NORTH CAROLINA'S
INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS CENTER
ISAAC

INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSUE 36   **February, 2010**

Najibullah Zazi Pleads Guilty

The September, 2009 ISAAC bulletin summarized the September arrests of Najibullah Zazi, 24, Mohammed Wali Zazi, 53 and Ahmad Wais Afzali, 37. The arrests were a part of an ongoing, but fast-paced investigation involving conspiracy to use explosive devices against persons or property in the U.S.

Najibullah Zazi is a former Colorado airport shuttle driver who was a part of what prosecutors consider one of the most serious U.S. terror threats since the attacks on September 11, 2001. The jailed Zazi is believed to have recently volunteered information about the bomb plot in his first steps toward a plea deal. He pled guilty on February 22, 2010 in a Brooklyn, NY federal court to conspiring to use weapons of mass destruction, conspiring to commit murder in a foreign country and providing material support for a terrorist organization. The terms of the plea deal have been sealed. Sentencing is set for June 25, 2010.

He has reportedly admitted that he used notes taken at an al-Qaeda training camp in Waziristan, Pakistan to build homemade explosives with beauty supplies purchased in the Denver suburbs and cooked up in a Colorado hotel room. He then drove the materials to New York just before the eighth anniversary of the September 11th attacks. His plan was to assemble the bombs over the weekend and detonate them within days. He has indicated that he was a willing suicide bomber.

According to authorities, Zazi had been under surveillance for months before his arrest. As the plot unfolded, Zazi was stopped by police on a routine traffic violation on the George Washington Bridge during his commute from Denver to New York. Even though he was allowed to go

free, a close watch was kept on his movements. After he realized that authorities were investigating him, the detonator explosives and other materials were thrown away.

Zazi has revealed that the target was the subway lines in Manhattan. According to news sources, Zazi has told prosecutors that he made roughly two pounds of the explosive triacetone triperoxide (TATP). TATP is the same explosive used by Richard Reid, the "Shoe Bomber" in 2001 and by the terrorists who carried out the London train bombings in 2005.

Other updates to this case include the recent release of Zazi's father on February 17th on $50,000 bond and allowing him to return to his home in suburban Denver. Mohammed Wali Zazi was accused of trying to get rid of chemicals and other evidence. He was initially charged with lying to investigators, but in January a federal grand jury in New York charged him with conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Zazi's uncle, Naqib Jaji, was indicted on an unspecified felony charge during a sealed proceeding in Brooklyn, New York in January. A source said that the uncle participated in the attempt to dispose of evidence.

Others involved in the case are Zarein Ahmedzay, a New York taxi driver, accused of lying to the FBI and Adis Medunjanin, 25, originally from Bosnia. Both suspects traveled to Pakistan with Zazi in 2008. Ahmedzay has pleaded not guilty and Medunjanin has pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to commit murder in a foreign country and receiving military-type training from al-Qaeda.

Ahmad Wais Afzali, the imam in the Queens neighborhood where Zazi once lived, was accused of lying to FBI agents. He pleaded not guilty on November 2nd and is free on bail. He will return to court on December 11th.

Sources: Fox News
             CNN
             The Huffington Post

Annual Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community

The Director of National Intelligence, Dennis C. Blair, briefed the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in his Annual Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community on February 2, 2010.

Blair began his assessment by saying that "the national security of the United States, our economic prosperity, and the daily functioning of our government are dependent on a dynamic public and private information infrastructure, which includes telecommunications, computer networks and systems, and the information residing within. This critical infrastructure is severely threatened." He warned that we cannot be certain that our cyberspace infrastructure will remain available and reliable during a time of crisis. This threat comes from nation states, terrorist

networks, organized criminal groups, individuals and other cyber actors with different levels of access and intent.

The changing threat to the Global Economy was also addressed by stating that 2010 is likely to be an economic policy transition year. While many nations have weathered the crisis and are recovering, the economies of several countries remain at risk.

Regarding terrorist threats to the Homeland, he first stated that al-Qaeda inspired terrorists remain committed to striking the U.S. and U.S. interests, preferably with a large-scale operation that would cause mass casualties, harm the U.S. economy, or both. Secondly, he stated that it is difficult to identify and track the evolving threat involving small numbers of terrorists, who recruit and train for short-term plots, rather than those which have been ongoing for years. And, thirdly, he stated that terrorists aiming against the Homeland have not, as yet, been able to attack with chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons.

