Oral Argument Not Yet Scheduled

IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 07-5347

MENACHEM BINYAMIN ZIVOTOFSKY,
by his parents and guardians, ARI Z.
and NAOMI SIEGMAN ZIVOTOFSKY,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

—v.—

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Defendant-Appellee.

ON REMAND FROM THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

BRIEF OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA AS *AMICUS CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT

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CERTIFICATE AS TO PARTIES, RULINGS, AND RELATED CASES

Pursuant to Circuit Rule 28(a)(1), *amicus curiae* Zionist Organization of America certifies the following:

Parties and *Amici*

Except for the following, all parties, intervenors, and *amici* appearing before the district court and in this Court are listed in the Brief for Appellant Menachem Binyamin Zivotofsky, by his parents and guardians Ari Z. and Naomi Siegman Zivotofsky.

Amicus Curiae: Amicus Curiae is the Zionist Organization of America.

Rulings Under Review

References to the rulings at issue appear in the Brief for Appellant Menachem Binyamin Zivotofsky, by his parents and guardians Ari Z. and Naomi Siegman Zivotofsky.

Related Cases

Related cases appear in the Brief for Appellant Menachem Binyamin Zivotofsky, by his parents and guardians Ari Z. and Naomi Siegman Zivotofsky.

CERTIFICATE PURSUANT TO CIRCUIT RULE 29

Pursuant to Circuit Rule 29(d), counsel for *amicus curiae* Zionist Organization of America certify that the information provided in our brief is not, to our knowledge, provided by either party or by any other *amicus* in the Court and was similarly, to our knowledge, not provided by either party or any other *amicus* in the briefs filed in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Dated: July 27, 2012

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 26.1 and Circuit Rule 26.1, the Zionist Organization of America states that it is a non-profit corporation dedicated to protecting the rights of the Jewish people, promoting the safety and security of Israel, and strengthening the bond between the United States and Israel. There is no parent company or any publicly held company with a 10% or greater ownership interest in the Zionist Organization of America.

In compliance with Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 29(a) and Circuit Rule 29(b), the Zionist Organization of America obtained the consent of the parties to file this brief.

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STATEMENT OF IDENTITY, INTEREST IN CASE, AND SOURCE OF AUTHORITY

Amicus curiae is the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA), the oldest and one of the largest pro-Israel organizations in the United States. Since its founding in 1897, the ZOA has advocated for the safety and security of Israel as the homeland of the Jewish people, with Jerusalem as Israel's eternal and undivided capital.

Given its mission, the ZOA supports upholding and enforcing the law at issue in this case – Section 214(d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for 2003, Pub. L. No. 107-228, 116 Stat. 1350 (2002) (the "Statute") – which gives American citizens born in Jerusalem the right to have "Israel" listed as their birthplace on their passports, certifications of nationality, and registrations of birth. Some ZOA members have a personal stake in the enforceability of the Statute. They were born in Jerusalem or are the parents or legal guardians of children born in Jerusalem, and they wish to exercise their right to identify themselves or their children as American citizens born in Israel.

Enforcing the Statute is of such importance to the ZOA that in 2003, at or about the time that Menachem Binyamin Zivotofsky filed his lawsuit, the ZOA filed its own action against the U.S. Department of State and the Secretary of State on behalf of another American citizen born in Jerusalem, whose request to have "Israel" listed as his birthplace on his passport and registration of birth had also

been denied. *Odenheimer v. United States Department of State*, No. 03-CV-02048-GK (D.D.C. filed Oct. 3, 2003). The *Zivotofsky* and *Odenheimer* cases were consolidated by the district court and eventually dismissed. *Zivotofsky ex rel. Zivotofsky v. Secretary of* State, 2004 WL 5835212 (D.D.C. Sept. 7, 2004).

By the time the district court issued the decision to dismiss, the ZOA had withdrawn from the *Odenheimer* case for reasons unrelated to its merits, and the *Odenheimer* case was terminated on September 16, 2004. Nevertheless, the ZOA has maintained an unwavering interest in ensuring that the Statute is upheld and enforced – including submitting an *amicus curiae* brief in support of Zivotofsky when this case was before the U.S. Supreme Court – so that American citizens born in Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Israel, may have "Israel" designated as their birthplace on their passports and other official documents, if they so request.

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 29(c)(5), the ZOA states that (1) its counsel authored this brief in its entirety; (2) the ZOA funded the preparation and submission of the brief; and (3) no other person – other than the ZOA, its members and its counsel – contributed money intended to fund preparing and submitting this brief.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Departments and agencies in the Executive branch of the United States government – including the State Department – have routinely referred to Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel, without any evident impact on the President's powers. It is thus difficult to conceive of how enforcing the Statute to permit Jerusalem-born American citizens to list "Israel" on their passports would have any such impact.

In certain circumstances, the State Department will defer to U.S. citizens' personal preferences as to how their birthplace should be recorded on their passports when they are born abroad. For example, for American citizens born in Tel Aviv, Haifa, or other areas in the U.S.-recognized sovereign State of Israel, the State Department will disregard Israel's sovereignty – and the Department's own "general rule" to list the country with present sovereignty over the area of the birth – and instead honor a citizen's request *not* to have "Israel" recorded as their birthplace. It is thus arbitrary and irrational for the State Department to contend that it cannot honor the preferences of Americans born in Jerusalem who *want* to identify with Israel by having it listed as their birthplace on their passports.

ARGUMENT

I. The Statute Cannot be Said to Impermissibly Infringe on the President's Power to Recognize Foreign Sovereigns When Departments and Agencies in the Executive Branch Routinely Refer to Jerusalem as Part of Israel

The notion that enforcing the Statute – which would permit American citizens to have "Israel" recorded as their birthplace on their passports and other official documents – would impermissibly infringe on the President's foreign policy powers under the Constitution is difficult to defend in light of the Executive's own conduct when it comes to Jerusalem. For years, departments and agencies throughout the Executive branch of the United States government – including the U.S. Department of State – have routinely referred to Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel. Even the White House has referred to Jerusalem as part of Israel. There is no evidence that any of these actions have impinged on the President's powers. It is thus difficult to conceive of how listing "Israel" on the passport of an American citizen born in Jerusalem would infringe on those powers.

In an *amicus curiae* brief filed in this case last August with the U.S. Supreme Court, the ZOA provided many examples of the Executive Branch referring to Jerusalem as part of Israel, including "Official White House photos" on the White House's Web site. After news reports revealed these "Jerusalem, Israel" references, many (but not all) of them were altered: Photos and documents that once said "Jerusalem, Israel" were changed to read "Jerusalem" only, with the

references to "Israel" eliminated. *See, e.g.*, Adam Kredo, *Solving the White House Photo Mystery Over "Jerusalem, Israel,"* Aug. 16, 2011, http://www.jta.org/news/article-print/2011/08/16/3089002/solving-the-white-house-photo-mystery-over-jerusalem-israel?TB_iframe=true&width=750&height=500.

Described below are the many examples of how the Executive has routinely referred to Jerusalem as part of Israel. Also described are U.S. government documents that – at least until August 2011, when the ZOA filed its *amicus* brief with the Supreme Court – had referred to "Jerusalem, Israel," but have since been changed to read as "Jerusalem" only. For the Court's convenience, copies of these documents before they were altered are attached in an addendum to this brief (denoted hereafter as "Add.").

A. The Department of Justice's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

The Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) helps to "identify the most pressing crime-related challenges confronting the justice system and to provide information, training, coordination, and innovative strategies and approaches for addressing these challenges." http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/about/about.htm. There are several components to the OJP, one of which is the Office for Victims of Crime.

In 2009, the Office for Victims of Crime issued a Report to Congress – entitled "International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program" – which presented detailed data and statistical information on the program's activities from June 2007 through August 2008. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/intdir/itverp/pdf/ITVERP_2009_ReporttoCongress.pdf. The Report lists incidents that have been designated as acts of terrorism by the Assistant Attorney General for National Security, so that victims of international terrorism and their families can be reimbursed for the expenses they have incurred as a direct result of a terrorist act.

In three tables set forth in the Report, the Office for Victims of Crime identified two terrorism incidents as having occurred in "**Jerusalem, Israel**" and provided this information to Congress. *See id.* pp. 8, 9, 23 (emphasis added).

In 2010 and 2011, the Office for Victims of Crime designated additional incidents as acts of terrorism. Included on the list were terrorism incidents that were designated as far back as July 27, 2007. These designations may be found at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/intdir/itverp/terrorist_events.html.

At least until August 2011, the Office for Victims of Crime identified 14 incidents on this list as having occurred in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** *See* Add. 1 (emphasis added). An additional incident was even more specifically described as having occurred in **"East Jerusalem, Israel."** *Id.* (emphasis added). The Office

for Victims of Crime identified another incident as having occurred in **"West Jerusalem, Israel."** *Id.* (emphasis added).

But sometime in or after August 2011, these designations were altered. The Office for Victims of Crime now identifies these incidents as having occurred in "Jerusalem" only; "Israel" has been eliminated. *See* http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/intdir/itverp/terrorist_events.html.

Other "Jerusalem, Israel" references have not been disturbed. For example, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in the Justice Department posts a "most wanted" list of DEA fugitives, including a photo and other identifying information about each fugitive. The DEA identified one fugitive, wanted for an alleged federal drug violation, as having a "POB" (place of birth) in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** http://www.justice.gov/dea/fugitives/miami/jaber.htm (emphasis added).

In March 1998, the Justice Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) issued a "Special Report" entitled "Bombs in Brooklyn: How the Two Illegal Aliens Arrested for Plotting to Bomb the New York Subway Entered and Remained in the United States." http://www.justice.gov/oig/special/9803/. In its discussion of one of the aliens, the OIG noted that the alien "applied at the U.S. Consular Office in **Jerusalem, Israel**, for a visa to travel through the United States to Ecuador." *Id*. p. 6 (emphasis added).

B. The Department of Defense's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

The Department of Defense published a table of approved Joint Meritorious Unit Awards. The awards are listed by Department of Defense activity and the inclusive dates. The Department identified one activity as "HQ, U.S. Military Observer Group, U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, **Jerusalem, Israel**" from June 5, 1982-June 5, 1983. http://prhome.defense.gov/RFM/MPP/OEPM/docs/Approved%20JMUAs%20-%20Updated%20April%202012%20v1.pdf (emphasis added).

The Defense Department issues releases describing the contracts that have been awarded. One such release, dated August 29, 2001, includes a description of an Air Force contract awarded to BAE Systems, in Austin, Texas. The Department of Defense noted in this release that "Rokar International Limited will perform this work in **Jerusalem, Israel** (80%) and other locations." http://www.defense.gov/contracts/contract.aspx?contractid-2093 (emphasis added).

Another Defense Department release describing contracts that have been awarded again designated Jerusalem as part of Israel. Issued on July 31, 2009, the release details a Navy contract awarded to General Microwave, D/B/A Herley Farmingdale, noting that the "[w]ork will be performed in **Jerusalem, Israel**, and is expected to be completed in July 2014."

http://www.defense.gov/Contracts/Contract.aspx?ContractID=4084 (emphasis added).

A more recent Defense Department release again acknowledged Jerusalem as part of Israel. Issued on February 27, 2012, the release describes a contract awarded to Herley New York, Syosset, NY, noting that "[w]ork will be performed in **Jerusalem, Israel** (90 percent) . . . ." http://www.defense.gov/contracts/contract.aspx?contractid=4734 (emphasis added).

Military service members are paid additional compensation for "hardship duty" when they are "assigned to locations where living conditions are substantially below those conditions in the continental U.S." http://militarypay.defense.gov/pay/hdp.html.

According to the Defense Department, hardship duty location pay has been authorized for service members in designated areas in **Israel**, specifically including **Jerusalem**. *See* http://comptroller.defense.gov/fmr/07a/07aarch/07a_17_200408.pdf p. 17-10 (Aug. 2004); http://comptroller.defense.gov/fmr/07a/07aic35-01.pdf p. 17-8 (Oct. 2001) (emphasis added).

On the Defense Department's Web site, a photo is posted depicting Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates and Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barack

holding a joint press conference on July 27, 2009. http://www.defense.gov/photos/newsphoto.aspx?newsphotoid=11512. A second photo depicts Chief of Israeli Defense Forces Lt. Gen. Gabi Ashkenazi and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. Mike Mullen at Yad Vashem on February 15, 2010. http://www.defense.gov/photos/newsphoto.aspx?newsphotoid=12277.

The Defense Department identified both photos as having been taken in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** http://www.defense.gov/photos/newsphoto.aspx?newsphotoid=11512; http://www.defense.gov/photos/newsphoto.aspx?newsphotoid=12277 (emphasis added).

C. The Department of Health and Human Services' References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), an organization within the Department of Health and Human Services, issued a Clinical Investigator Inspection List for investigational new drug studies. The list includes each investigator's name, address and inspection information. The FDA designated at least two investigators on the list as being located at medical facilities in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/CLIIL/index.cfm?fuseaction=Browse.Browse&NameFirstLetter=G&StartRow=201&SortField=LastName&SortRequest=

0 (investigator is Ari Zimran, MD);

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/CLIIL/index.cfm?fuseaction=Browse.Browse&NameFirstLetter=Z&SortField=CountryCode&SortRequest=1

(investigator is Dina Ben-Yehuda, MD).

D. The Department of Homeland Security's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services is part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. On March 30, 2007, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' Administrative Appeals Office issued a decision on an appeal of the denial of an application for a certificate of citizenship. In the decision, the Chief of the Administrative Appeals Office referred to the Consul of the United State of America as being located in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** http://www.uscis.gov/err/E6%20-%20Applications%20for%20Certificates%20of%20Naturalization%20or%20Repatriation/Decisions_Issued_in_2007/Mar302007_01E6323.pdf p.3 (emphasis added).

In April 2011, the Office of Inspector General in the Department of Homeland Security issued a report called "Information Sharing on Foreign Nationals: Overseas Screening." The report describes a legislatively mandated Visa Security Program that assists the State Department's effort to screen and vet visa applicants.

When the ZOA submitted its *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court last August, the report noted that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement established visa security units in 2010 in "Tel Aviv and **Jerusalem, Israel** . . . ." *See* Add. 5, p. 44 n.31 (emphasis added).[1]

The report has since been altered. It now states that units were added in ". . . Tel Aviv, Israel, Sanaa, Yemen, and Jerusalem . . . ." http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/assets/mgmtrpts/OIGr_11-68_Apr11.pdf p. 44 n.31. The reference to Jerusalem as part of Israel has been eliminated.

The ZOA has copies of Certificates of Citizenship issued on May 2, 2011, by the Department of Homeland Security, to three siblings whose Israeli birth certificates reflect that they were born in Jerusalem. The Certificates identify each sibling's "country of birth" as "Israel," and record their residential address as being in "Jerusalem, Israel" (emphasis added). *See* Add. 11 (some personally identifiable information has been redacted).

E. The Department of the Treasury's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

The Treasury Department's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau provides information about authorized wine appellations, both in the United States and in foreign countries. See http://www.ttb.gov/appellation/. On the list for

[1] Due to the length of the report, only the introductory pages and the relevant page showing the reference to "Jerusalem, Israel" are included in the Addendum.

foreign "Authorized Wine Appellations of Origin," the Bureau noted that **Jerusalem** is located in **Israel**. http://www.ttb.gov/appellation/israel.pdf (emphasis added).

On October 31, 1999, the Treasury Department, through its Press Center, published the remarks that then-Treasury Deputy Secretary Stuart E. Eizenstat delivered at the Van Leer Institute. When the ZOA submitted its *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court last August, the Treasury Department's press release was entitled "Treasury Deputy Secretary Stuart E. Eizenstat Remarks at the Van Leer Forum **Jerusalem, Israel**." *See* Add. 17 (emphasis added).

Since August 2011, the Treasury Department's press release has been altered. The title of the press release no longer refers to "Jerusalem, Israel," but simply to "Jerusalem" only. See www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/ls190.aspx. However, Mr. Eizenstat's numerous references to Israel in his remarks appear to reflect the then-Treasury Deputy Secretary's own understanding that he is in Jerusalem which is in Israel.

Two releases issued in 2012 by the Treasury Department specifically refer to Jerusalem as part of Israel. On January 24, 2012, the Treasury Department issued a "Daily Treasury Guidance" noting that Deputy Secretary Wolin and Deputy Secretary of State Nides would be meeting that morning "in **Jerusalem, Israel** with Stanley Fischer, Governor of the Bank of Israel."

http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/daily-guidance/Pages/01242012.aspx (emphasis added).

On May 2, 2012, the Treasury Department issued a press release announcing that "Assistant Secretary for Terrorist Financing Daniel L. Glaser will travel to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Kuwait City, Kuwait; Doha, Qatar; Tel Aviv and **Jerusalem, Israel** . . . ." http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/media-advisories/Pages/05022012.aspx (emphasis added).

F. The Department of Commerce's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTA) at the U.S. Department of Commerce published the remarks of Lawrence E. Strickling, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, which were delivered on October 27, 2010, at the 32nd International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners. http://www.ntia.doc.gov/print/speechtestimony/2010/remarks-assistant-secretary-strickling-32nd-international-conference-data-prote. The NTA identified the conference as having taken place in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** *Id.* (emphasis added).

The International Trade Administration (ITA) in the Commerce Department publicized a "Featured Trade Event" on February 20-24, 2011. http://trade.gov/publications/ita-newsletter/1110/clean-tech-health-care-mission.asp. At the time that the ZOA submitted its *amicus* brief to the Supreme

Court in August 2011, the ITA's headline about the event described it as a "Clean Tech and Health Care Technologies Trade Mission to Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank," taking place in "Amman, Jordan; Eilat, **Jerusalem,** and Tel Aviv, **Israel**." *See* Add. 22 (emphasis added). In a narrative about the event, the ITA stated that the trade mission would be stopping in Amman, Jordan, and **"Jerusalem** and Tel Aviv**, Israel** . . . ." *Id*. (emphasis added).

Since August 2011, the posting has been altered to undo the ITA's reference to Jerusalem as part of Israel. All references to "Jerusalem" have been deleted from the posting on the Commerce Department's Web site. *See* http://trade.gov/publications/ita-newsletter/1110/clean-tech-health-care-mission.asp.

G. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

Researchers in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s Office of Research and Development attended a meeting of the International Neurotoxicology Association, which took place on June 7-12, 2009. At the time that the ZOA filed its *amicus* brief with the Supreme Court last August, the EPA had posted a notice about this meeting on its Web site, identifying the meeting as having taken place "in **Jerusalem, Israel.**" *See* Add. 23 (formerly at http://www.epa.gov/nheerl/ontheroad/asia/jerusalem_israel.html) (emphasis added). The posting can no longer be found on the EPA's Web site.

H. <u>The Department of State's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"</u>

The State Department has routinely referred to Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel. Several examples were cited in the ZOA's *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court last August. But since the filing of the brief, some of these references have been altered so that what once read as "Jerusalem, Israel" now says "Jerusalem" only, with the references to "Israel" deleted.

For example, in December 2003, the State Department's Bureau of Resource Management issued a FY 2003 Performance and Accountability Report. The report sets forth "Department of State Locations" around the world, including American Embassies, the Consulates General and the Consulates. At the time that the ZOA filed its *amicus* brief with the Supreme Court, the State Department had identified in this report a Consulate General location in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** *See* Add. 24 (emphasis added). Likewise, in its report for Fiscal Year 2002, the State Department's Bureau of Resource Management identified one of the Consulates General as being located in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** *See* Add. 31 (emphasis added).

Since the ZOA filed its brief with the Supreme Court, the State Department has altered the reports' references to "Jerusalem, Israel." Both reports now identify the Consulates General as being located in "Jerusalem"; the references to "Israel" have been removed. *See*

http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/perfrpt/2003/html/29446.htm; http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/perfrpt/2002/html/19200.htm.

Similar alterations were made to another document – "Country Reports on Terrorism 2009" – issued by the State Department's Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism on August 5, 2010. As the ZOA pointed out in its *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court last August, when the State Department described in this document the activities of Hamas, a U.S. government-designated foreign terrorist organization, it noted that Hamas had claimed responsibility for driving a vehicle into a crowd "in **Jerusalem, Israel** . . . ." See Add. 36, p. 13 (emphasis added).[2]

Since the ZOA filed its *amicus* brief, the report has been altered. Hamas' terrorist act is described by the State Department as having occurred in "Jerusalem"; the reference to "Israel" has been expunged. http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2009/140900.htm.

A table (Table XIX) published by the State Department, entitled "Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office (Including Border Crossing Cards) Fiscal Years 1992-2010," was similarly altered. The table, as the ZOA noted in its *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court, identified the location of one of the issuing offices in **"Israel, Jerusalem."** *See* Add. 51 (emphasis added). Now the table

[2] Due to the length of the report, only the first 15 pages are included in the Addendum.

refers only to "Jerusalem." "Israel" has been removed from the table. *See* http://www.travel.state.gov/pdf/MultiYearTableXIX.pdf.

Nevertheless, numerous references by the State Department to "Jerusalem, Israel" still remain on the Department's Web site. For example, the May 1999 issue of *State Magazine*, a State Department publication, identifies that certain J. Kirby Simon Trust Projects (named in memory of an officer in the Foreign Service) included projects in "Tel Aviv and **Jerusalem, Israel**." http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/191089.pdf p. 35.

In addition, on July 22, 2002, the Federal Register posted the State Department's list of gifts made to federal employees from foreign government sources which were reported to the employing agencies in 2001. Among the gifts listed by the State Department was a framed photograph of "then-Governor Bush at the Western Wall in **Jerusalem, Israel**." http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/120688.pdf p. 47964 (emphasis added).

More recently, in September 2011, the Director of the State Department's Employee Consultation Service prepared a presentation on "Supporting Employees and Families," to help federal employees overseas navigate the system for special needs education for their children. http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/172761.pdf. In noting the "numbers

of NEA special needs children by country," the Director of this State Department Service noted 24 NEA special needs children in **"Jerusalem, Israel."** *Id.* (emphasis added).

The State Department has also posted a document on its Web site entitled "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance," which was issued in 2012. The document discusses the activities of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations, which "is responsible for providing U.S. Diplomatic and Consular missions overseas with secure, safe and functional facilities to assist them in achieving the foreign policy objectives of the United States." http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/181119.pdf p. 467. The document lists 88 new facilities completely constructed since 2001, including a facility in "**Jerusalem, Israel**." *Id.* p. 469 (emphasis added).

The State Department posted on its Web site the remarks that Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton delivered with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert on March 3, 2009. http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/03/119965.htm. The State Department indicated in the posting that the remarks were delivered in **Jerusalem**. Toward the end of her remarks, Secretary of State Clinton is quoted as stating, "I am very grateful, once again, to be **here in Israel** . . ." (emphasis added), thus apparently reflecting the Secretary of State's own understanding that Jerusalem is part of the State of Israel.

There have been instances where the State Department has actually enforced the Statute. In one such case, the State Department issued a passport in February 2010 to an American citizen born in Jerusalem. (His city of birth is reflected on his Canadian passport.) On the U.S. passport, the State Department identified this citizen's birthplace as "Israel." *See* Add. 68 (some personally identifiable information has been redacted).

In another case, when an American citizen obtained a passport in September 1999, "Jerusalem" was listed as her birthplace. When she renewed her passport in June 2009, the State Department listed her birthplace as "Israel." *See* Add. 69 (some personally identifiable information has been redacted). The State Department's enforcement of the Statute – as well as the many references in State Department documents to "Jerusalem, Israel" – has had no discernible impact on any of the President's powers under the Constitution.

In yet another case, the State Department issued a Report of Birth Abroad on March 16, 1972, reflecting that an American citizen was born at "Shaarei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem." The citizen's current passport, issued on January 4, 2008, lists his birthplace as "Israel." See Add. 70 (some personally identifiable information has been redacted).

In these three cases – and the ZOA would respectfully suggest that there are likely others – the State Department actually enforced the Statute and listed

"Israel" as the U.S. citizens' birthplace on their passports. There has been no evident impact on the President's powers as the result of these listings.

