

Port of Buffalo: Reference Request #1(a)**Muster**

Date: December 12, 2007

Topic: Muslims Performing Hajj (Pilgrims to Mecca)

Headquarters POC: (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)

Office: Admissibility and Passenger Programs

Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca (in Saudi Arabia), is one of the most important religious obligations in Islam. Every adult Muslim physically and financially capable of doing so is required to perform Hajj at least once in his or her lifetime. More than two million pilgrims, including thousands of American Muslims, participate annually. We expect that upwards of 15,000 U.S. residents may plan to attend this year's Hajj.

This year Hajj will take place beginning December 18, 2007, through December 21, 2007, with most related travel occurring during the weeks immediately preceding and following these dates. CBP Officers should be prepared to encounter large numbers of travelers who have legitimately attended this major religious event.

- Pilgrims often wear very simple white clothing. Males may be clothed in an Ihram, a white robe required in Mecca.
- It is common for returning participants to perform prayers in public areas including airports and aircraft.
- Expect travelers to be carrying items of religious significance including the Qur'an and other Islamic literature, prayer beads, sand from the area around Mecca and water, considered sacred, from the Zamzam well. The attached fact sheet contains guidance regarding permissible and prohibited items.
- Some Muslims cut their hair or shave at the conclusion of the pilgrimage.
- Many attendees travel in groups. While these may be family or locally based, commercially arranged pre-packaged tour groups are common.
- Officers should be aware that the large influx of travelers during this time period may be used as cover by extremists and/or terrorists to enter the United States, (b)(2) & (b)(7)(E)
- Persons returning from the Hajj should be screened and processed using the same standards, procedures and care that would be afforded to any international traveler entering the United States.
- All existing directives, guidelines, operations and processes that normally apply to specific individuals and nationalities remain in effect.

No extraordinary or special enforcement measures have been or should be initiated based solely on the fact that a traveler is returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca. As in all

interactions with the public, the highest standard of professionalism is to be maintained at all times.

Port of Buffalo: Reference Request #2(b)(c)(d)

CELLULAR PHONE FRAUD- CLONE PHONE

LAWS: 18 USC 1029, 18 USC 545, 19 USC 1595(a)(c)

FORMS: CBP FORM 6051S: CUSTODY RECEIPT SEIZED PROPERTY/EVIDENCE PROPERTY

1. Original copy (b) (2) [REDACTED]
2. 1 copy (b) (2) [REDACTED]
3. 1 copy (b) (2) [REDACTED]
4. 1 copy (b) (2) [REDACTED]

NOTIFICATION: (b) (2) & (b) (7)(E) ON ALL SUSPECTED CLONE PHONES OR CLONING DEVICES AND INSTRUMENTS.

MITIGATION: NONE.

NOTES: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL ASSIST YOU IN DETERMINING IF AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A CELLULAR TELEPHONE IS IN POSSESSION OF A CLONED PHONE.

ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS:

[REDACTED]

(b)(2) & (b)(7)(E)

IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS TROUBLE WITH ANY OF THESE QUESTIONS, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THEIR PHONE IS EITHER CLONED OR STOLEN.

EXAMINE THE PHONE:

- (b)(2) & (b)(7)(E) [REDACTED]

EXAMPLES:

SEIZURE NUMBERS

- (b) (2) [REDACTED] : CLONE PHONE SEIZURE
- (b) (2) [REDACTED] : CLONE PHONE SEIZURE
- (b) (2) [REDACTED] : CLONE PHONE SEIZURE
- (b) (2) [REDACTED] : CLONE PHONE SEIZURE

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Port of Buffalo: Reference Request #1(a) and 2(a)

Weekly Muster

Week of Muster: May 14, 2007

Topic: **Fraudulent Travel Documents**

Port of Buffalo, POC: (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C)

Primary and Secondary Officers:

Identification and Interdiction of travelers utilizing Fraudulent Documents remains a top priority of CBP. Close scrutiny is necessary to determine that all documents presented by travelers are unaltered, genuine, valid and belong to the bearer. CBP defines a fraudulent document as:

Any travel document that in part or in whole has been altered, counterfeited, stolen, presented by someone other than the rightful holder, or was received because of misrepresentation.

The single most successful method of identifying persons utilizing fraudulent documents remains speaking directly to each and every traveler during the course of the Primary Inspection.

Successful document and subject examination techniques include the following:

(b)(2) & (b)(7)(E)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Review of Secondary Identification and documents. (i.e. (b)(2) & (b)(7)(E) [Redacted], personal papers contained in baggage etc...)

(b)(2) & (b)(7)(E)

[Redacted]

Careful scrutiny and Inspection in the Secondary environment is required for all persons presenting documents where any level of suspicion exists that they may be fraudulent.

Secondary Officers:

There are a myriad of readily available existing resources for the Identification and Analysis of documents. Listed below are several basic sources all Officers should be familiar with. If you are unfamiliar with, or feel you require additional training in any of these areas, please contact your ADMIN or on duty Supervisor to arrange for additional training.

(b)(2) & (b)(7)(E)

CIA World Fact book (and other internet sources)

(b)(2) & (b)(7)(E)

U.S. Identification Manual