Al-Qaeda's global following is of foremost concern. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is focused on expanding its ranks and plotting in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Other regional affiliates and jihadist networks that will bear watching include: Pakistan-based militants associated with al-Qaeda; jihadists who have left Iraq but remain inspired by al-Qaeda's anti-Western agenda and East African-based al-Qaeda affiliates, including Al-Shabaab.

Homegrown Jihadists, including inspirational figures, such as Anwar al-Aulaqi are of concern because of their influence to motivate individuals who travel abroad for training and return to attack the Homeland.

Ongoing efforts of nation-states to develop and/or acquire dangerous weapons constitute a major threat to the safety of our nation, our deployed troops and our allies. The international community is especially concerned about the potential for terrorists to gain access to WMD-related materials or technology. The number of centrifuges currently installed at Iran's enrichment plant at Natanz has more than doubled in the last few years and they have constructed a second uranium enrichment plant near the city of Qom. It is believed that Iran is technically capable of producing enough HEU (highly enriched uranium) for a nuclear weapon in the next few years and would likely choose missiles as its method of delivery. In addition, North Korea has tested two nuclear devices and it is believed that they have the capability to produce nuclear weapons even if they have not done so.

Blair's report goes on to discuss key nations and their security, political and economic trends.

For the full unclassified report, go to http://www.dni.gov/testimonies/20100202_testimony.pdf.

Homeland Security Launches Public Engagement Website

On February 17, 2010, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano announced the launch of a new online public engagement tool to solicit input from the public.

The new online tool, available from February 6 to March 19 allows members of the public and interested stakeholders to submit ideas and suggestions on ways DHS can enhance transparency, participation, collaboration and innovation, while saving taxpayer money. The ideas submitted are intended to help guide the development of an official DHS Open Government plan.

On December 8, 2009, the Open Government Directive was issued in order to begin breaking down long-standing barriers between the federal government and the people it serves, and instructed agencies to take immediate, specific steps to open their doors and data to the American people. Agencies across the federal government will begin engaging the public through similar online tools in the immediate future.

For more information, visit www.dhs.gov/open.

Full-Body Scanners and ETD Technology Coming to Airports

The first of 150 full-body scanners planned for U.S. airports will begin to be installed next week. Three machines will be installed at Logan International Airport in Boston. In the next two weeks, officials plan to install another machine at Chicago's O-Hare International. The rest of the 150 machines are expected to be installed in airports by the end of June.
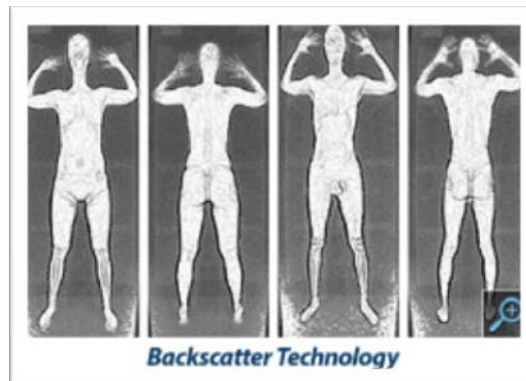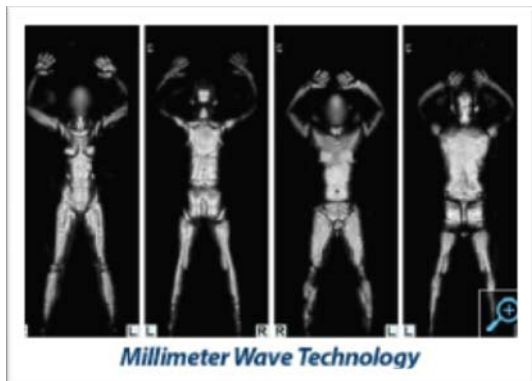
Currently, 40 full-body scanners are operated in 19 airports across the country.

Last February, it was announced that $1 billion had been provided for airport screening. In May, details of how that money would be spent included $25 million for new scanners. Following contract proposals, the contract was awarded to a California-based company, Rapiscan.

Boston and Chicago were selected for the first installs based on risk and whether the airports were physically able to install the machines and provide screeners to operate them.

Millimeter Wave Technology

Backscatter Technology

TSA has tested both millimeter wave and backscatter imaging technologies. The new machines are backscatter units. Backscatter technology uses low level X-ray to create a two-sided image. TSA is testing backscatter with an algorithm applied to the entire image to further protect passenger privacy.