I. The Executive Office of the President's References to "Jerusalem, Israel"

Even the Executive Office of the President has referred to Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel. As the ZOA wrote in its *amicus* brief to the Supreme Court last August, the White House posted six photos from the 2010 trip that Vice President Joe Biden and his wife, Dr. Jill Biden, made to the Middle East. Each photo was specifically identified as an "Official White House Photo." The White House described several of these photos as depicting events in "Jerusalem, Israel."

For example, one photo included this caption: "Vice President Joe Biden laughs with Israeli President Shimon Peres in **Jerusalem, Israel**, March 9, 2010." *See* Add. 72 (emphasis added).[3] After the ZOA filed its brief with the Supreme Court, the White House altered the captions of these photos posted on its Web site. *See* Adam Kredo, *Solving the White House Photo Mystery Over "Jerusalem, Israel,"* Aug. 16, 2011, http://www.jta.org/news/article-print/2011/08/16/3089002/solving-the-white-house-photo-mystery-over-jerusalem-israel?TB_iframe=true&width=750&height=500.

[3] This is a screen shot of the photo that was on the White House Web site, posted by the *Weekly Standard* on August 9, 2011, at http://www.weeklystandard.com/blogs/what-nation-does-state-department-think-jerusalem_588117.html.

Now these photos on the White House Web site say "Jerusalem" only; the references to "Israel" have been deleted. *See* http://www.whitehouse.gov/photos-and-video/photogallery/vice-president-and-dr-biden-middle-east.

The White House has not, however, completely scrubbed its Web site of all "Jerusalem, Israel" references. In a posting about the Peace Corps and so-called "Champions of Change," the White House described the activities of one Peace Corps volunteer, including that her "first foreign service assignment will be in **Jerusalem, Israel** beginning August 2011." http://www.whitehouse.gov/champions/peace-corps/adrienne-fagler (emphasis added).

All of the examples described above show that for years, departments and agencies throughout the Executive branch of the government have regularly referred to Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel, without any evident impact on the President's powers under the Constitution. The State Department has frequently referred to Jerusalem as part of Israel. Even the White House has done so. Efforts to rewrite history by erasing the "Jerusalem, Israel" references from government documents do not change the fact that there was no discernible impact on the President's powers when these documents referred to Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel. There would likewise be no infringement on presidential

powers if American citizens born in Jerusalem were permitted to have "Israel" listed as their birthplace on their passports, in accordance with the Statute.

The government has contended that enforcing the Statute would have harmful consequences to American foreign policy, because it would send the message to the Palestinian Arabs that U.S. policy regarding Jerusalem has changed. *See* Brief for the Appellant pp. 49-51. But the fact that no Palestinian or Arab interest group has ever filed an *amicus* brief in this case opposing the Statute's enforcement highlights that the government's claim lacks merit. Enforcing the Statute would simply vindicate the right of Menachem Binyamin Zivotofsky and other Jerusalem-born Americans to choose to have "Israel" recorded as their birthplace on their passports.

II. Birthplace Listings on the Passports of Americans Born Abroad Do Not Always Reflect A Country's U.S.-Recognized Sovereignty Over an Area, and May Even Ignore Such Sovereignty to Accommodate Passport Applicants' Personal Preferences

The State Department would have this Court believe that American citizens born in Jerusalem cannot have "Israel" recorded as their birthplace on their passports because the United States has not officially recognized Jerusalem as part of the State of Israel. But what the U.S. government has or has not officially recognized does not always govern what gets recorded. The State Department will sometimes defer to the personal preferences of American citizens – even to the point of ignoring a country's sovereignty over the area of the citizens' birthplace –

when recording their birthplace on their passports. Indeed, this has been the State Department's policy and practice with regard to American citizens born in the U.S.-recognized sovereign State of Israel who do *not* want to be identified with Israel.

The State Department's policies and practices for issuing passports are set forth in its Foreign Affairs Manual. *See* U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Manual, 7 FAM 1300 (Passport Services), *available at* http://www.state.gov/m/a/dir/regs/fam/07fam/c22714.htm.[4] According to the Manual, the State Department's "general rule" is that "the country that currently has sovereignty over the actual place of birth should be listed as the place of birth, regardless of when the birth occurred." 7 FAM 1330 App. D (b).

Yet the State Department will ignore this rule when it comes to Israel. If passport applicants were born before 1948, in an area that is presently and indisputably recognized by the U.S. government as under Israeli sovereignty (not including Jerusalem and certain other areas), then the State Department will not require them to list "Israel" as their birthplace on their passports if they object to that designation. They may have "Palestine" listed as their birthplace instead (7 FAM 1360 App. D(g)) – even though "Palestine" is not and never has been a

[4] A different version of the Foreign Affairs Manual existed at the time that Zivotofsky filed suit, but the policies and practices discussed in this brief have not changed.

sovereign nation, and even though there is no question that the United States recognizes the area of the applicants' birthplace as under the present sovereignty of Israel.

The State Department will also ignore Israel's status as a sovereign nation when it comes to passport applicants born in Israel after 1948. Even if these passport applicants were born in an area that the U.S. government recognizes as part of the sovereign state of Israel (such as Tel Aviv or Haifa), they are not required to have "Israel" listed on their passports if they object to it. *Id.* The State Department will honor their preferences and permit them to have their city or town recorded as their birthplace instead. *Id.*

But when American citizens born in Jerusalem *want* to identify with Israel by listing Israel as their birthplace – which is their legal right under the Statute – the State Department will not honor these preferences and accommodate their request. Incongruously – and to the ZOA, offensively –the State Department insists that in *that* situation, foreign sovereignty considerations must govern.

Plainly, it is not that the State Department cannot record "Israel" as the birthplace on the passports of American citizens born in Jerusalem. The State Department has simply chosen not to, without any showing that this particular designation – unlike all the other "Jerusalem, Israel" designations by the various

departments and agencies in the Executive – would actually impermissibly interfere with a presidential power under the Constitution.

The State Department's arbitrary and irrational decision should not be allowed to stand. The right afforded to American citizens born in Jerusalem to have "Israel" recorded as their birthplace on their passports – clearly mandated by Congress and signed into law by the President – should be upheld and enforced.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the ZOA respectfully requests that the Court determine that the Statute does not impermissibly infringe on the President's powers under the Constitution, and that the Statute, clearly written, duly enacted and signed into law by the President, should be enforced.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David I. Schoen
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July 27, 2012

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This brief complies with the type-volume limitations of Fed. R. App. P. 32 (a)(7) because it contains 5015 words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7)(B)(iii). This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Federal R. App. P. 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 32 (a)(6) because the brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2010 in Times New Roman style.

/s/ Susan B. Tuchman
Susan B. Tuchman
Attorney for *Amicus Curiae*
Zionist Organization of America

Dated: July 27, 2012

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 27, 2012, I served copies of the foregoing BRIEF OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA AS *AMICUS CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF THE APPELLANT on the parties listed below by Federal Express mail and the Court's electronic case filing system:

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/s/ Susan B. Tuchman
Susan B. Tuchman

ADDENDUM

ADDENDUM – TABLE OF CONTENTS

Add. 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DESIGNATED TERRORISM INCIDENTS FOR ITVERP

Date of Designation	City	Country	Date of Incident	Description
July 27, 2007	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	May 12, 2003	Bombing of expatriate housing complex
July 27, 2007	Bali	Indonesia	October 12, 2002	Bombing of nightclubs
July 27, 2007	Davao City	Philippines	March 5, 2003	Bombing of airport
July 27, 2007	Nairobi	Kenya	August 7, 1998	Bombing of U.S. Embassy
October 1, 2007	Lockerbie	Scotland	December 21, 1988	Bombing of Pan Am 103
October 1, 2007	Dhahran	Saudi Arabia	June 25, 1996	Bombing of Khobar Towers
November 26, 2007	Cairo	Egypt	April 7, 2005	Suicide bombing of Cairo bazaar
November 26, 2007	Ofra	Israel (West Bank)	June 20, 2003	Attack by gunmen on motor vehicle
May 28, 2008	Jerusalem	Israel	August 9, 2001	Bombing of Sbarro restaurant
September 9, 2008	Al Basrah	Iraq	August 3, 2005	Kidnapping and murder
September 9, 2008	Baghdad	Iraq	September 2, 2005	IED bombing of convoy
September 11, 2008	Kandahar	Afghanistan	December 6, 2006	IED bombing
September 11, 2008	Baghdad	Iraq	February 20, 2006	Roadside IED bombing
October 1, 2008	London	England	July 7, 2005	Bombing of London train
October 7, 2008	Tel Aviv	Israel	April 17, 2008	Bombing of restaurant
November 20, 2008	Ramadi	Iraq	May 10, 2005	Shooting
November 20, 2008	Basrah	Iraq	January 5, 2007	Kidnapping
November 20, 2008	Basrah	Iraq	November 16, 2006	Kidnapping
December 1, 2008	Mumbai	India	November 26-29, 2008	Coordinated attacks on several locations
January 16, 2009		Pakistan (FATA)	February 16, 2008	Kidnapping
February 4, 2009	Zamboanga City	Philippines	August 10, 1991	Bombing of a foreign missionary ship
July 1, 2009	Mutata	Colombia	January 21, 1992	Kidnapping of U.S. Citizens
July 1, 2009	Dahab	Egypt	April 24, 2006	Bombing of the village
July 9, 2009	Imphal, Manipur	India	August 16, 2006	Hand grenades thrown into a crowd at a Hindu temple
July 9, 2009	Mindanao	Philippines	December 27,1995	Kidnapping of U.S. Citizens
August 4, 2009	Baghdad	Iraq	November 26, 2005	Kidnapping and killing of one American
August 4, 2009	Baghdad	Iraq	September 16, 2004	Kidnapping and killing of two Americans
August 4, 2009	Nablus	West Bank	October 10, 2006	Kidnapping of one American
August 28, 2009	Peshawar	Pakistan	November 12, 2008	Multiple gunshot wounds
August 28, 2009	West Jerusalem	Israel	September 4, 1997	Multiple suicide bombings
August 28, 2009	Jerusalem	Israel	June 11, 2003	Bus bombing
September 1, 2009	Beirut	Lebanon	June 14, 1985	Hijacking of TWA Flight 847
October 6, 2009	Islamabad	Pakistan	March 17, 2002	Attackers threw grenades inside a church
October 6, 2009	Bogota	Colombia	November 15, 2003	Restaurant attacked with grenades by FARC
October 6, 2009	Jakarta	Indonesia	July 17, 2009	Suicide Bombing
December 21, 2009	Baghdad	Iraq	April 9, 2004	Kidnapping and killing of one U.S. Citizen

EX. A

Add. 2

Date of Designation	City	Country	Date of Incident	Description
January 28, 2010	Athens	Greece	April 2, 1986	Bombing of TWA Flight 840
March 9, 2010	Mandera	Kenya	July 17, 2009	American kidnapped and held hostage for 79 days
March 9, 2010	Forcados Rivers	Nigeria	February 18, 2006	Kidnapping of nine foreign oil workers, including three Americans
March 9, 2010	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	August 7, 1998	Bombing of U.S. Embassy killing seven Foreign Service Nationals and one American
March 9, 2010	Taba	Egypt	October 7, 2004	Bombing of Taba Hilton Hotel
March 9, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	July 31, 2002	Bombing at Hebrew University killing nine, including five U.S. citizens
March 9, 2010	Florence	Colombia	February 13, 2003	Hostage taking of four Americans; one murdered
March 9, 2010	Tel Aviv	Israel	April 30, 2003	Suicide bombing in a bar near the U.S. Embassy
March 9, 2010	Amman	Jordan	November 9, 2005	Suicide bombings of three hotels in Amman , Jordan
March 9, 2010	Nouakchott Trarza	Mauritania	June 23, 2009	Armed attackers killed an American working at a school
March 9, 2010	Mogadishu	Somalia	September 17, 2009	Two suicide bombings of a fuel depot and an American business
March 19, 2010		Colombia	March 4, 1999	Kidnapping/Murder
March 19, 2010		Yemen	October 12, 2000	Small boat carrying explosives rammed into the side of the U.S.S. Cole as it was docked in Yemen
April 5, 2010	Alexandria	Egypt	October 7, 1985	Murder during Cruise Ship hijacking
April 5, 2010	Karachi	Pakistan	January 23, 2002	Kidnapping and murder
April 5, 2010	Teqoa	West Bank	May 9, 2001	Murder of U.S. National
April 8, 2010	Kashmir	India	July 4, 1995	Kidnapping
April 8, 2010	Karachi	Pakistan	November 12, 1997	Murder
May 20, 2010	Kabul	Afghanistan	August 20, 2008	Kidnapping
May 20, 2010	Baghdad	Iraq	November 1, 2004	Kidnapping/Armed Attack
May 20, 2010	Baghdad	Iraq	January 3, 2005	Murder
May 20, 2010	Fallujah	Iraq	May 25, 2009	Murder
May 20, 2010	Baghdad	Iraq	May 7, 2005	Murder
May 26, 2010		Colombia	January 19, 1996	Kidnapping
May 26, 2010		Lebanon	February 17, 1988	Hostage Taking and Murder
May 26, 2010	Hato Nuevo, La Guarjira Department	Colombia	February 16, 1996	Kidnapping
May 26, 2010	Cairo	Egypt	February 26, 1993	Bombing
May 26, 2010	Tel Aviv	Israel	March 4, 1996	Suicide Bombing
May 26, 2010	Pangutaran Island	Philippines	November 14, 1993	Kidnapping
May 26, 2010	Al-Khubar	Saudi Arabia	May 30, 2004	Armed Attack
June 8, 2010	Baghdad	Iraq	August 19, 2003	Suicide Bombing
June 8, 2010		Niger	September 18, 1989	Bombing of UTA Flight 772
June 8, 2010	Napuordit	Sudan	August 17, 1996	Kidnapping
June 8, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	February 25, 1996	Murder
June 8, 2010		Colombia	December 11, 1996	Kidnapping/Murder
June 8, 2010	Lima	Peru	December 17, 1996	Hostage Taking
June 8, 2010		Sudan	November 1, 1996	Kidnapping
June 10, 2010		Israel	July 6, 1989	Bus Attack
June 10, 2010		Colombia	September 23, 1994	Kidnapping
June 10, 2010		Greece	February 28, 1991	Murder
June 10, 2010		Philippines	April 21, 1989	Murder

Add. 3

Date of Designation	City	Country	Date of Incident	Description
June 10, 2010	West Papua	Indonesia	August 31, 2002	Murder
June 10, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	August 21, 1995	Bombing
June 17, 2010		Gaza Strip	April 9, 1995	Bombing
June 17, 2010	Tokyo	Japan	March 20, 1995	Poisonous Gas attack
June 28, 2010	Adana	Turkey	February 7, 1991	Shooting
June 28, 2010	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	May 20, 2008	Bombing
June 28, 2010	Quetta	Pakistan	February 2, 2009	Kidnapping
June 28, 2010	Sanaa	Yemen	September 17, 2008	Murder
June 28, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	October 9, 1994	Armed Attack
June 28, 2010	Karachi	Pakistan	March 8, 1995	Armed Attack
June 28, 2010	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	November 13, 1995	Bombing
June 28, 2010	Colombo	Sri Lanka	January 31, 1996	Bombing
June 28, 2010		Colombia	March 21, 1998	Kidnapping
June 28, 2010	Kampala	Uganda	February 14, 1999	Bombing
June 28, 2010		Uganda	March 1, 1999	Murder
June 28, 2010	Cali	Colombia	May 30, 1999	Kidnapping
June 28, 2010		Colombia	March 7, 1997	Kidnapping
June 28, 2010	Bogotá	Colombia	June 27, 2000	Kidnapping
June 28, 2010	Paris	France	December 3, 1996	Bombing
June 28, 2010	London	England	February 9, 1996	Bombing
June 28, 2010		Panama	January 31, 1993	Murder
July 6, 2010		Yemen	December 28, 1998	Kidnapping
July 6, 2010	Bangkok	Thailand	October 1, 1999	Hostage Taking
July 6, 2010	Bucaramanga	Colombia	April 12, 1999	Hostage Taking
July 6, 2010		Nigeria	June 27, 1999	Kidnapping
July 6, 2010		Colombia	February 24, 1997	Kidnapping
July 6, 2010		Sierra Leone	August 4, 1999	Kidnapping
July 6, 2010	Boyacá	Colombia	March 23, 1999	Kidnapping
July 6, 2010		Colombia	December 23, 1999	Kidnapping
July 6, 2010	Kara-Su Valley	Kyrgyzstan	August 12, 2000	Kidnapping
July 12, 2010	Kampala	Uganda	July 11, 2010	Coordinated Bombings
July 23, 2010	Zekharya	Israel	June 9, 1996	Murder
July 23, 2010	East Jerusalem	Israel	October 30, 2000	Murder
July 23, 2010	Al-Khobar	Saudi Arabia	October 6, 2001	Murder
July 23, 2010	Karachi	Pakistan	June 14, 2002	Bombing
July 23, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	March 21, 2002	Bombing
July 23, 2010	Kuwait City	Kuwait	January 21, 2003	Armed Attack
July 23, 2010	Haifa	Israel	March 5, 2003	Bombing
July 23, 2010	Qiryat Arba	West Bank	March 7, 2003	Armed Attack
July 23, 2010	Baghdad	Iraq	October 26, 2003	Bombing
July 23, 2010	Baghdad	Iraq	December 31, 2003	Bombing
July 23, 2010	Madrid	Spain	March 11, 2004	Bombing
July 23, 2010	Yanbu'al Bahr	Saudi Arabia	May 1, 2004	Armed Attack
July 23, 2010	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	June 8, 2004	Murder
July 25, 2010		West Bank	May 13, 1996	Murder
July 27, 2010		Yemen	January 23, 2001	Hijacking
July 27, 2010		West Bank	May 29, 2001	Murder
July 27, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	November 4, 2001	Murder
July 27, 2010	Bayt Sahur	West Bank	January 15, 2002	Murder
July 27, 2010	Ariel	West Bank	March 7, 2002	Bombing
July 27, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	March 9, 2002	Bombing
July 27, 2010	Efrat	West Bank	March 31, 2002	Bombing

Date of Designation	City	Country	Date of Incident	Description
July 27, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	June 19, 2002	Bombing
July 27, 2010	Amman	Jordan	October 28, 2002	Murder
July 27, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	May 19, 2003	Bombing
July 27, 2010	Jakarta	Indonesia	August 5, 2003	Bombing
August 5, 2010	Delta	Nigeria	January 11, 2006	Kidnapping
August 5, 2010	Karachi	Pakistan	March 2, 2006	Bombing
August 5, 2010	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	November 8, 2003	Bombing
August 5, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	August 19, 2003	Bombing
August 5, 2010		Venezuela	February 14, 1997	Kidnapping
August 5, 2010	Herat	Afghanistan	May 18, 2006	Bombing
August, 5, 2010	Port Harcourt, Rivers	Nigeria	August 13, 2006	Kidnapping
August 5, 2010	Gaza City	Gaza Strip	August 14, 2006	Kidnapping
August 5, 2010	Hat Yai	Thailand	September 16, 2006	Bombing
August 5, 2010	Al Khartoum	Sudan	January 1, 2008	Murder
August 5, 2010	Netanya	Israel	March 27, 2002	Bombing
August 5, 2010	Riyadh, Ar Riyad	Saudi Arabia	June 12, 2004	Kidnapping/Murder
August 5, 2010	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	June 12, 2004	Armed Attack
August 6, 2010	Sharm ash Shaykh	Egypt	July 23, 2005	Bombing
August 6, 2010	Bali	Indonesia	October 1, 2005	Bombing
August 12, 2010	Badakhshan Province	Afghanistan	August 7, 2010	Murder
August 31, 2010	Palawan	Philippines	May 26, 2001	Kidnapping/Murder
August 31, 2010	Jerusalem	Israel	January 27, 2002	Bombing
August 31, 2010		West Bank	March 24, 2002	Murder
August 31, 2010	Zamboanga City	Philippines	October 2, 2002	Bombing
August 31, 2010		West Bank	November 20, 2000	Bombing
August 31, 2010	Sidon	Lebanon	November 21, 2002	Murder
September 23, 2010	Kabul	Afghanistan	October 28, 2009	Murder
March 3, 2011	Jerusalem	Israel	December 18, 2010	Murder
May 19, 2011		Nigeria	May 8, 2007	Kidnapping

Contact ITVERP

Office for Victims of Crime
ITVERP Resource Center
810 Seventh Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531
Phone: 1-800-363-0441
E-mail: ITVERP@usdoj.gov

Important Links

- ITVERP Brochure
- ITVERP Fact Sheet
- Frequently Asked Questions
- ITVERP Final Regulations
- ITVERP Report to Congress
- Designated International Terrorism Incidents

Other Resources

- Directory of Crime Victim Services
- Directory of International Crime Victim Compensation Programs
- U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs
- Resource Guide for Serving U.S. Citizens Victimized Abroad

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General

Information Sharing on Foreign Nationals: Overseas Screening

(Redacted)

EX. B

OIG-11-68

April 2011

Office of Inspector General

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 25028

Homeland Security

April 7, 2011

Preface

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (Public Law 107-296) by amendment to the *Inspector General Act of 1978*. This is one of a series of audit, inspection, and special reports prepared as part of our oversight responsibilities to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the department.

This report addresses the strengths and weaknesses of DHS information sharing on foreign nationals overseas. It is based on interviews with employees and officials of relevant agencies, direct observations, and a review of applicable documents.

The recommendations herein have been developed to the best knowledge available to our office, and have been discussed in draft with those responsible for implementation. We trust this report will result in more effective, efficient, and economical operations. We express our appreciation to all of those who contributed to the preparation of this report.

Charles K. Edwards
Acting Inspector General

Table of Contents/Abbreviations

Appendices

Abbreviations

ADIS	Arrival and Departure Information System
APIS	Advance Passenger Information System
ATS-P	Automated Targeting System – Passenger
ATT	Advance Targeting Team
BASS	Biometrics-at-Sea System
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIS	Central Index System
CLAIMS3	Computer-Linked Application Information Management System 3
CLAIMS4	Computer-Linked Application Information Management System 4
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
EARM	Enforce Alien Removal Module
ENFORCE	Immigration Enforcement Operational Records System
ESTA	Electronic System for Travel Authorization
FBI	Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FY	Fiscal Year
HRM	Human Resources Management
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
IAP	Immigration Advisory Program
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICE-PIC	ICE Pattern Analysis and Information Collection System
IDENT	Automated Biometric Identification System
ISRS	Image Storage and Retrieval System
NTC-P	National Targeting Center - Passenger
OIG	Office of Inspector General
PNR	Passenger Name Record
RAPS	Refugees, Asylum, and Parole System
SEVIS	Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
TDY	Temporary Duty
TECS	TECS (not an acronym)
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TSC	Terrorist Screening Center
TSDB	Terrorist Screening Database
TWIC	Transportation Worker Identification Credential
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
US-VISIT	U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology
VWP	Visa Waiver Program

OIG

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General

Executive Summary

The Department of Homeland Security has implemented several programs to screen foreign nationals while they are still overseas. These programs rely on biographical, biometric, and documentary information in the department's and other federal data systems. We evaluated whether levels of cooperation, resources, and technology were adequate for department officers to assess the risks posed by foreign nationals who seek to enter the United States. We also reviewed plans to consolidate and improve information in the department's data systems.

The department has made progress in evaluating admissibility of foreign nationals before they travel to the United States. The level of cooperation among components that conduct overseas screening is high. Headquarters support offices have long-term plans to streamline access to information in the department's data systems, and improve screening and data analysis capabilities.

However, Department of Homeland Security initiatives face serious resource and technological challenges. Information is fragmented among more than 17 data systems, and officers must conduct labor-intensive, system-by-system checks to verify or eliminate each possible match to terrorist watch lists and other derogatory information. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection National Targeting Center – Passenger is the operational core of the department's overseas screening efforts. The center is challenged by insufficient staff and difficult working conditions. Effective small-scale screening and interdiction programs need sufficient resources to meet operational needs and congressional mandates. We are making 18 recommendations to standardize the technology used to share information in departmental data systems, enable federal officers to obtain and use the most current and complete data available, and improve information sharing procedures. Departmental components concurred with 17 of the 18 recommendations. However, for five recommendations with which components concurred, including three that would increase productivity for thousands of DHS employees, components said that they would need to request additional resources in the next federal budget cycle to implement the recommendations.

