity that may render an alien inadmissible as a result of an organization's TEL designation include:

- membership in a TEL-designated organization;
- use of the alien's position of prominence within any country to persuade others to support an organization on the TEL list;
- solicitation of funds or other things of value for an organization on the TEL list;
- solicitation of any individual for membership in an organization on the TEL list; and
- commission of an act that the alien knows, or reasonably should have known, affords material support, including a safe house, transportation,
- communications, funds, transfer of funds or other material for financial benefit, false documentation or identification, weapons (including chemical,
- biological, or radiological weapons), explosives, or training to an organization on the TEL list.

(It should be noted that individual aliens may also found inadmissible on the basis of other types of terrorist activity unrelated to TEL-designated organizations; see 8 U.S.C. §1182(a)(3)(B).)

Other Effects

1. Deters donation or contributions to named organizations.
2. Heightens public awareness and knowledge of terrorist organizations.
3. Alerts other governments to U.S. concerns about organizations engaged in terrorist activities.
4. Stigmatizes and isolates designated terrorist organizations.

Background

On December 5th, 2001 Secretary of State Colin Powell, in consultation with the Attorney General designated the following organizations, thereby placing them on the Terrorist Exclusion List:

Terrorist Exclusion List Designees

- Al-Ittihad al-Islami (AIAI)
- Al-Wafa al-Igatha al-Islamia

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