TSA has also announced the expanded use of Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) technology at airports nationwide as an additional layer of security. "Explosive Trace Detection technology is a critical tool in our ability to stay ahead of evolving threats to aviation security," said TSA Acting Administrator Gale Rossides. "Expanding the use of this technology at checkpoints and at departure gates greatly enhances security to keep the traveling public safe."

Since the Christmas Day failed attack, TSA has increased its random use of ETD technology within security checkpoints to screen passengers' hands and carry-on luggage. In addition, TSA piloted the use of ETD technology in both the checkpoint queue and boarding areas for two weeks at Raleigh-Durham International Airport, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Orlando International Airport, and Pitt-Greenville and Coastal Carolina Regional Airports in North Carolina.

Passengers can now expect to see the increased random use of ETD technology in areas where TSA currently conducts screening such as the security checkpoint, as well as in the checkpoint queue, and boarding areas. Officers may swab a piece of luggage or passengers' hands, then use ETD technology to test for explosives. The swab is placed inside the ETD unit which analyzes the content for the presence of potential explosive residue. To ensure the health of travelers, screening swabs are disposed of after each use. Since it will be

used on a random basis, passengers should not expect to see the same thing at every airport or each time they travel.

Sources: Fox News
            TSA.gov

Skype

Skype is a software application that allows users to make voice calls over the Internet. Calls to other subscribers of the service are free, as well as to free-of-charge numbers in some countries. Calls to other landlines and mobile phones can be made for a fee. Additional features include instant messaging, file transfer and video conferencing.

Skype Communications has now established a Law Enforcement Relationship Management (LERM) Team to ensure the safe and responsible use of its communications platforms and to encourage legal prosecution of those responsible for misconduct on these platforms. LERM handles all inbound requests from law enforcement for records concerning Skype users.

All relevant records are maintained by Skype Communications Sarl, a Luxembourg corporation. Subpoenas must be sent to:

Skype Communications Sarl
Law Enforcement Relationship Management
22/24 Boulevard Royal,
L-2449 Luxembourg

Subpoenas may also be faxed to Skype LERM at +352.26.20.15.82 with a follow up subpoena mailed to the above address.

In response to a subpoena or other court order, Skype will provide:

- Registration information provided at time of account registration
- E-mail address
- IP address at the time of registration
- Financial transactions conducted with Skype in the past year, although details of the credit cards used are stored only by the billing provider used (for instance, Bibi, RBS or Pay-Pal)
- Destination telephone numbers for any calls placed to the public switched telephone network (PSTN)
- All service and account information, including any billing address(es) provided, IP address (at each transaction), and complete transactional information.

Skype will not provide information without a subpoena.

For further information, please visit their website: http://about.skype.com
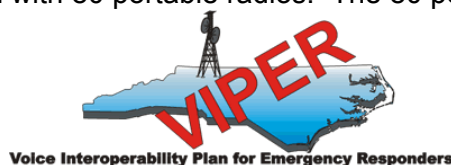
Source: Wikipedia
               Skype.com

VIPER
Strategic Technology Reserve (STR)

Strategic Technology Reserve (STR) is a term that has been adopted by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to describe deployable radio assets. This reserve can be utilized to facilitate interoperability between local, county, state and federal entities as well as non-governmental agencies in the case of an emergency or scheduled event. It is designed to support command and control communications, as well as tactical functions in order to provide an effective communications and interoperability solution. The North Carolina STR assets consist of two primary components; Radio Equipment Trailers and Mobile Towers.

There are eight Radio Equipment Trailers, each with 80 portable radios. The 80 portable radios are allocated as follows:

20	VHF High Band
20	UHF
20	700 – 800 MHz
20	Family Radio Service (FRS)

The radio caches are stored in self-contained, field-deployable storage containers which include the necessary ancillary support equipment. Each radio cache has disposable and rechargeable batteries for each radio plus equipment to recharge all batteries.

The radios on each frequency band are programmed to operate on the applicable EMS, Fire-Rescue and Law Enforcement public safety radio systems throughout N.C. The Radio Equipment Trailers are also equipped with the capability to program or reprogram cache radios when necessary to meet unanticipated communication requirements. Each trailer also contains tactical audio switches that permit interconnection of incompatible radio users and/or systems.

There are five Mobile Towers equipped with one conventional 800 MHz field programmable repeater. Three of these towers contain five channel trunked radio systems. Each mobile tower contains rack mounted gateway technology (ACU-1000) and mobile radios on multiple frequency bands which are used to interconnect incompatible radio users and/or systems to establish interoperability. Mobile Towers consist of 106' radio towers which may be utilized with antennas supporting conventional repeaters, control stations, or the trunked radio systems.