Our 2008 report described some Department of State resistance to the visa security program and to the deployment of ICE agents overseas.[30] However, subsequent to that report, the Department of State has demonstrated an increased level of support. We observed one operational visa security unit in our overseas field work and visited another country where ICE opened a visa security unit in late 2010. ICE agents reported that consular officers now forward some cases to ICE for an opinion before they make a visa decision, and rely more on ICE to screen and vet visa applications overseas.

Although the program provides an additional tool to secure the visa process, visa security unit deployment overseas has been slow. ICE has established visa security units at only 19 of the 57 high-risk posts identified through risk analysis and consultations with the Department of State.[31] Funding constraints and the complex process to obtain approval for additional overseas DHS staff will slow further expansion.

The deployment of visa security units overseas has been a challenge, but ICE has introduced technologies and procedures that enable agents to screen and vet some applications at ICE headquarters. In February 2010, ICE launched web-based Visa Security Program tracking software that enables headquarters to track fieldwork and assign cases worldwide. The Visa Security Program has agents at headquarters who review security advisory opinions, which are third agency checks the Department of State requests on a small number of visa applications with security implications. Shared data systems at the NTC-P allow the Visa Security Program liaison to share information on security advisory opinion cases. When systems malfunction at an embassy and another field office cannot cover the workload, the Visa Security Program at headquarters has the technology to provide some backup.

[30] DHS OIG, *U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Visa Security Program*, OIG-08-79, July 2008, pp. 20–21.

[31] Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (2003), Dhahran, Saudi Arabia (2003), Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (2005), Dubai, United Arab Emirates (2005), Islamabad, Pakistan (2005), Manila, Philippines (2005), Cairo, Egypt (2007), Caracas, Venezuela (2007), Montreal, Canada (2007), Hong Kong, SAR (2007), Casablanca, Morocco (2008), Frankfurt, Germany (2008), Amman, Jordan (2009), and Jakarta, Indonesia (2009). An office in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, was closed in 2005 but re-opened in February 2010. London, United Kingdom, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel, and Sanaa, Yemen, were added in 2010, after we completed our fieldwork.

משרד הפנים
وزارة الداخلية
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

מדינת ישראל
دولة اسرائيل
STATE OF ISRAEL

תעודת לידה
BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Surname	[redacted]	לסקר	שם המשפחה
Given name	M[redacted] M[redacted]	מעין מרים	השם הפרטי
Given name of father	YONAH SHMUEL	יונה שמואל	השם הפרטי של האב
Given name of mother	MEITAL	מיטל	השם הפרטי של האם
Surname of mother's father	LEVITAS	לויטס	שם המשפחה של אבי האם
Identity no	3 30061381 1		מספר זהות
Sex	FEMALE	נקבה	המין
Nationality	JEWISH	יהודי	הלאום
Religion	JEWISH	יהודי	הדת
Place of birth	JERUSALEM	ירושלים	מקום הלידה
Hospital's name	HADASSAH MOUNT SCO	הדסה הר הצופים	שם בית החולים
Date of birth	[redacted]	כ"ד בטבת תשס"ז	תאריך הלידה

I hereby certify that the above newborn is listed in the Births Register.
This certificate is issued in accordance with article 30 of the Population Registry Law of 1965
At the office of the Population and Immigration Authority in JERUSALEM
Date 28 February 2011

הנני מאשר כי תילוד נרשם בסמר הלידות
התעודה ניתנת בהתאם לסעיף 30
לחוק מרשם האוכלוסין תשכ"ה - 1965
בלשכת רשות האוכלוסין וההגירה
בירושלים
בתאריך 28 בפברואר 2011

מדינת ישראל
משרד הפנים
Ministry of the Interior

Name and Signature of registrar

לכבוד
מעין מרים לסקר
מס ראובן 136 דירה 10
ירושלים 97236

EX. C

Add. 12

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. [redacted]

CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP

-ORIGINAL-

GES Registration No. A087968910

Personal description of holder as of date of issuance of this certificate: Sex FEMALE; date of birth [redacted]; country of birth ISRAEL; complexion ; color of eyes ; color of hair ; height 3 feet 5 inches; weight pounds; visible distinctive marks

Marital status SINGLE

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me

M[redacted] M[redacted] By Father Yanah Barber

(Complete and true signature of holder)

Seal

Be it known that M[redacted] M[redacted]

now residing at [redacted] Jerusalem, Israel 97236

having applied to the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for a certificate of citizenship pursuant to Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, having proved to the satisfaction of the Director that (s)he is now a citizen of the United States of America, became a citizen thereof on May 2, 2011 and is now in the United States:

Now Therefore, in pursuance of the authority contained in Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, this certificate of citizenship is issued this 2nd day of May 2011, and the seal of the Department of Homeland Security affixed pursuant to statute.

IT IS PUNISHABLE BY U. S. LAW TO COPY, PRINT OR PHOTOGRAPH THIS CERTIFICATE, WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

משרד הפנים
وزارة الداخلية
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

מדינת ישראל
دولة اسرائيل
STATE OF ISRAEL

תעודת לידה
BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Surname	[redacted]	לסקר	שם המשפחה
Given name	A[redacted] C[redacted]	אילה תנה	השם הפרטי
Given name of father	YONAH SHMUEL	יונה שמואל	השם הפרטי של האב
Given name of mother	MEITAL	מיטל	השם הפרטי של האם
Surname of mother's father	LEVITAS	לויטס	שם המשפחה של אבי האם
Identity no.	2 1835092 4		מספר זהות
Sex	FEMALE	נקבה	המין
Nationality	JEWISH	יהודי	הלאום
Religion	JEWISH	יהודי	הדת
Place of birth	JERUSALEM	ירושלים	מקום הלידה
Hospital's name	HADASSAH MOUNT SCO	הדסה הר הצופים	שם בית החולים
Date of birth	[redacted]	ד' בסיון תשס"ט	תאריך הלידה

I hereby certify that the above newborn is listed in the Births Register.
This certificate is issued in accordance with article 30 of the Population Registry Law of 1965
At the office of the Population and Immigration Authority in JERUSALEM
Date 28 February 2011

הנני מאשר כי הילוד נרשם בספר הלידות
התעודה ניתנה בהתאם לסעיף 30
לחוק מרשם האוכלוסין תשכ"ה - 1965
בלשכת רשות האוכלוסין וההגירה
בירושלים
בתאריך 28 בפברואר 2011

Name and Signature of registrar

לכבוד
אילה תנה לסקר
מס ראוגן 136
ירושלים 97236
דיוה 10

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. [redacted]

CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP

·ORIGINAL·

U.S. Registration No. A087968909

Personal description of holder as of date of issuance of this certificate: Sex FEMALE ; date of birth [redacted]
country of birth ISRAEL ; complexion ; color of eyes ; color of hair ;
height 2 feet 8 inches; weight pounds; visible distinctive marks
Marital status SINGLE

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me

A[redacted] C[redacted] By Father Joseph Lasker
(Complete and true signature of holder)

Father Joseph Lasker

A[redacted] C[redacted]

Seal

Be it known that A[redacted] C[redacted]
now residing at [redacted] Jerusalem, Israel 97236
having applied to the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for a certificate of citizenship pursuant to Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, having proved to the satisfaction of the Director that (s)he is now a citizen of the United States of America, became a citizen thereof on May 2, 2011 and is now in the United States:

Now Therefore, in pursuance of the authority contained in Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, this certificate of citizenship is issued this 2nd day of May 2011, and the seal of the Department of Homeland Security affixed pursuant to statute.

Alejandro N Mayorkas
D.D.

Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

CORRNCERTIFIC. 04-05

משרד הפנים
وزارة الداخلية
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

מדינת ישראל
دولة اسرائيل
STATE OF ISRAEL

תעודת לידה
BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Surname	[redacted]	לסקר	שם המשפחה
Given name	Y[redacted] P[redacted]	יערה פנינה	השם הפרטי
Given name of father	YONAH SHMUEL	יונה שמואל	השם הפרטי של האב
Given name of mother	MEITAL	מיטל	השם הפרטי של האם
Surname of mother's father	LEVITAS	לויטס	שם המשפחה של אבי האם
Identity no.	2 1930915 0		מספר זהות
Sex	FEMALE	נקבה	המין
Nationality	JEWISH	יהודי	הלאום
Religion	JEWISH	יהודי	הדת
Place of birth	JERUSALEM	ירושלים	מקום הלידה
Hospital's name	HADASSAH EIN-CAREM	הדסה עין כרם	שם בית החולים
Date of birth	[redacted]	ב' בשבט תשע"א	תאריך הלידה

I hereby certify that the above newborn is listed in the Births Register.

הנני מאשר כי הילוד נרשם בספר הלידות

This certificate is issued in accordance with article 30 of the Population Registry Law of 1965

התעודה ניתנה בהתאם לסעיף 30 לחוק מרשם האוכלוסין תשכ"ה - 1965

At the office of the Population and Immigration Authority in JERUSALEM

בלשכת רשות האוכלוסין וההגירה בירושלים

Date 28 February 2011

בתאריך 28 בפברואר 2011

Seal of Ministry

Name and Signature of registrar

לכבוד
יערה פנינה לסקר

מס ראונן 136 דירה 10
ירושלים 97238

Add. 16

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. [redacted]

CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP

-ORIGINAL-

CIS Registration No. A087963903

Personal description of holder as of date of issuance of this certificate: Sex FEMALE; date of birth [redacted]; country of birth ISRAEL; complexion [illegible]; color of eyes [illegible]; color of hair [illegible]; height 1 feet 10 inches; weight [illegible] pounds; visible distinctive marks [illegible]

Marital status SINGLE

I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me

[redacted] Esther Yael Rader

(Complete and true signature of holder)

Esther Yael Rader

Seal

Be it known that [redacted]

now residing at [redacted] Jerusalem, Israel 91230

having applied to the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for a certificate of citizenship pursuant to Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, having proved to the satisfaction of the Director, that he is now a citizen of the United States of America, became a citizen thereof on June 2, 2008 and is now in the United States:

Now Therefore, in pursuance of the authority contained in Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, this certificate of citizenship is issued this 2nd day of June 2008 and the seal of the Department of Homeland Security affixed pursuant to statute.

Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

IT IS PUNISHABLE BY U.S. LAW TO COPY, PRINT OR PHOTOGRAPH THIS CERTIFICATE WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FORM N-550 (Rev. 9-30-99)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Press Center

TREASURY DEPUTY SECRETARY STUART E. EIZENSTAT REMARKS AT THE VAN LEER FORUM JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

10/31/1999

FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

LS-190

I appreciate the opportunity to address this public forum, which includes so many dear friends and relatives. For thirty years the Van Leer Institute has been a center of scholarship, an active and thoughtful participant in Israeli civic life. Under the leadership of the distinguished Dr. Zelniker and my friend Dorothy Harmon, the Van Leer Forum has advanced the public dialogue, and has established relationships around the Mediterranean and elsewhere that enhances the larger work of the Institute.

I always look forward to coming back to Jerusalem. This is truly a city that has everything-beauty, history, energy, diversity. I can walk down streets that look and feel like a neighborhood in my home-town of Atlanta; turn a corner and find myself on a street that feels like one of the lost Jewish centers of Eastern Europe; then climb a hill and come to one of the finest Museums in the world. I have come to Israel countless times in the past 35 years. My wife and sons lived here and my daughter-in-law and grandson too for extended periods. I have relatives and some of my closest friends here. I have stayed in touch, formally and informally, with officials of all of your governments and with the very able people you send to represent you in Washington. Israel has, and always will be, an important feature of my family's life.

As an American, I am grateful there exists in the Middle East a flourishing democracy whose people enjoy all the rights my country gave the world in its Declaration of Independence. As a student of Jewish history, I know what it means -- after so many centuries of exile, deprivation and longing, and following the worst of all Jewish tragedies, the Holocaust -- for a people to have a land of their own, where they do not have to assimilate, do not have to face discrimination, do not have to live in fear that some day they will be forced to leave -- but instead can proudly claim citizenship in a country of their own. A great deal of blood has been shed to make this possible. A great deal of human understanding will be needed to preserve it.

Israel today is a strong, independent, secure and self-reliant state. It is a modern industrialized country positioned to participate fully in the global economy of the new Millennium. It is a nation that has absorbed since Independence a flow of immigrants half the size of its entire population, molding diverse backgrounds and cultures into a common language, culture and creed. Israelis are acutely aware of the unspeakable chapter in world history that led to its birth as a nation. There are those who may wish, as we enter the new Millennium, to put the events of the middle of the twentieth century behind them. But I know you will never forget. Abraham Lincoln said at Gettysburg,

It is for us the living to highly resolve that these noble dead shall not have died in vain." The State of Israel is an affirmation of that commitment.

I have been privileged to be able to represent my government in the effort to complete a task the world ignored for fifty years - obtaining some measure of justice for survivors of the Holocaust, and for their families. We have had success in many areas and are still engaged in negotiations on others. I must say that one of the most influential elements in this effort has been the presence of a sovereign power, the State of Israel, as moral heir to those who perished, whose presence at the negotiating table is a constant reminder of why we are there and a powerful force for justice.

My topic today is the economy of Israel and of the region. One of the things that constantly impresses me about your country is its capacity to seize new opportunities. Israel began fifty years ago as an agrarian nation that made

EX. D

the desert bloom. You are now a high tech, 95 billion-dollar, software-and-cell-phone economy, in which over twenty per cent of the people are already on the Internet. I can think of no other nation that won independence after World War II that has made greater strides in so short a time. So great has been your progress that Israel today is on the cusp of developed country status. Real GDP has increased from $2.5 billion in the 1960s to nearly $100 billion today. Your per capita GDP is ahead of three countries of the European Union. The value of your exports is now $20 billion and on a per capita basis, it is far higher than the United States. ($3650 vs. $2620) This is a phenomenal accomplishment.

Over the same period of time, the Israeli-U.S relationship has progressed enormously from its initial arms-length relationship. While President Truman's decision to recognize the new State was truly historic and courageous, it was his Administration also imposed an arms embargo on Israel, during the War of Independence. In the difficult days of the Suez Canal crisis in the 1950s, the Eisenhower Administration forced Israel, France and Britain to back off their plans. Compare that to the relationship we have today, which embodies the warmest embrace and the closest collaboration between the world's largest democracy and one of the smallest. The year before the Yom Kippur War, annual U.S. aid to Israel amounted to $249 million. Today it is $3 billion. Israel is the largest recipient of American foreign assistance. The economic relationship with the United States is also strong and growing. Since the Israel-U.S. Trade Agreement went into force, trade between our countries has increased more than three -fold. Last year it reached $15.6 billion.

If I have a single message for you today, it is that Israel needs to leave behind its days as a developing country and adopt the remaining structural reforms that will propel your growth and put you solidly into developed country status. My government makes its official recommendations on Israeli economic policy through the Joint Economic Development Group, which I chaired when I was at the State Department. In its latest joint communique, issued two weeks ago, the Group encouraged continued reduction in the size of government expenditures relative to GDP while increasing public investment in education and infrastructure, and thus making more resources available to stimulate growth through the private sector. They also called for deeper capital markets, with more competition and transparency, budgetary restraint and broadening the tax base. These policies are not unlike what America follows for itself.

Our experience in the Clinton Administration is that fiscal discipline pays off. It makes possible a "virtuous cycle" where interest rates can be reduced, which spurs private investment, which in turn spurs further economic growth, which increases available tax revenues, reducing what the government has to borrow, which can lower interest rates, starting the cycle over again.

But regardless of how well fiscal and monetary policy is managed, Israel will only reach the next stage of its economic development if it achieves genuine structural reform - privatization, deregulation, and competition policy in the financial sector, utilities, ports and transportation. This is demonstrated by the experience with Israel's own telecommunication sector. When Israel opened the international telecommunications market to competition in 1997, prices dropped by roughly 80 percent across the board, overnight. But because Israel's domestic telecom market has not been liberalized, it can cost more to call Eilat from Tel Aviv than to call New York City. The key point is that in the 21st century, those economies that are the most open and innovative, will generate the most investment in growth. One key lesson from the remarkable success of Israel's hi-tech boom is that this sector of the Israeli economy has free and open competition. This success demonstrates that open competition and reduced government involvement in the economy are necessary to the achievement to Israel's growth potential.

But Israel's economic growth-and its security-cannot be divorced from the Middle East as a whole. Your economic and political well being will be enhanced as the economies of your neighbors grow and as you are integrated into the Middle East. Other countries in the region, from Egypt and Jordan to Morocco and Tunisia to States in the Gulf, are implementing structural reforms, getting their fiscal houses in order, privatizing and deregulating. Here, the peace process can also be a key to the encouragement of greater trade between the rest of the Middle East and Israel.

For the past three and one-half years, I have devoted a substantial amount of time and energy - as I have during much of my professional life - to helping to build a more secure, prosperous, and stable Middle East. Advancing the peace process has occupied a central place in the agenda of every U.S. Administration over the past three decades I have worked in Washington. It has been a constant quest of President Clinton, from the historic handshake at the White House in 1993, through countless hours and days of personal negotiation and persuasion at Wye River Conference Center, to the meeting in Oslo this coming week. Throughout this process, the U.S. government continues to stress our unshakable commitment to Israel's security and well being.

Broadening and deepening Arab/Israeli peace would carry with it a number of important benefits - the end of Israel's isolation in the region, greater security for Israel and her neighbors and a more stable Middle East, and increased pressure on those states that still rely on violence and terror to change their course. From an economic perspective, progress toward a peace settlement would allow governments to redirect precious resources away from defense expenditures and into social spending and productive civilian investments. By reducing the amount of

risk, it would generate significant foreign investment in Israel, as multinational companies build manufacturing plants to service the Middle East. It would increase direct investment in other nations of the region as well.

But just as economic progress to a great extent depends on peace, peace depends on substantive economic progress. The peoples of this region must have a direct stake-an equity interest if you will--in peace and the hope for a better future. The peace process is the cutting edge for providing an environment in which your economy and those of your neighbors can flourish and nourish and sustain peace. This is why we must all be concerned that the economic dimension, which dramatizes the benefits of peace to the elusive "man in the street," has been critically missing. Both Jordan and the Palestinians signed peace agreements with Israel but neither has yet seen much of an economic peace dividend. This undercuts support for the peace process. An impoverished neighbor is never going to be the kind of neighbor Israel deserves and desires. It is a top priority of the Clinton administration to reverse this negative dynamic by working on both tracks-the political and the economic - so that progress toward peace and prosperity can reinforce each other.

The peace process must deliver economic benefits now, particularly to core constituencies in Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza. Since the 1993 Declaration of Principles, per capita incomes in the West Bank and Gaza have declined by over 20%--hardly the basis to sustain popular support for the process. An economic recovery which may lead to a projected 4 per cent growth in 1999, due mainly to more Palestinian workers in Israel and more public hiring. There is little private investment. Nor has Jordan experienced the economic benefits it expected from peace. Its trade with Israel and with the West Bank/Gaza has been tiny-one percent of its exports and 4 per cent of its imports -despite their proximity and the long borders they share. Jordan is looking to the West Bank/ Gaza and to Israel as major destinations for its goods. But the West Bank/Gaza is virtually a captive market for Israel, which is responsible for 86% of their trade. If you exclude the diamond trade, West Bank/Gaza is Israel's second biggest export market-but its exports to Israel are minimal.

Some will say the answer lies in those countries producing better goods or marketing them better. Israeli consumers, in order to advance the peace process, should not have to pay higher prices to purchase inferior products that are not even labeled in Hebrew. But that is not the whole answer. One major reason your neighbors' goods cost more is the expensive "back-to-back" transportation system, whereby goods must be off-loaded at the border and transferred to another truck on the other side of the border.

By the same token, my Government has invested substantial resources in the Gaza Industrial Estate, but lack of investor confidence continues to hamper its expansion. The high cost associated with the back-to-back trucking system and Qarni crossing fees complicate investing in the GIE, although the absence of commercial legislation and other problems in the Palestinian sector have also contributed to this problem. When I was Under Secretary of State, I maintained a dialogue with the Israeli government. For example, I proposed the creation of an expanded list of business people who posed no risk, for whom travel between the West Bank and Gaza should be made easier; and another list of workers with good security records who would have the privilege of working even in times of closure; and expediting the flow of imports and exports to and from the territories. Much progress has been made here due to the action of the Israeli government. Clearly, Israel has an obligation to protect its citizens from terrorist attacks. The challenge is to balance this near term security need with your long-term security interests in reducing poverty in the West Bank and Gaza.

In that connection, the opening of the Safe Passage between Gaza and the West Bank is a very constructive step. It promises new horizons and real improvement in trade and job opportunities for Palestinians.

Israel and the West Bank/Gaza must remain open to each other for trade and investment. Over the long run, we should continue to seek ways to promote more interaction for Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian economies.

While I was U.S. Ambassador to the European Union, I witnessed the complicated experience of European countries with foreign guest workers. Foreign workers in Israel now make up a significant percentage of your workforce. Many of them are here illegally. Reduction of these numbers will have a double benefit. It will reduce social problems in the future while at the same time creating more room for Palestinian workers, who remain at half the level than they were in the late 1980s. The ability of Palestinians to work in Israel will remain crucial for the viability of the Palestinian economy until it becomes more self-sufficient.

Donor countries have provided hundreds of millions of assistance to the Palestinian Authority. The Clinton Administration is now seeking from the Congress $400 million for the Palestinians in the Wye Supplemental. The Israeli government is making progress in facilitating the free flow of goods, services and people. Now, it is time for the Palestinians to take increased responsibility for their economic future. They must develop more open, accountable and transparent institutions, create a modern legal infrastructure and consolidate all budget accounts under their Ministry of Finance. Thus, my government was particularly pleased to hear the commitment made by Chairman Arafat in Tokyo where he warmly welcomed the IMF proposal to establish a Ministerial Committee to develop a fully integrated economic framework with IMF support. This effort is a unique and important opportunity to achieve these goals.

These policy aims are absolutely critical to build trust and confidence with the Palestinian people and with foreign investors. This, in turn, would promote a more dynamic, vibrant private sector-led growth that can generate the job opportunities which the Palestinian people seek and deserve.

My government is also cooperating with yours and Jordan's on a number of constructive projects. The most successful so far is the Qualifying Industrial Zone at Prince Hassan Industrial Park, where a number of Israeli - Jordanian joint ventures have produced thousands of jobs. Four other Qualifying Industrial Zones have been designated. My government fully supports them. We are also working with your governments to promote joint development of the Jordan Rift Valley. Continued progress on development of the Valley will come as projects are identified that benefit both countries, as the necessary high-level clearances are obtained, and as those commitments can be translated into action at the working level.

Looking more broadly, the economies of the Middle East are united by common strengths and common problems. Many of the nations invest a large percentage of their budget in the military. For the region as a whole, military spending levels represent three times the average of all developing countries. Environmental degradation, especially the declining quality of groundwater, affects nearly every country. On the other hand, the region has tremendous potential for economic growth in such unexploited sectors as tourism and high-value added seasonal agricultural products. An improved security environment and a less protectionist European market are the keys to unlocking these possibilities.

As an economic unit, the Middle East as a whole is inward looking and mostly closed--both to the rest of the world and among the nations themselves. Globalization is coming late to the Middle East. The region risks being left behind-or left out altogether-from the rest of the world in technology and information advances, and in financial integration. Due principally to high tariff and non-tariff barriers-and to a far lesser extent the Arab-Israeli conflict-only about 7% of all trade in the Middle East is between countries within the region. This compares to a level of 20% for the Americas, 30% for the Asians, and 60% for Europe. In terms of direct foreign investment, the region absorbs less than 1% of worldwide flows. It makes no sense that it should be easier for Israel to do business with Britain than with Jordan. Or that it is easier for Jordan to do business with Tokyo than with the West Bank.

There are similar problems in North Africa, an area of promise for increased Israeli economic relations and trade. Currently, the border between Morocco and Algeria is closed to trade due to political differences over the Western Sahara. This affects not only Morocco's ability to trade with Algeria, but also with Tunisia and countries further east. There are virtually no lateral east-west trade linkages in North Africa, only north-south linkages with Europe. Thus investors interested in selling consumer products in North Africa are better off locating their plants in Europe, from which they can reach all the key North African markets, rather than in North Africa, where they could only reach domestic markets.

We have made progress on this problem in North Africa. Last summer, I helped negotiate, on behalf of the United States, an agreement with the governments of Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria establishing a new U.S.-North African Partnership. It will be based principally on enhanced ties with private sector investors, who will be much more interested in any given North African country if it can be seen as a platform to the region as a whole.

For regional barriers to be reduced in the Middle East over the long run, regional institutions will eventually need to be formed to cement policies and broaden the scope of regional cooperation. These institutions need to be inclusive in their membership, created and managed by regional actors, and draw most of their financial resources from within the region.

Regional approaches are also being tried to cope with the severe, region-wide shortage of water. The Middle East is in the midst of the worst drought in 60 years, and faces a freshwater deficit greater than 50 per cent of projected needs twenty years from now. Next January, an historic water conference will take place in Jordan. For the first time ever, leaders from the region will meet to work out regional planning and sharing of resources to try to provide vast new supplies of fresh water from the sea.

The dream of desalination has been around as long as I can remember, but over the past 11 years, breakthroughs in technology have cut the cost in half and brought them within the realm of the possible.

These are some of the problems and opportunities I see, here in Israel and across the region. My Government wants to work with yours and with the other countries of the Middle East to help build economies that meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. This means economies that are market-oriented, outward looking, based on a strong, vibrant private sectors and that have the resilience to generate jobs and prosperity for their peoples.

We must press forward with this task now. We simply cannot afford to wait for the final resolution of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors to launch our work. Israel has fulfilled its Biblical responsibilities as the place for the ingathering of the exiles. You can now reach out the hand of economic cooperation, which I believe will increasingly be grasped as the peace process proceeds.

Thank you and shalom.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

FEATURED TRADE EVENT

Clean Tech and Health Care Technologies Trade Mission to Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank
February 20–24, 2011
Amman, Jordan; Eilat, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv, Israel

King Hussein mosque, Amman, Jordan. (photo © Jason Kandel/iStock)

This trade mission is targeted at U.S. firms active in health care and clean technologies (that is, technologies that support increased productivity or profitability while reducing resource consumption or pollution). In addition to stops in Amman, Jordan, and Jerusalem and Tel -Aviv, Israel, there will be a stop in Eilat, Israel, for companies involved in the renewable energies sector. Francisco Sánchez, under secretary for international trade, will lead the mission.

Long-standing free trade agreements between the United States and Israel (which came into force in 1985) and between the United States and Jordan (which came into force in 2001) have eliminated duties and tariffs on nearly all U.S. goods and services to those two markets. Hence, they are excellent markets for U.S. exporters looking to expand.

Jordan had a gross domestic product (GDP) of $33 billion in 2009 and a per capita GDP of $5,300. It is transforming itself into an internationally competitive market-based economy. In 2009, the country purchased $1.2 billion in U.S. goods and services. The leading U.S. exports to Jordan include passenger vehicles, rice, aircraft parts, and aircraft. In general, clean technologies are a top priority for the Jordan government. The water sector is of particular concern because of Jordan's growing population and limited renewable water resources.

Israel has a diversified, technologically advanced economy with a strong high-tech sector, especially in clean technology, medical technology, and biotechnology. The United States is Israel's largest single trading partner, with U.S. exports totaling $8.6 billion during the first 11 months of 2009. With a favorable dollar exchange rate, U.S equipment suppliers currently enjoy a price advantage over European Union-based manufacturers.

Participants in the trade mission will benefit from customized on-site services and opportunities, including one-on-one prescreened business appointments, detailed information on market access and business opportunities, and networking events to meet government and industry decision-makers.

The cost to participate is $3,900 for large firms and $3,100 for small and medium-sized firms (500 employees or fewer). There is a $650 fee for each additional company representative. Mission participants are responsible for travel, lodging, most meals, and incidentals. Applications must be received by December 27, 2010. For more information about the trade mission, contact Karen Dubin of the USFCS, tel.: (202)-482-3786; e-mail: *karen.dubin@trade.gov*.

EX. E

http://www.epa.gov/nheerl/ontheroad/asia/jerusalem_israel.html

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Health and Environmental Effects Research

Health & Environmental Effects Research ...on the Road

FIND OUT WHERE WE'VE BEEN, WHAT WE'VE DONE, AND WHERE WE'RE GOING.

Jerusalem, Israel

ORD Researchers Instrumental in INA's 12th Biennial Meeting

NHEERL Toxicity Assessment Division, Neurotoxicology Branch scientists William Boyes, Ginger Moser, and Philip Bushnell, International Neurotoxicology Association (INA) President, Secretary, and Councilor, respectively, traveled to INA's 12th Biennial Meeting in Jerusalem, Israel, June 7-12, 2009. The general theme of this meeting was "Gene-Environment Interactions in Neurotoxicology," and nine symposia were included that covered various aspects of neurotoxicology and gene-environment interactions.

INA is a not-for-profit organization, incorporated in The Netherlands, that is the major international body focused on scientific research in neurotoxicology. Visibility and interactions with other scientists and risk assessors at the meeting help maintain EPA's program at a leading edge of the international community. INA's biennial meetings typically are attended by representatives from more than 20 countries, which helps ensure that EPA staff become aware of international threats from exposure to neurotoxic compounds and, occasionally, can provide expertise and research to help alleviate such problems.

As President of INA, Dr. Boyes presided over the meeting, welcomed guests and speakers, chaired the association's business meeting, and presented his own scientific research in a symposium presentation and a poster session, as did Dr. Moser and Dr. Bushnell.

View Larger Map

Last updated on Wednesday, April 06, 2011

EX. F

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

Department of State Locations

FY 2003 Performance and Accountability Report

BUREAU OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

December 2003

American Embassies

Abidjan, C◆te d◆Ivoire	Gaborone, Botswana	Panama City, Panama
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Georgetown, Guyana	Paramaribo, Suriname
Abuja, Nigeria	Guatemala City, Guatemala	Paris, France
Accra, Ghana	Hanoi, Vietnam	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Harare, Zimbabwe	Port Louis, Mauritius
Algiers, Algeria	Helsinki, Finland	Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Almaty, Kazakhstan	Islamabad, Pakistan	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Amman, Jordan	Jakarta, Indonesia	Port Louis, Mauritius
Ankara, Turkey	Kabul, Afghanistan	Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Antananarivo, Madagascar	Kampala, Uganda	Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Apia, Samoa	Kathmandu, Nepal	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	Khartoum, Sudan	Prague, Czech Republic
Asmara, Eritrea	Kiev, Ukraine	Praia, Cape Verde
Asuncion, Paraguay	Kigali, Rwanda	
	Kingston, Jamaica	

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Athens, Greece

Baku, Azerbaijan

Bamako, Mali

Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei

Bangkok, Thailand

Bangui, Central African Republic

Banjul, The Gambia

Beijing, China

Beirut, Lebanon

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Belize City, Belize

Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany

Bern, Switzerland

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Bogota, Colombia

Brasilia, Brazil

Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo

Bridgetown, Barbados

Brussels, Belgium

Bucharest, Romania

Budapest, Hungary

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Bujumbura, Burundi

Cairo, Egypt

Canberra, Australia

Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)

Kolonia, Micronesia

Koror, Palau

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Kuwait, Kuwait

La Paz, Bolivia

Libreville, Gabon

Lilongwe, Malawi

Lima, Peru

Lisbon, Portugal

Ljubljana, Slovenia

Lome, Togo

London, England, United Kingdom

Luanda, Angola

Lusaka, Zambia

Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Madrid, Spain

Majuro, Marshall Islands

Managua, Nicaragua

Manama, Bahrain

Manila, Philippines

Maputo, Mozambique

Maseru, Lesotho

Mbabane, Swaziland

Mexico City, Mexico

Minsk, Belarus

Pretoria, South Africa

Quito, Ecuador

Rabat, Morocco

Rangoon, Burma

Reykjavik, Iceland

Riga, Latvia

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Rome, Italy

San Jose, Costa Rica

San Salvador, El Salvador

Sanaa, Yemen

Santiago, Chile

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Seoul, Korea

Singapore, Singapore

Skopje, Macedonia

Sofia, Bulgaria

St. George's, Grenada

Stockholm, Sweden

Suva, Fiji

Tallinn, Estonia

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Tbilisi, Georgia

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Tel Aviv, Israel

The Hague, Netherlands

Caracas, Venezuela	Monrovia, Liberia	Tirana, Albania
Chisinau, Moldova	Montevideo, Uruguay	Tokyo, Japan
Colombo, Sri Lanka	Moscow, Russia	Tunis, Tunisia
Conakry, Guinea	Muscat, Oman	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Copenhagen, Denmark	N◆Djamena, Chad	Valletta, Malta
Cotonou, Benin	Nairobi, Kenya	Vatican City, The Holy See
Dakar, Senegal	Nassau, The Bahamas	Vienna, Austria
Damascus, Syria	New Delhi, India	Vientiane, Laos
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Niamey, Niger	Vilnius, Lithuania
Dhaka, Bangladesh	Nicosia, Cyprus	Warsaw, Poland
Dili, East Timor	Nouakchott, Mauritania	Wellington, New Zealand
Djibouti, Djibouti	Oslo, Norway	Windhoek, Namibia
Doha, Qatar	Ottawa, Canada	Yaounde, Cameroon
Dublin, Ireland	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Yerevan, Armenia
Dushanbe, Tajikistan		Zagreb, Croatia
Freetown, Sierra Leone		

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Consulates General

Amsterdam, Netherlands	Guangzhou, China	Munich, Federal Republic of Germany
Auckland, New Zealand	Guayaquil, Ecuador	Naha, Okinawa, Japan
Barcelona, Spain	Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada	Naples, Italy
Belfast, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom	Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany	Osaka-Kobe, Japan
Calcutta, India	Hamilton, Bermuda	Perth, Australia
Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Quebec, Quebec, Canada
Cape Town, South Africa	Hong Kong, China	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Casablanca, Morocco	Istanbul, Turkey	S◆o Paulo, Brazil

Chengdu, China	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	Sapporo, Japan
Chennai, India	Jerusalem, Israel	Shanghai, China
Chiang Mai, Thailand	Johannesburg, South Africa	Shenyang, China
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	Karachi, Pakistan	St. Petersburg, Russia
Cura◆ao, Netherlands Antilles	Krakow, Poland	Strasbourg, France
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	Lagos, Nigeria	Surabaya, Indonesia
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Leipzig, Federal Republic of Germany	Sydney, Australia
Durban, South Africa	Marseille, France	Thessaloniki, Greece
D◆sseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany	Melbourne, Australia	Tijuana, Mexico
Edinburgh, Scotland, United Kingdom	Milan, Italy	Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Florence, Italy	Monterrey, Mexico	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Frankfurt Am Main, Federal Republic of Germany	Montreal, Quebec, Canada	Vladivostok, Russia
Guadalajara, Mexico	Mumbai, India	Yekaterinburg, Russia

Consulates

Adana, Turkey	Lyon, France	Peshawar, Pakistan
Bordeaux, France	Matamoros, Mexico	Podgorica, Yugoslavia
Fukuoka, Japan	Merida, Mexico	Ponta Delgada, Portugal
Hermosillo, Mexico	Nagoya, Japan	Recife, Brazil
Lahore, Pakistan	Nogales, Sonora, Mexico	Rennes, France
Lille, France	Nuevo Laredo, Mexico	Toulouse, France

Branch Offices of Embassies

Alexandria, Egypt Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina	Cluj-Napoca, Romania Douala, Cameroon	Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina

U.S. Interest Section

Havana, Cuba (USINT)		

U.S. Office

Pristina, Serbia and Montenegro		

U.S. Missions

U.S. Mission to the United Nations, *New York, New York* U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States, *Washington, D.C.* U.S. Mission to the European Union, *Brussels, Belgium* U.S. Mission to the International Civil Aviation Organization, *Montreal, Canada*	U.S. Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, *Brussels, Belgium* U.S. Mission to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture, *Rome, Italy* U.S. Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Paris, France* U.S. Mission to the International Organizations in Vienna, *Vienna, Austria*	U.S. Mission to the United Nations Environmental Program, *Nairobi, Kenya* U.S. Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations, *Geneva, Switzerland* U.S. Delegation to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, *Vienna, Austria* U.S. Observer Mission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, *Paris, France*

Consular Agencies

Acapulco, Mexico	George Town, Cayman Islands	Porto Alegre, Brazil
Antigua & Barbuda, Antigua	Haifa, Israel	Poznan, Poland
Bali, Indonesia	Honiara, Solomon Islands	Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic
Barranquilla, Colombia	Ixtapa, Mexico	Puerto Vallarta, Mexico
Bel◆m, Brazil	La Coru◆a, Spain	Reynosa, Mexico
Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany	Las Palmas, Spain	Salvador da Bahia, Brazil
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico	Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	Salzburg, Austria
Cancun, Mexico	Malaga, Spain	San Luis Potosi, Mexico
Cebu, Philippines	Manaus, Brazil	San Miguel de Allende, Mexico
Ciudad Acuna, Mexico	Maracaibo, Venezuela	San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Cochabamba, Bolivia	Martinique, France	Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Cozumel, Mexico	Mazatlan, Mexico	Seville, Spain
Cuzco, Peru	Montego Bay, Jamaica	Trieste, Italy
Fortaleza, Brazil	Nice, France	Valencia, Spain
Funchal, Portugal	Oaxaca, Mexico	Victoria, Seychelles
Galapagos, Equador	Palermo, Italy	Zurich, Switzerland
Geneva, Switzerland	Palma de Mallorca, Spain	
Genoa, Italy	Piedras Negras, Mexico	

Passport and Visa Centers

National Passport Center, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	Chicago Passport Agency	Norwalk Passport Agency
National Visa Center, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	Honolulu Passport Agency	Philadelphia Passport Agency
Kentucky Consular Center, Williamsburg, Kentucky	Houston Passport Agency	San Francisco Passport Agency
	Los Angeles Passport Agency	Seattle Passport Agency
	Miami Passport Agency	Special Issuance Agency

Boston Passport Agency National Passport Center, Charleston, South Carolina	New York Passport Agency New Orleans Passport Agenc	Washington Passport Agency

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

Department of State Locations

AMERICAN EMBASSIES

Abidjan, C□te d□Ivoire
(Formerly Ivory Coast)
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Abuja, Nigeria
Accra, Ghana
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Algiers, Algeria
Almaty, Kazakhstan
Amman, Jordan
Ankara, Turkey
Antananarivo, Madagascar
Apia, Samoa
Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
Asmara, Eritrea
Asuncion, Paraguay
Athens, Greece
Baku, Azerbaijan
Bamako, Mali
Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei
Bangkok, Thailand
Bangui, Central African Republic
Banjul, The Gambia
Beijing, China
Beirut, Lebanon
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Hanoi, Vietnam
Harare, Zimbabwe
Helsinki, Finland
Islamabad, Pakistan
Jakarta, Indonesia
Kabul, Afghanistan
Kampala, Uganda
Kathmandu, Nepal
Khartoum, Sudan
Kiev, Ukraine
Kigali, Rwanda
Kingston, Jamaica
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
(formerly Zaire)
Kolonia, Micronesia
Koror, Palau
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Kuwait, Kuwait
La Paz, Bolivia
Libreville, Gabon
Lilongwe, Malawi
Lima, Peru
Lisbon, Portugal
Ljubljana, Slovenia
Lome, Togo
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tob
Prague, Czech Republic
Praia, Cape Verde
Pretoria, South Africa
Quito, Ecuador
Rabat, Morocco
Rangoon, Burma
Reykjavik, Iceland
Riga, Latvia
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Rome, Italy
San Jose, Costa Rica
San Salvador, El Salvador
Sanaa, Yemen
Santiago, Chile
Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep
Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina
Seoul, Korea
Singapore, Singapore
Skopje, Macedonia
(the former Republic of Yugosla
Sofia, Bulgaria
St. George□s, Grenada
Stockholm, Sweden
Suva, Fiji
Tallinn, Estonia
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Belize City, Belize
Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany
Bern, Switzerland
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Bogota, Colombia
Brasilia, Brazil
Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo
Bridgetown, Barbados
Brussels, Belgium
Bucharest, Romania
Budapest, Hungary
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Bujumbura, Burundi
Cairo, Egypt
Canberra, Australia
Caracas, Venezuela
Chisinau, Moldova
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Conakry, Guinea
Copenhagen, Denmark
Cotonou, Benin
Dakar, Senegal
Damascus, Syria
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dili, East Timor
Djibouti, Djibouti
Doha, Qatar
Dublin, Ireland
Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Freetown, Sierra Leone
Gaborone, Botswana
Georgetown, Guyana

London, England, United Kingdom
Luanda, Angola
Lusaka, Zambia
Luxembourg,
Luxembourg Madrid, Spain
Majuro, Marshall Islands
Managua, Nicaragua
Manama, Bahrain
Manila, Philippines
Maputo, Mozambique
Maseru, Lesotho
Mbabane, Swaziland
Mexico City, Mexico
Minsk, Belarus
Monrovia, Liberia
Montevideo, Uruguay
Moscow, Russia
Muscat, Oman
N□Djamena, Chad
Nairobi, Kenya
Nassau, The Bahamas
N□Djamena, Chad
New Delhi, India
Niamey, Niger
Nicosia, Cyprus
Nouakchott, Mauritania
Oslo, Norway
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Panama City, Panama
Paramaribo, Suriname
Paris, France
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Port Louis, Mauritius
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Tbilisi, Georgia
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tel Aviv, Israel
The Hague, Netherlands
Tirana, Albania
Tokyo, Japan
Tunis, Tunisia
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Valletta, Malta
Vatican City, The Holy See
Vienna, Austria
Vientiane, Laos
Vilnius, Lithuania
Warsaw, Poland
Wellington, New Zealand
Windhoek, Namibia
Yaounde, Cameroon
Yerevan, Armenia
Zagreb, Croatia

CONSULATES GENERAL

Amsterdam, Netherlands
Auckland, New Zealand
Barcelona, Spain
Belfast, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

CONSULATES

Adana, Turkey
Bordeaux, France
Fukuoka, Japan
Hermosillo, Mexico
Lahore, Pakistan

U.S. OFFICE

Pristina, Yugoslavia

U.S. MISSIONS

Calcutta, India
Calgary, Alberta,Canada
Cape Town, South Africa
Casablanca, Morocco
Chengdu, China
Chennai, India
Chiang Mai, Thailand
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico
Cura ao, Netherlands Antilles
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Durban, South Africa
D sseldorf, Federal Repulic of Germany
Edinburgh, Scotland, United Kindom
Florence, Italy
Frankfurt Am Main, Federal Repulic of Germany
Guadalajara, Mexico
Guangzhou, China
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Hamburg, Federal Repulic of Germany
Hamilton, Bermuda
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Hong Kong, China
Istanbul, Turkey
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Jerusalem, Israel
Johannesburg, South Africa
Karachi, Pakistan
Krakow, Poland
Lagos, Nigeria
Leipzig, Federal Repulic of Germany
Marseille, France
Melbourne, Australia
Milan, Italy
Monterrey, Mexico
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Mumbai, India
Munich, Federal Repulic of Germany
Naha, Okinawa, Japan
Naples, Italy
Osaka-Kobe, Japan
Lille, France
Lyon, France
Matamoros, Mexico
Merida, Mexico
Nagoya, Japan
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico
Peshawar, Pakistan
Podgorica, Yugoslavia
Ponta Delgada, Portugal
Recife, Brazil
Rennes, France
Toulouse, France

BRANCH OFFICES OF EMBASSIES

Alexandria, Egypt
Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina
Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Douala, Cameroon
Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina
Pristina, Yugoslavia

U.S. INTEREST SECTION

Havana, Cuba (USINT)

CONSULAR AGENCIES

Acapulco, Mexico
Antigua & Barbuda, Antigua
Bali, Indonesia
Barranquilla,Colombia
Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany
Cabo San Lucas, Mexico
Cancun, Mexico
Cebu, Philippines
Ciudad Acuna, Mexico

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U.S. Mission to the United Nati
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American States, *Washington, L*
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U.S. Mission to the International
Aviation Organization, *Montreal,*
U.S. Mission to the North Atlanti
Organization, *Brussels, Belgium*
U.S. Mission to the United Natio
Agencies for Food and Agricultu
Italy
U.S. Mission to the Organizatior
Economic Cooperation and Dev
Paris, France
U.S. Mission to the International
Organizations in Vienna, *Vienna*
U.S. Mission to the United Natio
Environmental Program, *Nairob*
U.S. Mission to the European O
United Nations and Other Intern
Organizations, *Geneva, Switzer*
U.S. Delegation to the Organiza
Security and Cooperation in Eur
Vienna, Austria
U.S. Observer Mission to the Ur
Nations Educational, Scientific,
Organization, *Paris, France*

PASSPORT AND VISA CENTE

National Passport Center, Ports
Hampshire
National Visa Center, Portsmou
Hampshire
Kentucky Consular Center, Willi
Kentucky
Boston Passport Agency
Charleston Passport Center
Chicago Passport Agency

Perth, Australia
Quebec, Quebec, Canada
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
S□o Paulo, Brazil
Sapporo, Japan
Shanghai, China
Shenyang, China
St. Petersburg, Russia
Strasbourg, France
Surabaya, Indonesia
Sydney, Australia
Thessaloniki, Greece
Tijuana, Mexico
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Vladivostok, Russia
Yekaterinburg, Russia

Cochabamba, Bolivia
Cozumel, Mexico
Cuzco, Peru
Fortaleza, Brazil
Funchal, Portugal
Galapagos, Equador
Geneva, Switzerland
Genoa, Italy
George Town, Cayman Islands
Haifa, Israel
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Ixtapa, Mexico
La Coru□a, Spain
Las Palmas, Spain
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea
Malaga, Spain
Manaus, Brazil
Maracaibo, Venezuela
Martinique, France
Mazatlan, Mexico
Montego Bay, Jamaica
Nice, France
Oaxaca, Mexico
Palermo, Italy
Palma de Mallorca, Spain
Piedras Negras, Mexico
Porto Alegre, Brazil
Poznan, Poland
Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic
Puerto Vallarta, Mexico
Reynosa, Mexico
Salzburg, Austria
San Luis Potosi, Mexico
San Miguel de Allende, Mexico
San Pedro Sula, Honduras
Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Seville, Spain
Trieste, Italy
Valencia, Spain
Victoria, Seychelles
Zurich, Switzerland

Honolulu Passport Agency
Houston Passport Agency
Los Angeles Passport Agency
Miami Passport Agency
New York Passport Agency
New Orleans Passport Agency
Norwalk Passport Agency
Philadelphia Passport Agency
San Francisco Passport Agency
Seattle Passport Agency
Special Issuance Agency
Washington Passport Agency

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

Chapter 6. Terrorist Organizations

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM
Country Reports on Terrorism 2009
August 5, 2010

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). FTO designations play a critical role in the fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities.

Identification

The Department of State continually monitors the activities of terrorist groups around the world in order to identify potential targets for designation. When reviewing potential targets, the Department considers terrorist attacks that a group has carried out, whether the group has engaged in planning and preparations for possible future acts of terrorism, or whether it retains the capability and intent to carry out such acts.

Designation

Once a target is identified, a detailed "administrative record" is prepared. This record demonstrates that the criteria for designation have been legally satisfied. If the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, decides to designate an organization, Congress is notified of the Secretary's intent and given seven days to review the designation, as required by the INA. Upon the expiration of the seven-day waiting period, and in the absence of Congressional action to block the designation, notice of the designation is published in the *Federal Register*, at which point the designation becomes law. An organization designated as an FTO may seek judicial review of the designation in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit no later than 30 days after the designation is published in the *Federal Register.*

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 provides that a designated FTO may file a petition for revocation two years after its designation date or two years after the determination date of its most recent petition for revocation. In order to provide a basis for revocation, the petitioning FTO must provide evidence that the circumstances forming the basis for the designation have sufficiently changed as to warrant revocation. If no such petition has been filed within a five-year period, the Secretary of State is required to review the designation to determine whether revocation would be appropriate. In addition, the Secretary of State may at any time revoke a designation upon a finding that the

circumstances forming the basis for the designation have changed, or that the national security of the United States warrants a revocation. Revocations made by the Secretary of State must undergo the same administrative review and Congressional processes as that of designations. A designation may also be revoked by an Act of Congress.