The radio cache is available to support public safety communication needs within N.C. for emergency incidents or scheduled events. Within two hours of receiving an emergency deployment request, the radio cache and support staff can be en-route to the requesting agency. A qualified Communications Unit Leader, Technical Specialists and/or an Incident Communications Technician will also be deployed. Emergency requests for deployment must be forwarded to the State Emergency Management Area Coordinator or the N.C. Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The VIPER group is currently developing required documents for the final steps in the implementation of the state's STR assets. Memorandums of agreement, policies and deployment procedures are being completed in order to move forward with the full implementation of this project. Host agencies will begin training on the STR equipment during the first quarter of 2010.
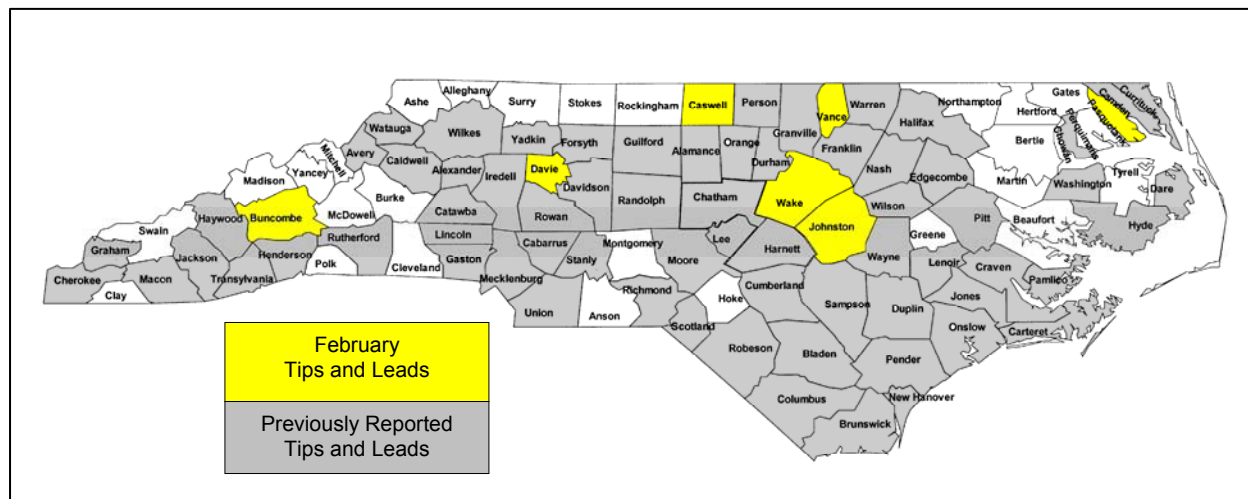
For further information regarding the STR assets, please contact Trooper T. Lane Hobbs at 919-622-4440 or tlhobbs@ncshp.org.

Tips and Leads

ISAAC is responding to reports of suspicious activity throughout North Carolina. ISAAC team members review all information that comes into the center and follow-up is conducted when appropriate. ISAAC personnel follow leads and conduct interviews to determine the validity and significance of incoming information. ISAAC recognizes the importance of sharing the information that comes into the center. ISAAC personnel work closely with the reporting agencies to provide feedback and status reports on the tips and leads provided. The tips and leads provided to ISAAC are in turn shared with other agencies such as the FBI and local Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

Tips and leads have been received from the following counties since the September bulletin: Buncombe, Caswell, Davie, Johnston, Pasquotank, Vance and Wake.

These are some of the incidents that ISAAC has investigated during February.

- ISAAC received information that a subject had offered his step-daughter $4,000 to marry his cousin in order for him to legally enter the U.S. The offer would include staying married to him for 2 years in order for him to gain residency in the U.S. Investigation continues.

- ISAAC received information regarding possible marriage fraud and the structuring of money that was being sent to an overseas location. Investigation continues.

- ISAAC received information regarding a person who had inquired about purchasing a 1956 Cessna 132 airplane to be imported for a flying school in Karachi, Pakistan. The information has been shared with DHS and the FBI.

- ALE provided information regarding a group of convenience stores that are owned by foreign nationals that are involved in illegal drug use, receiving stolen property and alcoholic beverage sales. Investigation continues.

- ISAAC was contacted regarding a convenience store employee who traveled overseas in May or June of 2009 and has not returned. Investigation continues.

- The USDA provided information regarding two ABC licensed locations owned by foreign nationals that are buying cigarettes being represented as stolen. They have also expressed an interest in buying EBT cards. Previous activity has been reported in the past concerning one of the subjects. Investigation continues.