Legal Criteria for Designation under Section 219 of the INA as amended

1. It must be a *foreign organization.*

2. The organization must *engage in terrorist activity*, as defined in section 212 (a)(3)(B) of the INA (8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)), or *terrorism*, as defined in section 140(d)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d)(2)), *or retain the capability and intent to engage in terrorist activity or terrorism.*

3. The organization's terrorist activity or terrorism must threaten the security of U.S. nationals or the national security (national defense, foreign relations, or the economic interests) of the United States.

U.S. Government Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMB)
Al-Shabaab (AS)
Ansar al-Islam
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)
Asbat al-Ansar
Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
Gama'a al-Islamiyya (IG)
HAMAS
Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HUM)
Hizballah
Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)
Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
Kahane Chai
Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LT)
Lashkar i Jhangvi (LJ)
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)
Mujahadin-e Khalq Organization (MEK)
National Liberation Army (ELN)
Palestine Liberation Front – Abu Abbas Faction (PLF)

Palestinian Islamic Jihad – Shaqaqi Faction (PIJ)
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)
Al-Qa'ida (AQ)
Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)
Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
Real IRA (RIRA)
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
Shining Path (SL)
United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC)

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ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION

aka ANO; Arab Revolutionary Brigades; Arab Revolutionary Council; Black September; Fatah Revolutionary Council; Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

Description: The Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. The ANO was founded by Sabri al-Banna (aka Abu Nidal) after splitting from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1974. The group's previous known structure consisted of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial. In August 2002, Abu Nidal died in Baghdad, probably at the hands of Iraqi security officials. Present leadership of the organization remains unclear. ANO advocates the elimination of Israel and has sought to derail diplomatic relations efforts in support of the Middle East peace process.

Activities: The ANO has carried out terrorist attacks in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 persons. The group has not staged a major attack against Western targets since the late 1980s. Major attacks included those on the Rome and Vienna airports in 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 in Karachi in 1986, and the City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in Greece in 1988. The ANO is suspected of assassinating PLO Deputy Chief Abu Iyad and PLO Security Chief Abu Hul in Tunis in 1991. In 2008, a Jordanian official reported the apprehension of an ANO member who planned to carry out attacks in Jordan. The ANO did not successfully carry out attacks in 2009.

Strength: Current strength is unknown.

Location/Area of Operation: The group is largely considered dormant operationally, although former and possibly current ANO associates might be present in Iraq and Lebanon.

External Aid: The ANO's current access to resources is unclear, but it is likely that the decline in support previously provided by Libya, Syria and Iran has had a severe impact on its capabilities.

ABU SAYYAF GROUP

a.k.a. al Harakat al Islamiyya

Description: The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997, operating in the southern Philippines. Some ASG leaders allegedly fought in Afghanistan during the Soviet invasion and are students and proponents of radical Islamist teachings. The group split from the much larger Moro National Liberation

Front in the early 1990s under the leadership of Abdurajak Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine police in December 1998. His younger brother, Khadaffy Janjalani, replaced him as the nominal leader of the group. In September 2006, Khadaffy Janjalani was killed in a gun battle with the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Radullah Sahiron is assumed to be the ASG leader.

Activities: The ASG engaged in kidnappings for ransom, bombings, beheadings, assassinations, and extortion. The group's stated goal is to promote an independent Islamic state in western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago – areas in the southern Philippines heavily populated by Muslims. In 2006, the Armed Forces of the Philippines began "Operation Ultimatum," a sustained campaign that disrupted ASG forces in safe havens on Jolo Island in the Sulu archipelago, and resulted in the killing of ASG leader Khadaffy Janjalani in September 2006 and his deputy, Abu Solaiman in January 2007. In July 2007, the ASG, and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) engaged a force of Philippine military forces on Basilan Island, killing 14, 10 of whom were beheaded.

The group's first large-scale action was a raid on the town of Ipil in Mindanao in April 1995. In April 2000, an ASG faction kidnapped 21 people, including ten Western tourists, from a resort in Malaysia. In May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three U.S. citizens and 17 Filipinos from a tourist resort in Palawan, Philippines. Several of the hostages, including U.S. citizen Guillermo Sobero, were murdered. A Philippine military hostage rescue operation in June 2002 freed U.S. hostage Gracia Burnham, but her husband Martin Burnham, also a U.S. national, and Filipina Deborah Yap were killed.

U.S. and Philippine authorities blamed the ASG for a bomb near a Philippine military base in Zamboanga in October 2002 that killed a U.S. serviceman. In February 2004, Khadaffy Janjalani's faction bombed SuperFerry 14 in Manila Bay, killing 132. In March 2004, Philippine authorities arrested an ASG cell whose bombing targets included the U.S. Embassy in Manila. The ASG also claimed responsibility for the February 14, 2005 bombings in Manila, Davao City, and General Santos City, which killed eight and injured more than 150. In November 2007, a motorcycle bomb exploded outside the Congress of the Philippines, killing a congressman and three staff members. While there was no definitive claim of responsibility, three suspected ASG members were arrested during a subsequent raid on a safe house and tried for their respective roles in the bombing. During 2009, the ASG staged multiple kidnappings, beheadings, and assassinations, including the January kidnappings of three Red Cross workers in the southern Philippines who were later released.

Strength: ASG is estimated to have approximately 200 to 500 members.

Location/Area of Operation: The ASG was founded in Basilan Province and operates primarily in the provinces of the Sulu Archipelago, namely Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi. The group also operates on the Zamboanga peninsula, and members occasionally travel to Manila. The group expanded its operational reach to Malaysia in 2000 with the abduction of foreigners from a tourist resort there. In mid-2003, the group started operating in Mindanao's city of Cotobato and on the provincial coast of Sultan Kudarat, Mindanao. The ASG was expelled from Mindanao proper by the MILF in mid-2005.

External Aid: The ASG is funded through acts of ransom and extortion, and may receive funding from external sources such as remittances from overseas Filipino workers and possibly Middle East-based extremists. In October 2007, the ASG appealed for funds and recruits on *YouTube* by featuring a video of the Janjalani brothers before they were killed.

AL-AQSA MARTYRS BRIGADE

aka al-Aqsa Martyrs Battalion

Description: The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on March 27, 2002. The al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade comprises an unknown number of small cells of Fatah-affiliated activists that emerged at the outset of the second Palestinian uprising, or al-Aqsa Intifada, in September 2000. Al-Aqsa's goal is to drive the Israeli military and West Bank settlers from the West Bank and establish a Palestinian state loyal to the secular nationalist Fatah.

Activities: Al-Aqsa employed primarily small-arms attacks against Israeli military personnel and settlers as the intifada spread in 2000, but by 2002 they turned increasingly to suicide bombings against Israeli civilians inside Israel. In January 2002, the group claimed responsibility for the first female suicide bombing inside Israel. Many al-Aqsa cells suspended anti-Israeli attacks as part of the broader unilateral Palestinian cease-fire agreement during 2005, though others did not, highlighting the group's absence of central leadership or control. After the June 2007 HAMAS takeover of the Gaza Strip, al-Aqsa Martyrs cells in Gaza stepped up rocket and mortar attacks against Israel. However, the group's attacks have largely diminished since the end of Israeli Operation CAST LEAD in January 2009 due to HAMAS' efforts to strictly enforce a ceasefire. West Bank Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade members participated in 2007 and 2008 in an Israeli-Palestinian Authority amnesty program in which the fugitives promised to cease anti-Israeli violence and surrender their weapons. The program remained fragile and threatened to lose credibility with participants due to slow bureaucratic processes and escalating Israeli incursions in the West Bank targeting al-Aqsa members -- the most recent of these occurred in December 2009 in reaction to a fatal shooting of an Israeli settler in the West Bank. Al-Aqsa has not targeted U.S. interests as a policy, although its anti-Israeli attacks have killed dual U.S.-Israeli citizens.

Strength: Current strength is unknown, but most likely numbers a few hundred.

Location/Area of Operation: Most of al-Aqsa's operational activity is in the Gaza Strip but the group also planed and conducted attacks inside Israel and the West Bank. The group also has members in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

External Aid: Iran has exploited al-Aqsa's lack of resources and formal leadership by providing funds and guidance, mostly through Hizballah facilitators.

AL-SHABAAB

aka The Harakat Shabaab al-Mujahidin; al-Shabab; Shabaab; the Youth; Mujahidin al-Shabaab Movement; Mujahideen Youth Movement; Mujahidin Youth Movement

Description: Al-Shabaab was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on March 18, 2008. Al-Shabaab is the militant wing of the former Somali Islamic Courts Council that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. In December 2006 and January 2007, Somali government and Ethiopian forces routed the Islamic Court militias in a two-week war. Since the end of 2006, al-Shabaab and disparate clan militias led a violent insurgency, using guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Ethiopian presence in Somalia and the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeepers. Rank and file militia fighters from multiple clans that are aligned with al-Shabaab are predominantly interested in indigenous issues and have not shown a strong affinity for global jihad. However, al-Shabaab's core leadership is ideologically aligned with al-Qa'ida (AQ) and has made statements praising Usama bin Ladin and linking the Somali jihad movement to AQ's wider agenda and strategy. In September 2009, al-Shabaab's emir released a video titled "We Are at Your Command, Usama," in which he pledged the group's allegiance to Usama bin Ladin and AQ. Senior al-Shabaab leaders have also benefited from the training program that was created in southern Somalia by now deceased East African AQ operative Saleh Nabhan.

Activities: Al-Shabaab has used intimidation and violence to undermine the Somali government, forcibly recruit new fighters, and regularly kill activists working to bring about peace through political dialogue and reconciliation. The group has claimed responsibility for several high profile bombings and shootings throughout Somalia targeting Ethiopian and African Union troops and Somali government officials and allies. It has been responsible for the assassination of numerous civil society figures, government officials, and journalists. Al-Shabaab fighters or those who have claimed allegiance to the group have also conducted violent attacks and targeted assassinations against international aid workers

and nongovernmental aid organizations. During 2009, al-Shabaab carried out multiple attacks, including a February double suicide car bomb attack against an African Union Mission in Somalia military base in Mogadishu that killed 11 soldiers; a May suicide bombing that killed six policemen and a civilian at a police headquarters in Mogadishu; and a September attack where two al-Shabaab suicide bombers in stolen UN vehicles killed 21 people at an African Union base in Mogadishu. In December, an al-Shabaab attack against a medical school graduation ceremony killed 23, including three members of the Transitional Federal Government.

Foreign AQ operatives operated in Somalia under al-Shabaab's protection. These included Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (aka Harun Fazul) and Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, wanted for the 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania and a 2002 hotel bombing in Kenya. On September 14, Saleh Nabhan was killed while he was traveling in a convoy of armed vehicles.

Location/Area of Operation: The majority of Ethiopian troops left Somalia in late January 2008 and the subsequent security vacuum in parts of central and southern Somalia has led divergent factions to oppose al-Shabaab and its extremist ideology. However, hardcore al-Shabaab fighters and allied militias conducted brazen attacks in Mogadishu and outlying environs, primarily in lower-Somalia. In May, al-Shabaab launched a major offensive in Mogadishu, gaining control over parts of the capital. Al-Shabaab also gained control over the southern port city of Kismayo in late 2009. Al-Shabaab's victories can also be tied to their ability to play upon clan fissures and the military weakness of the Somali Government.

Strength: Precise numbers are unknown. Some of al-Shabaab's senior leaders are affiliated with AQ operatives, and it is believed that some al-Shabaab members have previously trained and fought with AQ in Afghanistan.

External Aid: Because al-Shabaab is a multi-clan entity, it received significant donations from the global Somali diaspora; however, the donations were not all specifically intended to support terrorism. Rather, the money is also meant to support family members. Al-Shabaab leaders and many rank and file fighters have successfully garnered significant amounts of money from port revenues and through criminal enterprises.

ANSAR AL-ISLAM

aka Ansar al-Sunna; Ansar al-Sunna Army; Devotees of Islam; Followers of Islam in Kurdistan; Helpers of Islam; Jaish Ansar al-Sunna; Jund al-Islam; Kurdish Taliban; Kurdistan Supporters of Islam; Partisans of Islam; Soldiers of God; Soldiers of Islam; Supporters of Islam in Kurdistan

Description: Ansar al-Islam (AI) is a Salafist terrorist group whose goals include expelling the U.S.-led Coalition from Iraq and establishing an independent Iraqi state based on Sharia law. It was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on March 22, 2004. AI was established in 2001 in Iraqi Kurdistan with the merger of two Kurdish extremist factions that traced their roots to the Islamic Movement of Kurdistan. In a probable effort to appeal to the broader Sunni jihad and expand its support base, AI changed its name to Ansar al-Sunna in 2003, in a bid to unite Iraq-based extremists under the new name. In December 2007, it changed its name back to Ansar al-Islam. AI has ties to al-Qa'ida central leadership and to al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI). Since Operation Iraqi Freedom, AI has become one of the most prominent groups engaged in anti-Coalition attacks in Iraq behind AQI, and has maintained a strong propaganda campaign.

Activities: AI continued to conduct attacks against a wide range of targets including Coalition Forces, the Iraqi government and security forces, and Kurdish and Shia figures, including high profile attacks on U.S. and Coalition forces, as well as Iraqi private citizens in 2008 and 2009. AI has also conducted numerous kidnappings, executions, and assassinations of Iraqi citizens and politicians. One of the more notable attacks was a March 2008 bombing at the Palace Hotel in As Sulamaniyah that killed two people.

Strength: Precise numbers are unknown. AI is one of the largest Sunni terrorist groups in Iraq.

Location/Area of Operation: Primarily northern Iraq but maintained a presence in western and central Iraq.

External Aid: AI received assistance from a loose network of associates in Europe and the Middle East. AI has also been linked to AQ and Iran.

ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP

aka GIA; al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah al-Musallah; Groupement Islamique Arme

Description: The Armed Islamic Group was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. The GIA aims to overthrow the Algerian regime and replace it with a state governed by Sharia law. The GIA began its violent activity in 1992 after the military government suspended legislative elections in anticipation of an overwhelming victory by the Islamic Salvation Front, the largest Algerian Islamic opposition party.

Activities: The GIA has engaged in attacks against civilians and government workers. The group began conducting a terrorist campaign of civilian massacres in 1992, sometimes wiping out entire villages and killing tens of thousands of Algerians. Since announcing its campaign against foreigners living in Algeria in 1992, the GIA has killed more than 100 expatriate men and women, mostly Europeans. Almost all of the GIA's members have now joined other Islamist groups or have been killed or captured by the Algerian government. The Algerian government's September 2005 reconciliation program led to an increase in the number of GIA terrorist suspects who surrendered to security forces, and the GIA has not conducted attacks since that time. Some senior members of AQIM are former GIA insurgents.

Strength: Almost all former GIA members have accepted amnesty or joined other terrorist groups; precise numbers are unknown.

Location/Area of Operation: Algeria

External Aid: Unknown.

ASBAT AL-ANSAR

aka Asbat al-Ansar; Band of Helpers; Band of Partisans; League of Partisans; League of the Followers; God's Partisan's; Gathering of Supporters; Partisan's League; AAA; Esbat al-Ansar; Isbat al-Ansar; Osbat al-Ansar; Usbat al-Ansar; Usbat ul-Ansar

Description: Asbat al-Ansar was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on March 27, 2002. Asbat al-Ansar is a Lebanon-based Sunni extremist group composed primarily of Palestinians with links to al-Qa'ida (AQ) and other Sunni extremist groups. Some of the group's goals include thwarting perceived anti-Islamic and pro-Western influences in the country.

Activities: Asbat al-Ansar first emerged in the early 1990s. In the mid-1990s, the group assassinated Lebanese religious leaders and bombed nightclubs, theaters, and liquor stores. It was involved in clashes in northern Lebanon in December 1999, and carried out a rocket-propelled grenade attack on the Russian Embassy in Beirut in January 2000. Asbat al-Ansar's leader, Ahmad Abd al-Karim al-Sa'di, a.k.a. Abu Muhjin, remains at large despite being sentenced to death in absentia for the 1994 murder of a Muslim cleric. In September 2004, operatives with links to the group were allegedly involved in planning terrorist operations in Lebanon targeting the Italian Embassy, the Ukrainian Consulate General, and Lebanese government offices. In October 2004, Mahir al-Sa'di, a member of Asbat al-Ansar, was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment for his 2000 plot to assassinate then-U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon, David Satterfield.

Members of Asbat al-Ansar were believed responsible for a Katyusha rocket attack on the Galilee region of Israel in December 2005. Asbat al-Ansar operatives have been involved in fighting Coalition Forces in Iraq since at least 2005 and several members of the group have been killed in anti-Coalition operations. Al-Sa'di was working in cooperation with Abu Muhammad al-Masri, the head of AQ at the Ain al-Hilwah refugee camp, where fighting has occurred between Asbat al-Ansar and Fatah elements. In 2007, Asbat al-Ansar remained focused on supporting extremists in Iraq and planning attacks against UNIFIL, Lebanese security forces, and U.S. and Western interests. Asbat al-Ansar-associated elements were implicated in the June 17, 2007 Katyusha rocket attack against northern Israel.

Asbat al-Ansar maintained ties with the AQ network. Asbat al-Ansar has recently been reluctant to involve itself in operations in Lebanon due in part to concerns over losing its safe haven in Ain al-Hilwah. Various extremist web forums criticized Asbat al-Ansar for its failure to support fellow Sunni extremist group Fatah al-Islam (FAI) during the Lebanese Armed Forces campaign in summer 2007. That campaign forced FAI out of Nahr al-Barid refugee camp in northern Lebanon, and severely damaged the group.

Strength: The group commands between 100 and 300 fighters in Lebanon. Its nominal leader is Ahmad Abd al-Karim al-Sa'di.

Location/Area of Operation: The group's primary base of operations is the Ain al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon in southern Lebanon.

External Aid: It is likely that the group receives money through international Sunni extremist networks.

AUM SHINRIKYO

aka A.I.C. Comprehensive Research Institute; A.I.C. Sogo Kenkyusho; Aleph; Aum Supreme Truth

Description: Aum Shinrikyo (Aum) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. Shoko Asahara established Aum in 1987, and the cult received legal status as a religious entity in 1989. Initially, Aum aimed to take over Japan and then the world, but over time it began to emphasize the coming of the end of the world. Asahara predicted in the late 1990s that the United States would initiate Armageddon by starting World War III with Japan. The Japanese government revoked its recognition of Aum as a religious organization following Aum's deadly sarin gas attack in Tokyo in March 1995. In 1997, however, a government panel decided not to invoke the Operations Control Law to outlaw the group. A 1999 law authorized the Japanese government to maintain police surveillance over the group because of concerns that Aum might launch future terrorist attacks. In January 2000, under the leadership of Fumihiro Joyu, the chief of Aum's once thriving Moscow operation, Aum changed its name to Aleph and tried to distance itself from the violent and apocalyptic teachings of its founder. In late 2003, however, Joyu stepped down under pressure from members who wanted to return fully to the worship of Asahara. A growing divide between members supporting Joyu and Asahara emerged. In 2007, Joyu officially left the group and in May established a splinter group called Hikari No Wa, which is translated as 'Circle of Light' or 'Ring of Light.' Japanese authorities continued to monitor both Aum (now called Aleph) and Hikari No Wa.

Activities: In March 1995, Aum members simultaneously released the chemical nerve agent sarin on several Tokyo subway trains, killing 12 people and causing up to 6,000 to seek medical treatment. Subsequent investigations by the Japanese government revealed the group was responsible for other mysterious chemical incidents in Japan in 1994, including a sarin gas attack on a residential neighborhood in Matsumoto that killed seven and hospitalized approximately 500. Japanese police arrested Asahara in May 1995, and in February 2004 authorities sentenced him to death for his role in the 1995 attacks. In September 2006, Asahara lost his final appeal against the death penalty and the Japanese Supreme Court upheld the decision in October 2007. The Supreme Court on December 10 upheld a high court decision

that sentenced former AUM Shinrikyo cult member Yoshihiro Inoue to death for playing a key role in the deadly 1995 attack. This would bring the number of AUM members on death row to nine for their crimes related to the sarin gas attack.

Since 1997, the cult has recruited new members, engaged in commercial enterprises, and acquired property, although it scaled back these activities significantly in 2001 in response to a public outcry. In July 2001, Russian authorities arrested a group of Russian Aum followers who had planned to set off bombs near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo as part of an operation to free Asahara from jail and smuggle him to Russia.

Although Aum has not conducted a terrorist attack since 1995, concerns remain regarding their continued adherence to the violent teachings of founder Asahara that led them to perpetrate the 1995 sarin gas attack.

Strength: According to a study by the Japanese government issued in December 2008, current Aum Shinrikyo/Aleph membership in Japan is approximately 1,500, with another 200 in Russia. According to this study, Aum maintained 30 facilities in 15 Prefectures in Japan and continued to possess a few facilities in Russia. At the time of the Tokyo subway attack, the group claimed to have as many as 40,000 members worldwide, including 9,000 in Japan and 30,000 members in Russia. The group gets money from member contributions.

Location/Area of Operation: Aum's principal membership is located in Japan, while a residual branch of about 200 followers live in Russia.

External Aid: None.

BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY

aka ETA, Askatasuna; Batasuna; Ekin; Euskal Herritarrok; Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna; Herri Batasuna; Jarrai-Haika-Segi; Epanastatiki Pirines; Popular Revolutionary Struggle; K.A.S.; XAKI

Description: Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. ETA was founded in 1959 with the aim of establishing an independent homeland based on Marxist principles encompassing the Spanish Basque provinces of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava; the autonomous region of Navarra; and the southwestern French territories of Labourd, Basse-Navarre, and Soule. Spain and the EU have listed ETA as a terrorist organization. In 2002, the Spanish Parliament banned the political party Batasuna, ETA's political wing, charging its members with providing material support to the terrorist group. The European Court of Human Rights in June 2009 upheld the ban on Batasuna. In September 2008, Spanish courts also banned two other Basque independence parties with reported links to Batasuna. Spanish and French prisons together are estimated to hold a total of more than 750 ETA members.

Activities: ETA primarily has conducted bombings and assassinations. Targets typically have included Spanish government officials, security and military forces, politicians, and judicial figures, but the group also targeted journalists and tourist areas. The group is responsible for killing more than 800 and injuring thousands since it formally began a campaign of violence in 1968.

In March 2006, days after claiming responsibility for a spate of roadside blasts in northern Spain that caused no injuries, ETA announced that it would implement a "permanent" ceasefire. On December 30, 2006, however, ETA exploded a massive car bomb that destroyed much of the covered parking garage outside the Terminal Four of Madrid's Barajas International Airport. The two individuals killed in the blast became ETA's first fatalities in more than three years. The Spanish government suspended talks with ETA, and government officials later said political negotiations with the group had ended. ETA formally renounced its "permanent" cease-fire in June 2007 and three months later threatened a wave of attacks throughout Spain.

In March 2008, just days before the national election in Spain, ETA fatally shot a former city councilman within the Basque Autonomous Community outside his home in northern Spain. In May 2008, a car bomb exploded outside a Civil Guard barracks in Legutiano, killing one policeman and wounding four others. In July 2008, ETA was responsible for five bomb explosions in northern Spain, including four at popular seaside resorts. In September 2008, an ETA car bomb killed an army officer and injured several other people in the northern town of Santona. In October 2008, ETA members conducted a car bomb attack at a university in Pamplona that injured more than one dozen people. The group also claimed responsibility for the December 2008 killing of a leading Basque businessman, for failing to pay extortion money to ETA and for his construction company's involvement in the building of high-speed train links in the Basque Country, which ETA opposed.

In 2009, ETA continued to carry out attacks resulting in extensive damage and casualties. A police chief and two police officers were killed in car bomb explosions claimed by ETA in June and July. Also in July, ETA conducted a car bomb attack outside a Civil Guard barracks that resulted in the injury of 64 people, including 32 officers, 12 children, and 20 other civilians.

Between 2007 and 2009, more than 365 ETA members were arrested. In 2008, Spanish and French authorities apprehended ETA's top three leaders, beginning in May with the arrest of Francisco Javier Lopez Pena (a.k.a. Thierry). In November 2008, French police arrested Garikoitz Aspiazu (a.k.a. Txeroki), who was suspected of ordering the December 2006 car bombing at the Madrid airport. One month later, French police captured his alleged replacement, Aitzol Iriondo Yarza (a.k.a. Gurbitz). In April 2009, ETA's military leader, Jurdan Martitegi, was also arrested in France. In August 2009, French security seized 13 ETA arms caches containing more than 800 kilos of explosives, 15 complete limpet bombs, several weapons, and thousands of rounds of ammunition. In October, Spanish and French authorities arrested the leader of ETA's political wing, which since the arrest of Thierry has held less clout than the military wing.

Strength: ETA's exact strength is unknown, but estimates put membership at approximately 300.

Location/Area of Operation: ETA operates primarily in the Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France, but has attacked Spanish and French interests elsewhere. Most recently, ETA has sought to establish operational cells in Portugal.

External Aid: ETA financed its activities primarily through bribery and extortion of Basque businesses. It has received training at various times in the past in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Some ETA members allegedly fled to Cuba and Mexico, while others resided in South America. ETA members have operated and been arrested in the past in other European countries, including France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the UK, Germany, and Portugal.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF PHILIPPINES/NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

aka CPP/NPA; Communist Party of the Philippines; the CPP; New People's Army; the NPA

Description: The Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on August 9, 2002. The military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA), is a Maoist group formed in March 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the government through protracted guerrilla warfare. Jose Maria Sison, the chairman of the CPP's Central Committee and the NPA's founder, reportedly directs CPP and NPA activity from the Netherlands, where he lives in self-imposed exile. Luis Jalandoni, a fellow Central Committee member and director of the CPP's overt political wing, the National Democratic Front (NDF), also lives in the Netherlands and has become a Dutch citizen. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA had an active urban infrastructure to support its terrorist activities and, at times, used city-based assassination squads.

Activities: The CPP/NPA primarily targeted Philippine security forces, government officials, local infrastructure, and businesses that refuse to pay extortion, or "revolutionary taxes." The CPP/NPA charged politicians running for office in CPP/NPA-influenced areas for "campaign permits." Despite its focus on Philippine governmental targets, the CPP/NPA has a history of attacking U.S. interests in the Philippines. In 1987, CPP/NPA conducted direct action against U.S. personnel and facilities when three American soldiers were killed in four separate attacks in Angeles City. In 1989, CPP/NPA issued a press statement taking credit for the ambush and murder of Colonel Rowe, chief of the Ground Forces Division of the Joint U.S.-Military Advisory Group.

For many years the CPP/NPA carried out killings, raids, acts of extortion, and other forms of violence. In 2009, CPP/NPA's attacks continued unabated. On January 11, 2009, CPP/NPA claimed responsibility for an attack that wounded the governor of Masbate. According to the Philippines government, in 2009 the NPA killed 132 soldiers and 55 civilians and committee 360 violent incidents, such as acts of harassment, bombing, and arson. In multiple 2009 public statements, CPP/NPA declared its intention to target western entities, particularly U.S. military forces conducting joint operations with the Philippine military.

Strength: The Philippines government estimated that there were around 5,000 CPP/NPA members at the end of 2009.

Location/Area of Operations: The CPP/NPA operated in rural Luzon, Visayas, and parts of northern and eastern Mindanao. There were cells in Manila and other metropolitan centers.

External Aid: Unknown.

CONTINUITY IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

aka Continuity Army Council; Continuity IRA; Republican Sinn Fein

Description: The Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on July 13, 2004. CIRA is a terrorist splinter group formed in 1994 as the clandestine armed wing of Republican Sinn Fein, which split from Sinn Fein in 1986. "Continuity" refers to the group's belief that it is carrying on the original Irish Republican Army's (IRA) goal of forcing the British out of Northern Ireland. CIRA cooperates with the larger Real IRA (RIRA).

Activities: CIRA has been active in Belfast and the border areas of Northern Ireland, where it has carried out bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, extortion, and robberies. On occasion, it provided advance warning to police of its attacks. Targets have included the British military, Northern Ireland security forces, and Loyalist paramilitary groups. CIRA did not join the Provisional IRA in the September 2005 decommissioning and remained capable of effective, if sporadic, terrorist attacks. In early 2006, the Independent Monitoring Commission reported that two splinter organizations, Óglaigh na hÉireann and Saoirse na hÉireann, were formed as a result of internal disputes within CIRA. Around the same time, CIRA claimed the firebomb attacks of B&Q home-supply stores, although RIRA also claimed such attacks. CIRA activity largely decreased from previous levels seen in 2005.

By 2007, the group had become increasingly active in criminal activity in Northern Ireland and Ireland. In April 2007, following the discovery of an improvised mortar adjacent to the railway line in Lurgan, three cira members were arrested and charged with conspiracy to murder, possession of explosives with intent to endanger life, and possession of articles for use in terrorism. The Independent Monitoring Commission , which was established to oversee the peace process, assessed that CIRA was responsible for the June bombing of a police patrol car and an August 2008 attempted rocket attack in Lisnaskea. In November 2008, CIRA publicly threatened to murder any Belfast Catholic community workers found to be cooperating with the police. In March 2009, the CIRA claimed responsibility for the murder of a Police Service of Northern Ireland constable in Craigavon County, Northern Ireland.

Strength: Membership is small, with possibly fewer than 50 hard-core activists. Police counterterrorist operations have reduced the group's strength.

Location/Area of Operation: Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. CIRA does not have an established presence in Great Britain.

External Aid: Suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. CIRA may have acquired arms and materiel from the Balkans, in cooperation with the RIRA.

GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA

aka al-Gama'at; Egyptian al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya; GI; Islamic Gama'at; IG; Islamic Group,

Description: Gama'a al-Islamiyya (IG) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. IG, once Egypt's largest militant groups, was active in the late 1970s, but is now a loosely organized network. The majority of its Egypt-based members have renounced terrorism, although some located overseas have begun to work with or have joined al-Qa'ida (AQ). The external wing, composed of mainly exiled members in several countries, maintained that its primary goal was to replace the Egyptian government with an Islamic state.

IG announced a cease-fire in 1997 that led to a split into two factions: one, led by Mustafa Hamza, supported the cease-fire; the other, led by Rifa'i Taha Musa, called for a return to armed operations. IG announced another ceasefire in March 1999 that the majority of its leaders have held to through the end of 2009, but its spiritual leader, Sheik Umar Abd al-Rahman, sentenced to life in prison in January 1996 for his involvement in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and incarcerated in the United States, rescinded his support for the cease-fire in June 2000. IG has not conducted an attack inside Egypt since the 1997 Luxor attack, which killed 58 tourists and four Egyptians, and wounded dozens more. In February 1998, a senior member signed Usama bin Ladin's fatwa call for attacks against the United States but may not have been acting as part of the IG.

In early 2001, Taha Musa published a book in which he attempted to justify terrorist attacks that cause mass casualties. Musa disappeared several months afterward and the United States has no information about his whereabouts. In March 2002, members of the group's historic leadership in Egypt declared the use of violence misguided and renounced its future use, prompting denunciations from much of the leadership abroad. The Egyptian government continued to release IG members from prison as part of its rehabilitation program; approximately 900 were released in 2003 and most of the 700 persons released in 2004 at the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan were IG members. In August 2006, Ayman al-Zawahiri announced that IG had merged with AQ, but the group's Egypt-based leadership quickly denied this claim which ran counter to their reconciliation efforts. Supporters of Sheikh Abd al-Rahman still remain a possible threat to U.S. interests as both 'Abd al-Rahman and his supporters have previously called for reprisal attacks in case of his death in prison.

Activities: Before the 1997 cease-fire, IG conducted armed attacks against Egyptian security and other government officials and Coptic Christians. After the cease-fire, the faction led by Taha Musa launched attacks on tourists in Egypt, most notably the 1997 Luxor attack. IG claimed responsibility for the June 1995 assassination attempt on Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. IG was dormant in 2009.

Strength: At its peak, IG probably commanded several thousand hardcore members and a similar number of supporters. Security crackdowns following the 1997 attack in Luxor, the 1999 cease-fire, and post-September 11 security measures and defections to AQ have probably resulted in a substantial decrease in what is left of an organized group.

Location/Area of Operation: The IG maintained an external presence in Afghanistan, Yemen, Iran, the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, and France. IG terrorist presence in Egypt was minimal due to the reconciliation efforts of former local members.

External Aid: AQ and Afghan militant groups provide support to members of the organization to carry out support on behalf of AQ but not in conjunction with the IG. IG also may have obtained some funding through various Islamic non-governmental organizations.

HAMAS

aka the Islamic Resistance Movement; Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya; Izz al-Din al Qassam Battalions; Izz al-Din al Qassam Brigades; Izz al-Din al Qassam Forces; Students of Ayyash; Student of the Engineer; Yahya Ayyash Units; Izz al-Din al-Qassim Brigades; Izz al-Din al-Qassim Forces; Izz al-Din al-Qassim Battalions

Description: HAMAS was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. HAMAS possesses military and political wings, and was formed in late 1987 at the onset of the first Palestinian uprising, or Intifada, as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. The armed element, called the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, conducts anti-Israeli attacks, previously including suicide bombings against civilian targets inside Israel. HAMAS also manages a broad, mostly Gaza-based network of "Dawa" or ministry activities that include charities, schools, clinics, youth camps, fund-raising, and political activities. A Shura council based in Damascus, Syria, sets overall policy. After winning Palestinian Legislative Council elections in January 2006, HAMAS seized control of significant Palestinian Authority (PA) ministries in Gaza, including the Ministry of Interior. HAMAS subsequently formed an expanded, overt militia called the Executive Force, subordinate to the Interior Ministry. This force and other HAMAS cadres took control of Gaza in a military -style coup in June 2007, forcing Fatah forces to either leave Gaza or go underground.

Activities: Prior to 2005, HAMAS conducted numerous anti-Israeli attacks, including suicide bombings, rocket launches, improvised-explosive device attacks, and shootings. HAMAS has not directly targeted U.S. interests, though the group makes little or no effort to avoid soft targets frequented by foreigners. The group curtailed terrorist attacks in February 2005 after agreeing to a temporary period of calm brokered by the PA and ceased most violence after winning control of the PA legislature and cabinet in January 2006. After HAMAS staged a June 2006 attack on IDF soldiers near Kerem Shalom that resulted in two deaths and the abduction of Corporal Gilad Shalit, Israel took steps that severely limited the operation of the Rafah crossing. In June 2007, HAMAS took control of Gaza from the PA and Fatah, leading to an international boycott and closure of Gaza borders. HAMAS has since dedicated the majority of its activity in Gaza to solidifying its control, hardening its defenses, tightening security, and conducting limited operations against Israeli military forces.

HAMAS fired rockets from Gaza into Israel in 2008 but focused more on mortar attacks targeting Israeli incursions. Additionally, other terrorist groups in Gaza fired rockets into Israel, most, presumably, with HAMAS support or acquiescence. In June 2008, HAMAS agreed to a six-month cease-fire with Israel and temporarily halted all rocket attacks emanating from the Gaza Strip by arresting Palestinian militants and violators of the agreement. HAMAS claimed responsibility for killing nine civilians, wounding 12 children and 80 other civilians in an attack at the residence of Fatah's Gaza City Secretary in the Gaza Strip in August 2008. HAMAS also claimed responsibility for driving a vehicle into a crowd in Jerusalem, Israel, wounding 19 soldiers and civilians in September 2008. HAMAS fought a 23-day war with Israel from late December 2008 to January 2009, in an unsuccessful effort to break an international blockade on the Gaza Strip and force the openings of the international crossings. Since Israel's declaration of a unilateral ceasefire on January 18, 2009, HAMAS has largely enforced the calm, focusing on rebuilding its weapons caches, smuggling tunnels, and other military infrastructure in the Gaza Strip.

Strength: HAMAS probably has several thousand operatives with varying degrees of skills in its armed wing, the al-Qassam Brigades, along with its reported 9,000-person HAMAS-led Palestinian Interior Ministry paramilitary group known as the "Executive Force."

Location/Area of Operation: HAMAS has an operational presence in every major city in the Palestinian territories and currently focuses its anti-Israeli attacks on targets in the West Bank and within Israel. HAMAS could potentially activate operations in Lebanon or resume terrorist operations in Israel. The group retains a cadre of leaders and facilitators that conducts diplomatic, fundraising, and arms-smuggling activities in Lebanon, Syria, and other states. HAMAS is also increasing its presence in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, probably with the mid-term goal of eclipsing Fatah's long-time dominance of the camps and long-term goal of seizing control of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

External Aid: HAMAS receives some funding, weapons, and training from Iran. In addition, fundraising takes place in the Persian Gulf countries, but the group also receives donations from Palestinian expatriates around the world. Some fundraising and propaganda activity takes place in Western Europe and North America. Syria provides safe haven for its leadership.

HARAKAT UL-JIHAD-I-ISLAMI/BANGLADESH

aka Harakat ul Jihad e Islami Bangladesh; Harkatul Jihad al Islam; Harkatul Jihad; Harakat ul Jihad al Islami; Harkat ul Jihad al Islami; Harkat-ul-Jehad-al-Islami; Harakat ul Jihad Islami Bangladesh; Islami Dawat-e-Kafela; IDEK

Description: Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on March 5, 2008. HUJI-B was formed in April 1992 by a group of former Bangladeshi Afghan veterans to establish Islamic rule in Bangladesh. The group was banned by Bangladeshi authorities in October 2005. In May 2008, HUJI-B members formed a political off-shoot of HUJI-B called the Islamic Democratic Party (IDP) in an effort to advance HUJI-B goals through Bangladeshi politics. In November, government authorities rejected the IDP's application for registering as a party that could participate in national elections. HUJI-B has connections to the Pakistani militant groups Harakat ul-Jihad-Islami (HUJI) and Harakat ul-Mujahedin (HUM), as well as Lashkar e-Tayyiba (LT), which advocate similar objectives in Pakistan, Jammu, and Kashmir. The leaders of HUJI-B signed the February 1998 fatwa sponsored by Usama bin Ladin that declared American civilians legitimate targets for attack.

Activities: HUJI-B may be responsible for numerous terrorist attacks in India, including an October 2008 attack in a shopping area in Agartala, Tripura that killed three and wounded more than 100 people. The Agartala attack may have been conducted jointly with a local Indian separatist group. HUJI-B has trained and fielded operatives in Burma to fight on behalf of the Rohingya, an Islamic minority group. HUJI-B and its detained leader, Mufti Hannan, are also suspected in a 2000 assassination attempt on Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

Three HUJI-B members were convicted in December 2008 for the May 2004 grenade attack that wounded the British High Commissioner in Sylhet, Bangladesh. Bangladeshi courts issued warrants in December 2008 for the arrest of eight HUJI-B members for the bombing at a festival in April 2001 that killed 10 and injured scores of people. In May 2008, Indian police arrested HUJI-B militant Mohammad Iqbal, a.k.a. Abdur Rehman, who was charged with plotting attacks in Delhi, India.

Strength: HUJI-B leaders claim that up to 400 of its members are Afghan war veterans, but its total membership is unknown.

Location/Area of Operation: The group operates primarily in Bangladesh, India, and Burma. HUJI-B has a network of madrassas and conducts trainings in Bangladesh. HUJI-B members are also known train in Pakistan alongside Kashmir-focused groups such as LT, Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM), HUJI, and HUM.

External Aid: HUJI-B funding comes from a variety of sources. Several international Islamic NGOs such as the South African-based Servants of Suffering Humanity may have funneled money to HUJI-B and other Bangladeshi militant groups. HUJI-B also can draw funding from local militant madrassa leaders and teachers.

HARAKAT UL-MUJAHIDEEN

aka HUM; Harakat ul-Ansar; HUA; Jamiat ul-Ansar; Al-Faran; Al-Hadid; Al-Hadith; Harakat ul-Mujahidin;

Description: Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HUM) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. HUM, an Islamic militant group based in Pakistan, is aligned politically with the political party Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam's Fazlur Rehman faction (JUI-F), and operates primarily in Kashmir. Reportedly under pressure from the Government of Pakistan, HUM's long-time leader Fazlur Rehman Khalil stepped down and was replaced by Dr. Badr Munir as the head of HUM in January 2005. Khalil has been linked to Usama bin Ladin, and his signature was found on Bin Ladin's February 1998 fatwa calling for attacks on U.S. and Western interests. HUM operated terrorist training camps in eastern Afghanistan until Coalition air strikes destroyed them in autumn 2001. Khalil was detained by Pakistani authorities in mid-2004 and subsequently released in late December of the same year. In 2003, HUM began using the name Jamiat ul-Ansar (JUA). Pakistan banned JUA in November 2003.

Activities: HUM has conducted a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir. It is linked to the Kashmiri militant group al-Faran, which kidnapped five Western tourists in Kashmir in July 1995; the five reportedly were killed later that year. HUM was responsible for the hijacking of an Indian airliner in December 1999 that resulted in the release of Masood Azhar, an important leader in the former Harakat ul-Ansar, who was imprisoned by India in 1994 and then founded Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) after his release. Ahmed Omar Sheik also was released in 1999 and was later convicted of the abduction and murder in 2002 of U.S. journalist Daniel Pearl.

HUM is still actively planning and carrying out operations against Indian security and civilian targets in Kashmir. In 2005, such attacks resulted in the deaths of 15 people. In November 2007, two Indian soldiers were killed in Kashmir while engaged in a firefight with a group of HUM militants. Indian police and army forces have engaged with HUM militants in the Kashmir region, killing a number of the organization's leadership in April, October, and December 2008. In February 2009, Lalchand Kishen Advani, leader of the Indian opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, received a death threat that was attributed to HUM.

Strength: HUM has several hundred armed supporters located in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan; India's southern Kashmir and Doda regions; and in the Kashmir valley. Supporters are mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris, but also include Afghans and Arab veterans of the Afghan war. HUM uses light and heavy machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, explosives, and rockets. After 2000, a significant portion of HUM's membership defected to JEM.

Location/Area of Operation: Based in Muzaffarabad, Rawalpindi, and several other cities in Pakistan, HUM conducts insurgent and terrorist operations primarily in Kashmir, but members have also been found operating in Afghanistan. HUM trains its militants in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

External Aid: HUM collects donations from wealthy and grassroots donors in Pakistan, Kashmir, Saudi Arabia, and other Gulf states. HUM's financial collection methods include soliciting donations in magazine ads and pamphlets. The sources and amount of HUM's military funding are unknown. Its overt fundraising in Pakistan has been constrained since the government clampdown on extremist groups and the freezing of terrorist assets.

HIZBALLAH

Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Africa									
Angola, Luanda	-	-	662	1,294	2,491	3,202	2,648	2,942	3,315
Benin, Cotonou	642	620	754	736	646	739	702	883	941
Botswana, Gaborone	1,424	1,293	1,357	1,222	1,571	1,532	1,937	1,626	1,900
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	493	549	614	774	1,104	1,068	1,223	1,098	1,026
Burundi, Bujumbura	514	565	529	457	314	211	177	229	375
Cameroon, Douala	383	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon, Yaounde	1,388	1,441	2,104	1,206	1,596	1,727	2,106	3,777	4,035
Cape Verde, Praia	737	1,339	2,189	1,893	1,747	3,892	2,614	2,594	2,954
Central African Republic, Bangui	184	222	250	252	270	111	-	1	236
Chad, N'Djamena	304	298	317	197	199	370	600	472	390
Comoros, Moroni	73	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Brazzaville	686	665	749	952	1,755	295	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Congo Kinshasa), Bukavu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Congo Kinshasa), Kinshasa	1,707	1,258	1,800	1,989	3,232	2,079	1,723	0	1,353
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Congo Kinshasa), Lubumbashi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Abidjan	5,354	5,361	6,028	6,618	6,373	5,586	5,813	5,164	4,633
Djibouti, Djibouti	520	391	508	330	390	381	944	624	680
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	153	163	160	71	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea, Asmara	-	40	724	1,122	1,098	1,059	736	1,053	556
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	6,752	5,334	3,703	5,613	3,985	3,348	4,088	4,885	4,841
Gabon, Libreville	1,299	1,785	1,649	1,542	1,666	1,265	1,609	1,831	1,576
Gambia, The, Banjul	1,959	1,772	1,572	2,297	1,836	1,279	1,399	1,525	2,518
Ghana, Accra	5,066	4,617	5,230	6,858	11,505	9,154	10,188	14,729	14,844
Guinea, Conakry	1,510	1,903	1,802	2,508	2,362	3,764	6,103	3,183	3,574
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	245	192	237	198	234	257	116	-	-
Kenya, Mombasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya, Nairobi	6,126	5,617	6,828	8,328	8,889	9,661	9,804	10,077	12,025
Lesotho, Maseru	287	385	356	426	392	350	437	416	598
Liberia, Monrovia	1,146	1,216	2,214	1,685	879	1,874	2,804	2,367	4,697
Madagascar, Antananarivo	349	429	441	544	544	536	633	731	865
Malawi, Lilongwe	632	562	682	724	943	989	1,089	1,331	1,504
Mali, Bamako	1,142	1,111	1,149	1,155	1,303	1,702	2,253	2,219	4,481
Mauritania, Nouakchott	284	300	287	360	336	427	502	784	1,144
Mauritius, Port Louis	1,321	1,415	1,765	1,694	1,431	1,590	1,614	1,578	1,767
Mozambique, Maputo	772	815	851	826	715	797	872	921	1,108
Namibia, Windhoek	612	592	797	807	879	762	827	997	1,095
Niger, Niamey	370	329	377	434	602	972	1,066	1,140	1,343
Nigeria, Abuja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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EX. J

Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Nigeria, Kaduna	3,021	2,280	1,164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria, Lagos	15,564	14,777	14,624	14,297	18,294	20,923	22,453	22,469	19,948
Rwanda, Kigali	323	366	-	88	461	635	1,118	1,119	1,205
Senegal, Dakar	3,663	3,874	4,220	4,048	4,556	5,349	6,675	7,509	10,831
Seychelles, Victoria	177	215	244	208	382	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone, Freetown	2,043	1,009	1,104	1,041	1,824	673	-	-	-
Somalia, Mogadishu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa, Cape Town	10,260	13,259	13,201	13,701	14,601	16,244	16,522	15,357	16,976
South Africa, Durban	7,613	9,230	8,645	8,662	10,079	10,301	9,993	9,708	9,175
South Africa, Johannesburg	31,997	36,521	33,697	36,862	37,540	43,513	44,629	41,058	41,392
South Africa, Pretoria	402	390	449	690	756	717	585	415	600
Sudan, Khartoum	1,675	1,648	1,288	1,699	475	-	-	-	-
Swaziland, Mbabane	431	433	423	393	501	334	376	391	553
Tanzania, Dar es Salaam	2,134	2,243	2,243	2,296	2,397	3,030	2,801	4,099	5,062
Togo, Lome	1,047	1,048	1,371	1,765	1,108	870	1,028	1,077	1,576
Uganda, Kampala	1,631	1,498	1,726	1,339	1,987	2,049	2,927	4,205	4,412
Zambia, Lusaka	1,878	1,831	2,207	2,270	2,357	2,236	2,544	3,400	3,745
Zimbabwe, Harare	3,194	2,798	3,458	3,767	3,832	4,533	5,610	6,374	7,404
Africa Total	**131,487**	**136,507**	**138,749**	**148,238**	**162,437**	**172,386**	**183,888**	**186,358**	**203,253**
East Asia and Pacific									
Australia, Brisbane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia, Canberra	9,729	9,550	9,223	10,110	9,899	3,023	3,149	1,783	2,045
Australia, Melbourne	91,938	83,918	81,409	84,590	82,454	8,737	8,798	10,547	10,540
Australia, Perth	15,721	15,679	18,225	19,185	18,831	3,157	2,774	2,766	3,167
Australia, Sydney	157,667	141,004	135,595	144,285	149,949	17,097	17,840	21,018	22,862
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	1,232	1,183	1,275	1,140	1,610	1,803	1,324	1,246	819
Burma, Rangoon	1,253	1,446	1,862	2,159	2,503	2,826	3,302	3,595	4,573
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	-	678	994	1,863	1,822	2,827	195	320	2,266
China - Taiwan born, AIT Taipei	225,725	255,336	277,008	341,306	359,685	325,924	252,235	261,689	271,024
China - mainland born, Beijing	52,286	84,514	72,733	94,145	110,084	119,453	112,766	109,877	136,431
China - mainland born, Chengdu	3,343	7,936	5,227	8,720	11,656	10,888	12,527	9,822	14,412
China - mainland born, Guangzhou	9,263	16,918	17,035	25,675	25,684	27,887	29,698	35,402	44,159
China - mainland born, Shanghai	20,929	28,504	30,732	33,626	39,332	47,719	51,347	50,108	58,159
China - mainland born, Shenyang	7,284	12,193	8,115	11,041	15,296	14,952	15,037	8,233	16,420
Fiji, Suva	9,024	7,718	7,714	6,908	5,454	5,829	6,084	8,160	7,062
Hong Kong S.A.R., Hong Kong	131,350	132,105	128,468	152,499	164,503	177,598	119,353	83,679	85,878
Indonesia, Jakarta	40,788	42,341	51,845	62,617	59,591	63,287	27,791	36,891	52,565
Indonesia, Medan	1,359	1,691	2,045	2,362	2,357	-	-	-	-