- A concerned faculty member at a local university reported suspicious behavior regarding another faculty member. Investigation continues.

- ISAAC was contacted regarding a highway interdiction in which a foreign national was arrested for possession of the controlled substance, Khat. Following analysis by the SBI crime lab, a warrant was issued on the subject for felonious possession with intent to sell and deliver Khat.

- ISAAC was contacted by a local retail store regarding a subject who inquired with a cashier about the purchase of black powder and fuses for a bomb. Investigation continues.

SIGNIFICANT DATES FOR MARCH

- **March 1, 1973,** Sudan
  U.S. ambassador Cleo A. Noel and Deputy Chief of Mission George Moore were assassinated in Khartoum by members of the Black September organization during the seizure of the Saudi embassy.

- **March 1, 1994,** United States
  An assailant fired repeatedly from his vehicle into a van on the Brooklyn Bridge in which 16 year-old Ari Halberstam and several other Hasidic youths were riding. The attack left Halberstam dead and three other young men injured. On November 30, 1994, Rashid Najib Baz was found guilty of murder, attempted murder, and criminal use of a firearm and sentenced, on January 18, 1995, to more than 140 years in prison.

- **March 1, 1999,** United States
  Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer was sentenced to life for the 1997 New York subway suicide-bomb plot.

- **March 1, 2003**, Pakistan
  Khalid Shaykh Muhammad, Mastermind of 9/11 attacks was arrested.

- **March 2, 1991,** Iraq
  Iraq signed a ceasefire agreement with Allied forces ending the Persian Gulf War.

- **March 3, 2003,** Philippines
  MILF explodes a bomb hidden in backpack in a crowded terminal, killing 21, including one U.S. citizen, and injuring 146 others.

- **March 3, 2007**, Algeria
  AQIM bombed a convoy carrying Russian workers, killing seven and wounding five.

- **March 4, 2001,** United Kingdom
  A car bomb exploded at midnight outside of the British Broadcasting Corporation's main production studios in London. One person was injured. British authorities suspected the Real IRA had planted the bomb.

- **March 7, 1997,** Colombia
  FARC guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. mining employee and his Colombian colleague who were searching for gold in Colombia. On November 16, the rebels released the two hostages after receiving a $50,000 ransom.

- **March 8, 1995,** Pakistan
  Gunmen killed two U.S. diplomats and wounded one in Karachi.

- **March 11, 2004,** Spain
Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claimed responsibility for four bombs on Madrid trains, killing 198 and wounding 600.

- **March 12, 1993,** India
Bomb attacks left 250 dead and 700 wounded. Pakistan denied responsibility.

- **March 14, 2002,** Colombia
Gunmen on motorcycles shot and killed two U.S. citizens who had come to Cali, Colombia, to negotiate the release of their father, who was a captive of the FARC. No group claimed responsibility.

- **March 15, 2001,** Turkey
Three Chechens hijacked a Russian airliner during a flight from Istanbul to Moscow and forced it to fly to Medina, Saudi Arabia. The plane carried 162 passengers and a crew of 12. After a 22-hour siege during which more than 40 passengers were released, Saudi security forces stormed the plane, killing a hijacker, a passenger, and a flight attendant.

- **March 16, 1984,** Lebanon
The Islamic Jihad kidnapped and later murdered U.S. Official William Buckley in Beirut, Lebanon. Other U.S. citizens not connected to the U.S. government were kidnapped over a succeeding two-year period.

- **March 16, 1985,** Lebanon
Terry Anderson, U.S. journalist, was kidnapped in Beirut.

- **March 16, 1988,** Iraq
Iraqi forces used chemical weapons against the civilian population in the Kurdish village of Halabja.

- **March 16, 1988,** United Kingdom
At the funeral service of the three terrorists killed in Gibraltar (3/8/88), a Protestant extremist gunman, Michael Stone, attacked the mourners with hand grenades and a pistol, killing three. His original intent was to kill IRA leaders Gerry Adams and Martin McGuiness who were attending. He was captured and sentenced to life in prison.

- **March 17, 1992**, Argentina
A car bomb destroyed the Israeli Embassy, killing 28 and wounding 220. Lebanese Hizballah claimed responsibility.

- **March 19, 1988,** United Kingdom
Two British soldiers were dragged from their car by a mob, beaten, and then taken to a remote area near Belfast's Milltown Cemetery and shot dead. The two had driven their car into an area of a funeral procession for a victim of a Protestant gunman who killed three persons at a funeral for terrorists.