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(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Indonesia, Surabaya	5,031	5,731	9,278	10,783	10,260	11,133	6,949	8,503	11,859
Japan, Fukuoka	5,763	4,932	5,051	5,830	-	-	-	-	-
Japan, Naha	1,251	1,198	1,048	974	1,131	1,143	1,028	957	1,016
Japan, Osaka Kobe	34,434	32,650	33,055	34,370	42,377	45,935	45,734	44,794	45,971
Japan, Sapporo	4,922	4,908	4,660	4,219	-	-	-	-	-
Japan, Tokyo	80,923	90,409	86,845	80,437	85,900	88,988	91,849	92,099	92,828
Korea, South, Pusan	18,871	24,361	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South, Seoul	247,057	220,852	284,766	365,600	515,315	588,562	355,378	377,023	452,919
Laos, Vientiane	1,776	691	529	516	756	942	1,117	1,108	1,358
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	33,240	32,916	37,796	47,427	57,763	58,130	29,150	35,142	43,238
Marshall Islands, Majuro	278	250	329	428	1,006	1,131	966	753	499
Micronesia, Federated States of, Kolonia	258	411	615	719	462	199	178	211	211
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	418	381	473	833	1,204	1,808	2,156	2,684	2,446
New Zealand, Auckland	13,241	13,999	14,183	14,402	13,384	12,237	11,811	12,506	13,527
New Zealand, Wellington	9,265	5,473	5,824	6,643	1,337	-	-	-	-
Palau, Koror	947	936	655	234	215	199	193	159	209
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	1,835	1,774	1,813	1,791	1,912	1,377	1,432	1,558	1,299
Philippines, Cebu	7,828	8,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Manila	106,134	101,221	118,097	136,506	130,532	116,467	124,105	118,685	140,642
Samoa, Apia	95	178	381	226	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore, Singapore	48,342	46,517	53,244	68,101	73,674	75,056	62,584	49,345	22,838
Solomon Islands, Honiara	254	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Bangkok	46,042	52,704	62,028	71,952	72,707	65,355	33,172	46,630	59,792
Thailand, Chiang Mai	1,245	1,389	1,840	1,564	2,352	2,052	1,398	1,297	1,710
Thailand, Orderly Departure Program, Bangkok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Refugee and Migration Affairs, Bangkok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Songkhla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Udorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam, Hanoi	-	-	-	1,741	3,672	4,505	5,070	4,998	3,315
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	7,559
East Asia and Pacific Total	**1,448,341**	**1,495,571**	**1,585,046**	**1,857,527**	**2,076,669**	**1,908,226**	**1,438,490**	**1,443,845**	**1,635,618**
Europe									
Albania, Tirana	240	2,358	2,295	3,440	4,093	1,712	2,694	799	3,934
Armenia, Yerevan	-	3,094	4,457	6,416	4,196	4,970	5,133	11,989	12,084
Austria, Salzburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria, Vienna	12,761	9,679	9,114	11,951	11,650	11,702	11,300	11,839	11,045
Azerbaijan, Baku	-	337	1,004	1,718	1,436	1,432	1,679	2,365	2,481
Belarus, Minsk	93	688	3,519	5,261	4,634	5,103	5,561	7,976	7,989

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(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Belgium, Antwerp	1,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium, Brussels	14,581	11,600	10,172	10,123	10,670	10,620	10,802	11,456	11,432
Bermuda, Hamilton	2,446	2,424	2,870	2,714	1,814	2,573	2,024	1,559	1,357
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	4,148	6,407
Bulgaria, Sofia	6,550	10,366	12,298	11,385	12,048	10,807	13,963	16,570	17,231
Croatia, Zagreb	5,568	11,701	12,801	13,930	14,847	15,066	16,366	15,675	16,570
Cyprus, Nicosia	6,622	6,770	6,600	7,077	8,113	8,255	8,129	8,747	9,258
Czech Republic, Prague	29,412	30,185	30,228	39,585	44,859	46,101	48,982	44,153	42,752
Denmark, Copenhagen	18,060	19,492	20,940	23,744	17,319	12,600	12,029	12,234	11,702
Estonia, Tallinn	2,326	3,555	3,656	4,564	4,669	5,457	5,451	6,540	6,801
Finland, Helsinki	7,135	6,223	6,567	6,792	7,060	6,223	6,522	6,655	6,368
France, Bordeaux	3,921	2,856	3,045	2,913	507	-	-	-	-
France, Lyon	3,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, Marseille	6,157	4,710	4,565	5,010	5,330	5,874	6,844	7,929	-
France, Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, Paris	50,409	45,018	43,949	45,424	54,819	48,799	49,068	52,019	60,104
France, Strasbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia, Tbilisi	-	254	1,700	2,301	3,120	3,303	5,405	7,223	3,831
Germany, Berlin	23,803	17,929	26,030	29,875	29,507	30,377	28,177	29,270	33,576
Germany, Bonn	33,169	24,791	22,589	19,172	17,493	19,620	20,683	8,687	-
Germany, Dusseldorf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Frankfurt	37,605	31,057	32,412	44,020	59,617	51,264	47,708	59,242	61,019
Germany, Hamburg	36,479	24,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Liepzig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Munich	16,767	15,647	14,825	17,629	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Stuttgart	23,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belfast	8,523	7,619	6,655	3,379	2,511	2,660	2,629	2,716	3,276
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London	149,427	136,598	149,218	141,541	125,532	116,292	119,208	124,553	134,942
Greece, Athens	41,171	41,187	45,784	45,522	44,305	42,768	39,180	40,806	41,794
Greece, Thessaloniki	1,023	1,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary, Budapest	26,637	33,281	35,473	39,114	45,667	43,335	39,818	42,703	51,004
Iceland, Reykjavik	2,836	3,166	2,871	2,833	3,023	2,152	2,482	2,014	1,887
Ireland, Dublin	58,981	66,697	75,171	37,798	12,803	13,232	15,912	17,953	19,295
Italy, Florence	13	6	16	2	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, Genoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, Milan	12,047	10,714	11,930	12,336	13,477	13,462	15,901	15,686	14,023
Italy, Naples	4,701	4,173	4,004	4,664	3,850	2,500	3,190	3,285	3,102
Italy, Palermo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Italy, Rome	11,152	9,441	10,804	12,939	12,061	9,964	9,374	10,442	12,945
Italy, Turin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, Vatican City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia, Riga	2,584	4,938	5,876	6,719	8,055	7,467	8,207	9,064	10,788
Lithuania, Vilnius	2,471	3,423	4,904	6,369	7,352	6,619	6,636	6,488	13,592
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	1,768	1,752	1,599	1,512	1,527	1,325	1,399	1,551	1,490
Macedonia, Skopje	-	-	-	-	3,303	3,757	4,367	5,821	5,771
Malta, Valletta	2,738	3,310	3,413	4,054	5,179	5,230	4,952	5,249	5,270
Moldova, Chisinau	-	214	1,148	1,560	1,711	1,383	1,527	1,896	2,527
Montenegro, Podgorica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands, Amsterdam	35,777	33,343	24,459	26,883	24,867	19,035	19,953	20,316	22,048
Netherlands, The Hague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway, Oslo	10,452	9,775	10,736	11,448	10,438	8,993	9,404	9,092	8,758
Poland, Krakow	13,501	11,219	13,772	14,260	27,288	28,396	29,423	37,805	39,612
Poland, Poznan	11,703	9,789	9,576	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland, Warsaw	30,079	27,759	27,447	44,566	51,108	53,699	55,887	61,705	68,160
Portugal, Lisbon	32,560	35,698	31,426	30,572	32,148	31,276	32,214	31,459	5,437
Portugal, Oporto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, Ponta Delgada	3,897	4,556	4,221	4,501	4,119	4,882	4,243	4,295	425
Romania, Bucharest	13,213	13,145	16,319	18,101	24,656	20,751	22,322	21,493	23,275
Russia, Moscow	101,944	82,660	89,138	100,947	97,140	88,729	99,668	71,794	67,612
Russia, St. Petersburg	16,044	14,485	12,822	13,582	13,957	12,326	14,830	13,530	13,437
Russia, Vladivostok	-	4,266	8,883	12,000	17,798	12,265	10,912	8,115	5,017
Russia, Yekaterinburg	-	-	-	-	4,839	6,411	6,313	4,832	3,892
Serbia, Belgrade	13,695	10,530	10,401	12,179	13,164	13,254	11,978	5,500	-
Slovakia, Bratislava	6,195	10,507	14,517	14,141	15,448	13,831	13,633	13,229	15,239
Slovenia, Ljubljana	-	4,681	7,001	9,466	10,179	10,710	2,284	2,024	1,868
Spain, Barcelona	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain, Bilbao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain, Madrid	42,492	32,174	28,698	29,686	25,767	22,217	22,247	24,230	24,653
Sweden, Stockholm	34,245	30,312	22,347	21,340	20,715	20,080	20,324	19,524	19,485
Switzerland, Bern	16,113	13,864	13,348	14,115	26,509	27,074	30,043	30,069	29,060
Switzerland, Geneva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland, Zurich	20,270	15,344	16,536	17,945	4,049	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Adana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Ankara	11,245	12,144	13,162	13,260	14,720	18,185	22,194	25,046	29,475
Turkey, Istanbul	17,236	18,441	19,370	20,749	25,678	31,092	33,918	39,867	46,660
Turkey, Izmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine, Kyiv	2,671	19,344	23,059	26,875	28,967	19,440	21,158	17,406	21,542

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Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Europe Total	**1,102,666**	**1,027,456**	**1,051,740**	**1,092,002**	**1,101,711**	**1,036,650**	**1,066,289**	**1,078,633**	**1,093,302**
Near East									
Algeria, Algiers	3,106	3,073	3,933	2,133	1,464	2,091	2,631	2,935	3,207
Algeria, Oran	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain, Manama	4,104	4,925	7,076	6,994	6,215	4,606	4,305	4,304	4,983
Egypt, Alexandria	6,112	6,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt, Cairo	18,776	20,371	27,894	28,246	33,218	36,345	37,226	39,612	45,591
Iraq, Baghdad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel, Jerusalem	11,135	12,189	13,055	15,165	16,760	17,283	16,875	16,104	16,478
Israel, Tel Aviv	81,953	80,737	89,370	99,418	109,076	114,172	113,368	115,086	128,720
Jordan, Amman	9,974	11,934	13,613	14,447	15,845	10,364	11,098	14,066	16,314
Kuwait, Kuwait	20,215	23,782	22,256	21,450	20,579	18,935	23,285	20,313	17,583
Lebanon, Beirut	214	489	8,675	4,579	3,708	4,640	4,751	9,243	11,709
Libya, Tripoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco, Casablanca	3,937	4,698	7,661	10,244	12,495	12,691	15,645	17,477	15,876
Morocco, Rabat	3,298	3,621	3,082	671	908	381	-	-	-
Oman, Muscat	3,564	3,452	3,617	3,863	4,253	3,824	4,359	5,276	5,136
Qatar, Doha	4,569	4,805	4,022	4,286	5,298	5,803	5,519	4,770	5,754
Saudi Arabia, Dhahran	10,465	13,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia, Jeddah	26,382	28,168	28,370	27,207	23,603	25,230	24,476	27,387	29,301
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	28,802	30,585	40,805	38,867	37,951	38,320	40,552	45,423	49,298
Syria, Damascus	14,032	12,748	12,162	9,164	10,158	11,241	11,467	12,359	16,144
Tunisia, Tunis	2,824	2,809	2,993	3,991	5,437	7,611	7,775	9,074	11,169
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	6,587	8,649	10,171	12,535	14,167	12,974	15,086	16,952	20,369
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi - Beirut Files	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates, Dubai	10,076	10,422	12,404	12,809	13,439	15,128	16,465	20,147	17,913
Yemen, Sanaa	3,239	2,513	1,831	3,099	2,524	2,503	2,158	2,352	2,697
Near East Total	**273,608**	**289,865**	**312,990**	**319,168**	**337,098**	**344,142**	**357,041**	**382,880**	**418,242**
South and Central Asia									
Afghanistan, Kabul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh, Dhaka	10,619	14,330	14,821	14,987	15,707	10,147	11,286	12,609	12,618
India, Chennai	7,565	6,365	6,083	6,766	8,764	59,517	78,968	95,473	123,089
India, Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India, Kolkata	27,257	23,212	25,107	31,864	36,857	10,646	12,515	13,498	16,970
India, Mumbai	49,077	37,841	36,987	44,492	61,664	77,923	89,002	94,617	105,423
India, New Delhi	29,768	25,866	28,715	34,579	52,237	58,489	67,188	67,565	81,689
Kazakhstan, Almaty	0	2,312	4,428	5,220	5,781	3,575	4,423	4,435	5,002

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(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Kazakhstan, Astana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	-	280	835	1,089	1,272	1,403	1,633	1,493	1,708
Nepal, Kathmandu	2,431	2,283	2,267	2,783	4,159	4,960	6,092	4,940	5,370
Pakistan, Islamabad	5,731	5,285	6,437	8,736	9,942	20,731	31,016	32,606	69,550
Pakistan, Karachi	23,030	21,845	21,798	14,648	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan, Lahore	7,851	6,547	6,454	14,946	17,022	15,697	-	-	-
Pakistan, Peshawar	476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka, Colombo	4,413	4,847	5,285	5,650	5,995	5,944	7,780	8,643	9,544
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	-	-	401	388	423	250	51	-	-
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	-	203	270	465	959	625	525	482	639
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	-	898	1,884	2,692	3,674	3,759	3,933	5,190	6,675
South and Central Asia Total	**168,218**	**152,114**	**161,772**	**189,305**	**224,456**	**273,666**	**314,412**	**341,551**	**438,277**
Western Hemisphere									
Antigua and Barbuda, St. John's (Antigua and Barbuda)	10,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina, Buenos Aires	174,374	154,388	163,858	150,439	111,117	13,544	14,223	15,678	16,000
Bahamas, Nassau	29,958	25,914	24,284	42,377	23,937	22,693	25,018	32,642	24,742
Barbados, Bridgetown	35,148	46,514	33,488	31,149	29,677	34,436	39,614	46,638	36,860
Belize, Belmopan	8,961	9,989	10,719	10,629	9,147	7,622	7,468	10,207	12,031
Bolivia, La Paz	14,818	11,980	12,957	11,607	9,951	12,199	13,929	20,270	34,491
Brazil, Brasilia	19,197	24,212	25,989	43,196	54,606	49,523	49,114	33,387	28,727
Brazil, Porto Alegre	16,704	21,326	27,332	43,693	23,440	-	-	-	-
Brazil, Recife	14,384	15,870	19,488	42,233	48,706	40,026	21,530	14,023	15,514
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	89,210	103,433	114,597	171,412	206,653	177,495	159,067	100,589	83,334
Brazil, Sao Paulo	119,177	136,359	148,037	223,832	297,814	303,789	262,806	161,014	127,895
Canada, Calgary	16,722	18,332	15,741	11,989	9,283	9,068	7,303	6,856	5,877
Canada, Halifax	2,618	2,380	2,302	1,985	2,325	1,734	1,777	1,896	2,034
Canada, Montreal	47,415	48,871	42,137	30,510	25,479	20,379	14,334	16,858	19,085
Canada, Ottawa	13,648	13,742	11,549	9,918	8,573	6,451	6,495	6,801	5,968
Canada, Quebec	3,775	3,184	3,182	2,619	1,819	2,181	2,096	2,469	2,485
Canada, Toronto	93,597	84,346	54,844	48,107	51,635	46,008	41,709	42,080	48,052
Canada, Vancouver	41,260	33,422	37,801	37,615	39,439	35,538	29,443	27,235	29,693
Chile, Santiago	57,566	51,687	47,997	62,031	56,926	54,450	53,978	54,532	65,523
Colombia, Barranquilla	17,033	15,519	9,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia, Bogota	98,574	114,294	120,733	127,108	128,302	171,203	231,145	274,299	186,858
Costa Rica, San Jose	48,718	52,989	58,240	57,584	51,711	52,803	58,257	56,713	59,725
Cuba, Havana	29,970	27,304	18,579	8,815	6,116	5,363	8,078	6,109	41,179
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo	46,047	60,716	81,053	83,180	70,790	57,663	60,746	67,802	49,053
Ecuador, Guayaquil	27,928	20,556	20,141	19,683	22,584	27,998	31,090	20,083	14,674

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(Including Border Crossing Cards)
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Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ecuador, Quito	24,224	25,567	21,443	20,356	23,814	33,738	35,420	24,306	23,220
El Salvador, San Salvador	32,390	43,017	27,482	31,170	33,167	37,249	55,177	66,323	72,107
Grenada, St. George's (Grenada)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala, Guatemala	35,284	44,936	51,590	39,566	40,929	46,179	55,362	64,369	64,983
Guyana, Georgetown	5,101	4,870	6,922	9,593	11,526	7,532	6,650	5,687	4,480
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	247	5,460	17,107	31,451	17,614	10,861	14,976	19,897	21,660
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	27,713	17,726	22,070	18,365	21,472	23,700	31,347	30,084	36,104
Jamaica, Kingston	34,991	32,626	46,594	78,570	51,030	37,950	49,373	72,363	83,124
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	30,590	35,176	50,381	56,822	36,661	27,057	126,142	285,613	272,670
Mexico, Guadalajara	64,529	59,657	60,619	60,971	51,736	58,754	64,777	85,984	118,839
Mexico, Hermosillo	50,888	48,884	51,134	47,774	37,989	40,058	48,868	51,383	113,152
Mexico, Matamoros	40,504	28,979	25,526	24,038	17,457	18,550	26,969	45,626	102,805
Mexico, Mazatlan	9,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico, Merida	16,792	16,601	17,993	13,824	11,601	12,770	16,443	21,760	17,189
Mexico, Mexicali TPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico, Mexico	235,287	207,677	248,408	254,406	203,506	218,058	244,798	233,918	266,672
Mexico, Monterrey	146,383	146,953	163,467	156,032	111,636	128,525	151,091	179,418	253,275
Mexico, Nogales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,106	97,413
Mexico, Nuevo Laredo	3,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,187	219,006
Mexico, Tijuana	50,669	58,699	59,615	73,076	51,291	50,853	69,541	133,318	318,316
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	8,992	8,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua, Managua	23,150	24,032	20,849	15,509	12,336	18,344	18,077	14,757	12,195
Panama, Panama	23,244	24,672	24,477	22,949	24,357	22,152	20,577	24,014	25,271
Paraguay, Asuncion	8,260	8,587	8,133	10,179	9,118	7,714	7,720	7,824	7,715
Peru, Lima	52,851	72,202	90,327	42,848	50,140	51,455	50,488	57,171	76,370
Suriname, Paramaribo	9,560	3,387	2,503	6,171	3,747	3,527	3,351	2,439	2,538
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain	22,001	25,682	51,164	60,034	48,865	43,709	44,548	45,751	59,165
Uruguay, Montevideo	13,678	15,191	16,853	21,552	20,896	22,521	21,436	15,896	2,463
Venezuela, Caracas	133,089	134,515	126,111	174,927	121,740	89,447	108,559	120,797	117,420
Venezuela, Maracaibo	29,135	30,623	12,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Total	**2,210,093**	**2,221,938**	**2,328,356**	**2,541,894**	**2,302,658**	**2,162,869**	**2,410,910**	**2,710,172**	**3,297,952**
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued in the Department	34,024	36,169	32,300	33,688	31,230	39,739	37,998	43,720	49,237
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations	-	-	-	-	1,611	4,383	5,125	5,319	5,755
Grand Totals	**5,368,437**	**5,359,620**	**5,610,953**	**6,181,822**	**6,237,870**	**5,942,061**	**5,814,153**	**6,192,478**	**7,141,636**

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Issuing Office	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ecuador, Quito	24,224	25,567	21,443	20,356	23,814	33,738	35,420	24,306	23,220
El Salvador, San Salvador	32,390	43,017	27,482	31,170	33,167	37,249	55,177	66,323	72,107
Grenada, St. George's (Grenada)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala, Guatemala	35,284	44,936	51,590	39,566	40,929	46,179	55,362	64,369	64,983
Guyana, Georgetown	5,101	4,870	6,922	9,593	11,526	7,532	6,650	5,687	4,480
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	247	5,460	17,107	31,451	17,614	10,861	14,976	19,897	21,660
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	27,713	17,726	22,070	18,365	21,472	23,700	31,347	30,084	36,104
Jamaica, Kingston	34,991	32,626	46,594	78,570	51,030	37,950	49,373	72,363	83,124
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	30,590	35,176	50,381	56,822	36,661	27,057	126,142	285,613	272,670
Mexico, Guadalajara	64,529	59,657	60,619	60,971	51,736	58,754	64,777	85,984	118,839
Mexico, Hermosillo	50,888	48,884	51,134	47,774	37,989	40,058	48,868	51,383	113,152
Mexico, Matamoros	40,504	28,979	25,526	24,038	17,457	18,550	26,969	45,626	102,805
Mexico, Mazatlan	9,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico, Merida	16,792	16,601	17,993	13,824	11,601	12,770	16,443	21,760	17,189
Mexico, Mexicali TPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico, Mexico	235,287	207,677	248,408	254,406	203,506	218,058	244,798	233,918	266,672
Mexico, Monterrey	146,383	146,953	163,467	156,032	111,636	128,525	151,091	179,418	253,275
Mexico, Nogales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,106	97,413
Mexico, Nuevo Laredo	3,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,187	219,006
Mexico, Tijuana	50,669	58,699	59,615	73,076	51,291	50,853	69,541	133,318	318,316
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	8,992	8,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua, Managua	23,150	24,032	20,849	15,509	12,336	18,344	18,077	14,757	12,195
Panama, Panama	23,244	24,672	24,477	22,949	24,357	22,152	20,577	24,014	25,271
Paraguay, Asuncion	8,260	8,587	8,133	10,179	9,118	7,714	7,720	7,824	7,715
Peru, Lima	52,851	72,202	90,327	42,848	50,140	51,455	50,488	57,171	76,370
Suriname, Paramaribo	9,560	3,387	2,503	6,171	3,747	3,527	3,351	2,439	2,538
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain	22,001	25,682	51,164	60,034	48,865	43,709	44,548	45,751	59,165
Uruguay, Montevideo	13,678	15,191	16,853	21,552	20,896	22,521	21,436	15,896	2,463
Venezuela, Caracas	133,089	134,515	126,111	174,927	121,740	89,447	108,559	120,797	117,420
Venezuela, Maracaibo	29,135	30,623	12,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Total	**2,210,093**	**2,221,938**	**2,328,356**	**2,541,894**	**2,302,658**	**2,162,869**	**2,410,910**	**2,710,172**	**3,297,952**
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued in the Department	34,024	36,169	32,300	33,688	31,230	39,739	37,998	43,720	49,237
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations	-	-	-	-	1,611	4,383	5,125	5,319	5,755
Grand Totals	**5,368,437**	**5,359,620**	**5,610,953**	**6,181,822**	**6,237,870**	**5,942,061**	**5,814,153**	**6,192,478**	**7,141,636**