- **March 19, 2007,** Afghanistan
  Suicide bomber attacked U.S. Embassy convoy, wounding two officials and one Afghan child. Taliban claimed responsibility.

- **March 20, 1995,** Japan
  Sarin attacks in a Tokyo subway killed 12 and injured 5,000. Aum Shinrikyo was responsible. The Aum Shinrikyo cult deposited two containers containing Sarin poison gas in the Tokyo subway system.

- **March 20, 2002,** Peru
  A car bomb exploded at a shopping center near the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru. Nine persons were killed and 32 wounded. The dead included two police officers and a teenager. Peruvian authorities suspected either the Shining Path rebels or the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. The attack occurred 3 days before President George W. Bush visited Peru.

- **March 22, 2001**, Russia
  Aleksandr Suslikov was sentenced to six years for the U.S. Embassy bombing attempt in Moscow.

- **March 23, 1998,** Colombia
  March 21-23, 1998: FARC rebels kidnapped a US citizen in Sabaneta, Colombia. FARC members also killed three persons, wounded 14, and kidnapped at least 27 others at a roadblock near Bogota. Four U.S. citizens and one Italian were among those kidnapped, as well as the acting president of the National Electoral Council (CNE) and his wife.

- **March 23, 1999,** Colombia
  Armed guerrillas kidnapped a U.S. citizen in Boyaca, Colombia. The National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility and demanded $400,000 ransom. On July 20, ELN rebels released the hostage unharmed following a ransom payment of $48,000.

- **March 24, 1986,** Libya
  U.S. Navy forces crossed the "Line of Death" in the Gulf of Sidra and engaged Libyan patrol boats. Four Libyan vessels were sunk or damaged and an SA-5 radar site was crippled.

- **March 24, 2000,** United States
  Court awarded former hostage Terry Anderson $341m from Iran for years spent captive in Beirut.

- **March 27, 2001,** Algeria
  Abdelmajid Dahoumane was arrested for his role in a plot to attack the Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999.

- **March 27, 2007**, Iraq
  Two truck bombs targeted Shia areas of Tal Afar, killing 152 and injuring 347.

- **March 27, 2009,** Pakistan
  At least 50 worshipers were killed and 100 were injured as a suicide bomber struck a mosque in Jamrud, near the Afghan border. No claim of responsibility.

- **March 28, 2010**
  Christian/Orthodox Christian Palm Sunday

- **March 30, 1986,** Greece
  A Palestinian splinter group detonated a bomb as TWA Flight 840 approached Athens airport, killing four U.S. citizens.

ISAAC PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

- ISAAC staff have developed training materials, brochures and reference cards to provide to law enforcement officers within the state. Brochures have been created to share with our critical infrastructure partners in the private sector. The brochures explain the role of ISAAC and encourage the reporting of all suspicious activity within the state.

- ISAAC staff have developed a Community Awareness Brochure for distribution to the people of North Carolina. If you have community needs, feel free to contact ISAAC for brochures or presentations regarding the center.

- ISAAC publishes a monthly Information Bulletin. The bulletin updates the activities of the center and details some of the tips and leads that have been submitted to ISAAC.
  The bulletin also contains information from various law enforcement sources. This is a law enforcement sensitive publication and contains items not intended for the public.

- ISAAC also publishes a monthly Information Bulletin for our Infrastructure partners. This bulletin contains information which is not sensitive, but is informative.

- ISAAC has developed an Anti-Terrorism Quick Reference Guide in collaboration with N.C. Emergency Management. The guide was designed to assist in preventing and responding to terrorism and violent crime.

- ISAAC is a resource for questions or concerns related to homeland security or other criminal related activity in your area. Feel free to contact ISAAC personnel at any time with questions or comments.

ISAAC STAFF

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Information can be provided to ISAAC through e-mail, fax, or by phone. The following methods may be used to submit information.

- ISAAC's Toll Free Phone Number – 1-888-NCISAAC (1-888-624-7222)

- ISAAC's E-Mail Address – NCISAAC@ncdoj.gov

- Through OMNIXX under Forms/Persons/ISAAC

- Through the NCSBI's Web Page – http://www.ncsbi.gov

- Through the FBI's Web Page – http://tips.fbi.gov

If you are not receiving the ISAAC bulletins directly, please fax this form to NCISAAC at 919-716-1120.

NAME: _____

RANK: _____

AGENCY: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

E-MAIL: _____