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Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Africa										
Angola, Luanda	3,425	2,402	2,190	2,477	3,088	3,314	3,676	3,814	4,698	4,645
Benin, Cotonou	828	644	863	888	1,042	1,318	1,418	1,736	1,299	1,449
Botswana, Gaborone	2,238	1,876	1,628	1,984	2,237	1,868	1,840	2,300	1,762	1,616
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	1,636	1,266	1,239	1,515	1,685	1,989	2,185	1,891	1,931	1,753
Burundi, Bujumbura	625	614	355	471	713	1,015	954	825	643	699
Cameroon, Douala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon, Yaounde	5,359	6,371	6,642	5,882	5,917	5,665	5,569	5,368	5,239	5,581
Cape Verde, Praia	5,581	2,961	1,075	1,139	1,497	1,872	2,022	2,169	1,939	1,734
Central African Republic, Bangui	579	604	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad, N'Djamena	363	517	594	669	788	734	868	259	653	475
Comoros, Moroni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Congo Brazzaville), Brazzaville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	985	1,443
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Congo Kinshasa), Bukavu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Congo Kinshasa), Kinshasa	3,656	2,070	1,714	1,925	2,072	2,061	2,201	2,968	2,479	2,536
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Congo Kinshasa), Lubumbashi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Abidjan	5,576	4,068	2,217	2,481	1,890	2,272	2,241	2,900	2,904	2,516
Djibouti, Djibouti	524	142	403	297	301	243	306	460	639	533
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	-	-	-	-	-	420	770	843	1,033	917
Eritrea, Asmara	695	1,394	1,195	1,341	1,097	829	213	26	43	38
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	4,965	4,567	5,795	4,993	4,371	6,407	8,047	8,479	7,947	7,777
Gabon, Libreville	1,593	1,256	1,196	1,139	1,379	1,400	1,300	1,287	1,277	1,319
Gambia, The, Banjul	2,538	4,079	3,342	2,002	1,891	1,132	1,383	1,392	2,103	2,504
Ghana, Accra	13,304	15,134	16,064	18,417	10,583	8,275	9,406	15,926	13,330	12,057
Guinea, Conakry	4,641	4,342	4,155	4,059	2,648	3,031	1,572	1,552	720	406
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya, Mombasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya, Nairobi	20,256	13,700	10,528	12,490	12,650	14,168	15,151	17,044	15,193	14,660
Lesotho, Maseru	552	382	372	469	493	520	274	314	294	316
Liberia, Monrovia	2,649	1,515	808	1,468	785	978	2,022	1,402	1,211	1,735
Madagascar, Antananarivo	885	608	627	916	981	891	825	1,221	962	906
Malawi, Lilongwe	1,376	1,114	1,145	1,110	1,320	1,056	1,059	1,238	1,088	1,175
Mali, Bamako	5,029	3,552	3,691	2,029	2,056	3,787	2,193	2,527	2,408	2,204
Mauritania, Nouakchott	1,290	742	535	587	591	446	369	558	604	1,091
Mauritius, Port Louis	1,807	1,394	1,272	1,537	1,696	1,686	1,571	1,937	1,699	1,987
Mozambique, Maputo	1,104	977	921	898	897	869	825	1,079	1,058	1,151
Namibia, Windhoek	1,086	850	868	1,014	1,030	997	1,103	1,147	1,052	1,093
Niger, Niamey	1,412	990	908	1,044	1,177	1,049	1,055	684	791	722
Nigeria, Abuja	-	-	294	549	520	1,322	11,004	16,958	17,416	21,408

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Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Nigeria, Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria, Lagos	34,733	36,736	40,031	36,410	34,538	26,902	29,165	32,152	28,200	34,264
Rwanda, Kigali	840	788	727	1,040	1,103	1,240	1,495	1,534	1,544	1,621
Senegal, Dakar	8,581	4,056	4,207	4,182	3,407	3,403	3,143	4,670	4,319	4,025
Seychelles, Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone, Freetown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,203	1,440	1,256	1,367
Somalia, Mogadishu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa, Cape Town	16,394	12,818	13,287	13,881	16,648	15,104	15,898	15,874	12,745	12,635
South Africa, Durban	8,930	6,365	6,577	5,920	6,477	7,388	7,003	7,544	5,954	5,956
South Africa, Johannesburg	36,108	26,700	26,604	30,229	32,938	30,781	30,834	34,084	27,843	28,977
South Africa, Pretoria	780	792	1,124	1,224	26	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan, Khartoum	-	-	-	-	-	205	267	506	640	1,298
Swaziland, Mbabane	481	392	351	434	554	527	362	454	507	592
Tanzania, Dar es Salaam	5,743	3,787	3,658	3,620	3,849	4,074	4,808	5,422	5,302	5,625
Togo, Lome	2,735	1,972	1,744	1,706	1,033	815	999	1,032	1,042	985
Uganda, Kampala	3,474	2,886	2,998	3,538	3,536	3,954	4,381	5,235	4,921	4,038
Zambia, Lusaka	5,469	3,286	2,335	2,568	2,731	2,615	2,097	1,805	1,674	2,597
Zimbabwe, Harare	5,614	3,981	3,143	3,122	3,007	2,584	2,752	2,819	2,753	2,939
Africa Total	**225,454**	**184,690**	**179,440**	**183,664**	**177,242**	**171,206**	**187,829**	**214,875**	**194,100**	**205,365**
East Asia and Pacific										
Australia, Brisbane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia, Canberra	1,938	2,810	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia, Melbourne	10,798	9,041	8,683	9,207	9,360	9,603	9,973	11,071	10,483	11,370
Australia, Perth	3,143	2,613	2,331	2,206	2,754	2,968	3,131	3,449	3,204	3,441
Australia, Sydney	24,045	19,087	20,618	20,906	19,864	20,766	21,095	23,374	21,401	23,661
Brunei, Bandar Seri Begawan	728	464	394	445	502	403	553	709	474	538
Burma, Rangoon	3,550	1,826	1,966	2,374	2,898	3,185	2,993	3,229	4,324	4,857
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	4,177	2,821	3,485	4,115	3,696	2,772	3,392	3,706	3,443	3,513
China - Taiwan born, AIT Taipei	235,526	179,990	148,556	185,553	192,839	186,628	174,636	167,559	125,282	142,137
China - mainland born, Beijing	124,332	107,763	84,794	106,815	134,042	160,590	177,844	193,290	208,737	267,367
China - mainland born, Chengdu	16,801	13,749	9,539	13,978	16,634	21,559	22,054	23,255	23,463	37,925
China - mainland born, Guangzhou	67,913	46,822	32,284	37,053	45,556	50,775	58,742	65,080	61,465	97,842
China - mainland born, Shanghai	65,744	64,540	50,487	61,728	78,903	92,399	116,793	144,065	152,536	212,015
China - mainland born, Shenyang	20,249	14,447	8,169	11,332	17,113	22,509	25,898	29,589	29,347	38,049
Fiji, Suva	6,459	4,295	3,377	4,428	5,401	5,915	5,891	5,636	4,195	4,331
Hong Kong S.A.R., Hong Kong	86,912	51,265	40,441	48,602	62,423	65,069	66,744	65,100	44,710	50,156
Indonesia, Jakarta	52,129	26,552	22,705	29,105	41,539	38,366	32,583	29,917	31,294	31,791
Indonesia, Medan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Indonesia, Surabaya	10,433	5,985	5,767	8,197	9,759	9,098	7,632	5,970	6,829	9,378
Japan, Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan, Naha	992	865	945	856	890	789	750	723	506	545
Japan, Osaka Kobe	45,390	35,395	32,832	39,440	45,676	42,484	38,577	29,366	23,475	22,271
Japan, Sapporo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan, Tokyo	93,019	80,036	68,361	100,051	90,835	83,668	75,939	67,908	60,137	56,203
Korea, South, Pusan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South, Seoul	406,973	337,007	397,213	327,091	369,878	419,344	430,809	373,290	116,621	104,373
Laos, Vientiane	2,332	2,224	1,909	2,423	2,869	3,287	3,647	3,096	2,282	1,920
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	45,095	22,552	19,483	28,364	30,607	31,784	32,130	33,045	24,879	29,401
Marshall Islands, Majuro	576	543	567	594	613	502	420	655	595	813
Micronesia, Federated States of, Kolonia	401	391	422	751	661	661	546	476	472	624
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	3,102	6,032	4,800	4,241	3,780	4,298	3,446	3,445	4,794	6,216
New Zealand, Auckland	15,417	12,459	11,752	12,705	11,659	11,143	11,274	11,374	9,864	9,649
New Zealand, Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau, Koror	333	305	366	293	226	174	197	222	152	200
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	1,044	962	760	596	656	654	601	845	969	1,059
Philippines, Cebu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Manila	166,485	159,170	107,749	107,309	122,792	130,390	179,657	171,279	153,689	137,908
Samoa, Apia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore, Singapore	22,701	16,754	16,577	21,506	24,775	25,106	25,547	26,948	22,136	25,873
Solomon Islands, Honiara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Bangkok	57,389	42,777	37,809	46,637	51,643	59,026	64,394	57,463	46,554	51,222
Thailand, Chiang Mai	1,858	1,402	1,372	2,619	2,867	3,260	4,351	4,439	3,633	3,331
Thailand, Orderly Departure Program, Bangkok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Refugee and Migration Affairs, Bangkok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Songkhla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand, Udorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam, Hanoi	2,772	2,847	3,079	3,601	4,306	5,048	6,758	8,238	9,265	13,369
Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City	15,297	16,821	12,365	15,115	19,557	21,690	29,603	37,356	29,979	30,152
East Asia and Pacific Total	**1,616,053**	**1,292,612**	**1,162,408**	**1,260,236**	**1,427,573**	**1,535,913**	**1,638,600**	**1,605,167**	**1,241,189**	**1,433,500**
Europe										
Albania, Tirana	5,745	4,824	4,765	4,178	5,634	4,407	4,762	6,251	5,325	4,859
Armenia, Yerevan	10,748	6,767	5,235	5,264	5,385	4,833	4,125	4,711	4,331	4,061
Austria, Salzburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria, Vienna	10,107	7,558	7,440	6,800	7,343	7,522	7,449	8,155	7,891	8,263
Azerbaijan, Baku	2,353	1,935	2,438	2,272	2,210	2,656	3,121	3,756	4,418	4,721
Belarus, Minsk	7,108	7,574	10,179	8,352	8,150	8,521	8,230	3,612	578	525

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Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issning Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Belgium, Antwerp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium, Brussels	9,522	8,457	9,487	9,345	9,353	10,339	10,445	11,175	11,098	10,311
Bermuda, Hamilton	1,271	1,096	1,710	2,047	2,008	1,964	1,916	2,356	2,481	1,548
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	6,821	5,271	5,597	6,697	6,853	6,823	6,949	5,987	5,256	5,649
Bulgaria, Sofia	20,095	19,922	21,543	23,668	25,514	27,273	27,565	27,414	20,724	19,674
Croatia, Zagreb	16,136	12,855	12,806	13,389	14,112	13,238	15,088	16,331	13,604	12,361
Cyprus, Nicosia	8,590	5,368	5,496	5,489	5,883	5,865	5,938	6,946	6,218	6,003
Czech Republic, Prague	40,141	29,804	29,066	30,801	33,873	32,011	31,173	33,345	10,540	7,845
Denmark, Copenhagen	10,264	8,011	7,795	9,183	9,402	9,368	9,906	9,633	9,340	9,222
Estonia, Tallinn	6,713	6,214	5,912	5,644	6,417	6,403	7,638	7,935	2,790	1,874
Finland, Helsinki	6,072	5,057	4,532	4,634	5,364	5,274	5,824	5,728	4,850	4,916
France, Bordeaux	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, Lyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, Marseille	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, Paris	63,098	44,766	41,808	42,153	43,680	90,852	49,714	55,001	50,870	52,885
France, Strasbourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia, Tbilisi	3,681	3,957	4,720	4,898	4,304	5,856	4,796	5,153	4,994	5,403
Germany, Berlin	33,863	25,730	16,449	21,233	26,357	26,571	25,539	25,254	23,300	22,297
Germany, Bonn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Dusseldorf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Frankfurt	58,044	44,308	53,780	49,538	54,407	49,556	43089	43146	37,093	36,905
Germany, Hamburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Liepzig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Munich	-	-	-	-	-	2,633	11,996	13,149	12,870	13,493
Germany, Stuttgart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belfast	3,120	2,793	3,169	4,977	5,819	5,433	6,671	6,276	4,988	5,307
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London	135,153	103,850	103,597	111,351	116,874	115,666	112,103	111,711	96,451	92,633
Greece, Athens	38,540	27,473	29,479	31,663	35,297	32,213	35,083	39,220	34,521	18,420
Greece, Thessaloniki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary, Budapest	43,923	19,933	18,063	18,116	20,995	22,511	24,844	26,173	6,971	5,233
Iceland, Reykjavik	1,970	1,567	1,536	1,522	1,480	1,320	1,436	1,436	977	1,279
Ireland, Dublin	20,610	16,833	16,944	13,475	17,643	16,662	18,195	21,181	16,891	16,977
Italy, Florence	-	-	-	4,015	6,888	12,580	9,207	7,687	6,091	4,706
Italy, Genoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, Milan	18,694	13,532	11,258	10,488	8,681	15,867	9,675	10,439	9,239	11,950
Italy, Naples	2,695	2,296	2,919	3,501	3,185	7,573	3,206	2,914	3,456	2,583
Italy, Palermo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

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Italy, Rome	9,641	8,465	8,522	7,734	7,875	17,484	8,329	8,570	8,021	8,621
Italy, Turin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, Vatican City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia, Riga	10,282	8,777	8,220	8,179	9,513	8,399	9,072	8,254	3,844	3,737
Lithuania, Vilnius	19,891	12,379	9,160	8,122	8,329	8,403	9,588	9,433	3,301	3,778
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	1,406	1,005	1,126	1,166	969	1,479	1,047	1,090	954	861
Macedonia, Skopje	6,084	6,414	5,022	4,764	4,316	5,167	7,778	7,124	7,055	8,583
Malta, Valletta	4,703	2,890	2,739	3,429	3,351	2,680	3,162	2,942	631	424
Moldova, Chisinau	1,887	2,029	2,261	2,470	3,062	4,348	9,037	9,834	6,380	7,804
Montenegro, Podgorica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	2,045
Netherlands, Amsterdam	21,140	19,585	15,883	17,373	18,176	19,053	18,761	18,996	18,337	17,151
Netherlands, The Hague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway, Oslo	7,977	7,602	7,852	8,534	9,361	10,547	10,858	11,796	10,647	11,469
Poland, Krakow	33,052	30,476	27,033	41,359	47,621	43,315	35,187	32,536	23,511	24,397
Poland, Poznan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland, Warsaw	70,058	71,602	64,631	66,046	69,562	66,221	63,294	65,515	46,203	43,930
Portugal, Lisbon	5,117	5,085	5,178	5,015	5,254	5,444	5,865	6,072	4,542	4,384
Portugal, Oporto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, Ponta Delgada	321	276	200	202	387	388	414	475	490	274
Romania, Bucharest	29,795	26,664	28,093	35,493	38,529	41,299	38,759	39,562	27,551	27,839
Russia, Moscow	66,402	62,454	63,801	67,286	80,450	85,681	95,660	122,553	115,807	122,312
Russia, St. Petersburg	13,124	12,744	14,301	14,158	16,602	17,390	19,772	21,194	19,662	25,877
Russia, Vladivostok	4,175	4,188	4,885	5,634	6,839	6,897	7,449	8,030	8,320	8,448
Russia, Yekaterinburg	3,960	3,773	6,011	6,907	9,485	11,902	14,144	15,989	12,149	16,041
Serbia, Belgrade	-	13,207	13,067	14,198	14,553	15,379	18,653	18,867	17,180	16,801
Slovakia, Bratislava	18,180	17,652	16,463	15,930	15,816	16,904	15,419	14,333	4,772	3,920
Slovenia, Ljubljana	1,764	1,445	1,568	1,453	1,298	1,492	1,350	1,238	1,037	998
Spain, Barcelona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain, Bilbao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain, Madrid	24,378	20,022	19,130	21,952	21,487	23,104	25,865	25,760	26,709	28,215
Sweden, Stockholm	17,340	12,953	11,836	12,763	14,145	14,027	14,090	14,077	13,335	13,274
Switzerland, Bern	26,715	23,085	14,240	14,448	14,577	17,199	17,814	18,036	21,165	20,849
Switzerland, Geneva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland, Zurich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Adana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Ankara	26,765	20,281	15,123	14,465	15,382	17,959	19,492	23,262	22,235	23,139
Turkey, Istanbul	36,541	26,153	26,481	30,319	36,643	38,695	43,795	51,098	45,991	52,608
Turkey, Izmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine, Kyiv	22,957	15,693	21,932	27,824	32,023	36,952	40,110	48,812	41,509	43,840

*FY2010 data is preliminary and is subject to change. Any changes would not be statistically significant.

Add. 65

Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Europe Total	**1,068,732**	**874,650**	**852,481**	**911,916**	**998,716**	**1,089,598**	**1,060,447**	**1,127,523**	**929,739**	**933,522**
Near East										
Algeria, Algiers	3,909	2,652	2,180	2,561	2,865	3,564	3,695	4,627	5,235	4,963
Algeria, Oran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain, Manama	5,116	2,687	2,829	3,057	4,035	4,498	4,615	4,930	4,296	5,127
Egypt, Alexandria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt, Cairo	47,366	20,100	15,311	17,428	22,538	29,855	30,191	29,216	31,706	31,873
Iraq, Baghdad	-	-	-	128	1,015	944	808	1,168	2,438	4,005
Israel, Jerusalem	19,854	13,701	14,137	13,242	17,130	20,347	17,739	19,657	15,494	14,895
Israel, Tel Aviv	132,202	96,085	90,000	90,794	103,926	107,890	146,742	169,463	120,378	110,884
Jordan, Amman	19,282	11,577	10,231	11,303	12,269	12,407	15,163	14,666	14,870	12,591
Kuwait, Kuwait	16,894	6,904	7,859	9,367	11,673	13,662	16,184	18,116	21,922	19,642
Lebanon, Beirut	14,874	5,763	5,581	11,054	10,369	12,410	17,489	16,014	13,712	13,146
Libya, Tripoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	263	2,639	5,753
Morocco, Casablanca	15,003	10,185	10,253	10,800	10,328	9,557	8,394	13,154	13,010	14,432
Morocco, Rabat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman, Muscat	4,721	2,791	2,193	2,932	3,245	3,318	3,818	4,258	4,192	4,142
Qatar, Doha	5,881	1,902	1,707	2,335	3,516	4,454	7,277	7,162	8,602	10,896
Saudi Arabia, Dhahran	-	-	-	-	-	17	1,078	3,143	9,562	15,633
Saudi Arabia, Jeddah	24,587	7,963	6,196	5,430	6,706	836	-	-	1,633	5,703
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	45,410	13,507	9,862	10,640	15,815	27,153	31,831	37,754	49,086	60,354
Syria, Damascus	15,933	9,605	6,048	5,470	4,596	4,837	5,593	5,497	6,014	6,946
Tunisia, Tunis	5,850	1,690	2,094	3,045	3,737	4,013	4,452	7,992	4,431	4,230
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	20,654	3,662	2,123	3,409	5,914	6,859	8,641	10,411	12,623	13,946
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi - Beirut Files	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates, Dubai	22,270	10,677	9,593	14,970	15,840	20,677	21,052	20,021	24,008	26,942
Yemen, Sanaa	1,627	818	1,044	1,179	1,521	2,037	1,571	1,127	1,449	1,562
Near East Total	**421,433**	**222,269**	**199,241**	**219,144**	**257,038**	**289,335**	**346,510**	**388,639**	**367,300**	**387,665**
South and Central Asia										
Afghanistan, Kabul	-	-	-	-	-	193	1,119	1,173	1,667	1,805
Bangladesh, Dhaka	13,458	8,440	6,604	6,350	7,195	7,026	5,985	6,251	8,152	9,003
India, Chennai	137,556	115,264	120,539	126,144	120,514	143,157	237,306	233,691	153,395	142,565
India, Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,587	73,924
India, Kolkata	17,289	14,108	14,741	19,801	23,296	18,773	25,425	25,384	22,674	27,461
India, Mumbai	102,249	92,722	84,795	92,386	86,009	100,386	174,304	182,648	133,611	137,802
India, New Delhi	74,863	52,793	56,820	65,604	83,687	95,476	134,889	124,167	97,523	91,819
Kazakhstan, Almaty	5,300	5,154	5,629	6,234	8,048	9,793	8,250	8,994	7,308	8,447

*FY2010 data is preliminary and is subject to change. Any changes would not be statistically significant.

Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Kazakhstan, Astana	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,459	5,043	4,005	5,496
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	1,563	1,613	1,526	1,447	1,420	1,566	2,114	2,499	2,346	2,955
Nepal, Kathmandu	5,967	6,798	6,066	5,701	7,027	9,890	10,973	14,227	9,167	8,277
Pakistan, Islamabad	53,482	23,625	18,068	17,789	20,215	30,642	30,200	24,270	25,050	22,501
Pakistan, Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,178
Pakistan, Lahore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan, Peshawar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka, Colombo	7,609	4,870	7,089	7,411	9,684	11,538	10,345	9,382	6,598	7,576
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	-	-	-	-	-	133	1,446	2,056	1,663	1,798
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	752	503	580	924	904	901	900	754	1,026	1,236
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	6,155	3,837	3,815	3,293	4,577	4,084	2,665	3,154	4,184	5,578
South and Central Asia Total	**426,243**	**329,727**	**326,272**	**353,084**	**372,576**	**433,558**	**649,380**	**643,693**	**515,956**	**549,421**
Western Hemisphere										
Antigua and Barbuda, St. John's (Antigua and Barbuda)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina, Buenos Aires	17,115	84,284	83,376	77,672	89,898	94,371	110,230	119,732	131,248	147,237
Bahamas, Nassau	23,558	19,270	14,979	21,683	29,768	22,156	23,027	22,100	20,330	21,658
Barbados, Bridgetown	27,771	23,175	34,208	36,805	34,292	34,140	30,059	31,613	33,597	27,540
Belize, Belmopan	10,816	7,470	7,170	5,757	5,473	6,727	6,070	5,616	5,838	4,585
Bolivia, La Paz	16,021	9,119	8,163	9,491	8,157	9,080	10,716	12,044	14,760	15,262
Brazil, Brasilia	22,706	9,781	8,345	9,768	16,316	26,476	36,360	50,976	60,142	69,059
Brazil, Porto Alegre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil, Recife	16,262	8,826	5,022	8,078	12,183	19,340	24,728	26,233	36,157	46,733
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro	80,827	40,908	28,774	27,552	31,827	48,961	58,447	87,712	109,245	132,520
Brazil, Sao Paulo	113,934	67,391	62,928	77,626	103,560	160,092	216,201	271,854	267,407	298,554
Canada, Calgary	4,754	4,699	7,170	8,245	10,561	8,390	10,468	9,292	9,615	10,322
Canada, Halifax	2,089	1,426	1,667	1,869	2,375	2,365	2,849	3,536	3,568	1,504
Canada, Montreal	17,026	14,767	14,362	16,174	15,016	12,646	11,372	9,407	9,710	10,011
Canada, Ottawa	6,907	19,789	8,849	14,614	18,000	23,057	25,899	23,244	18,165	14,285
Canada, Quebec	736	704	1,006	1,337	1,632	2,007	2,078	1,084	933	988
Canada, Toronto	47,473	41,048	43,976	43,730	49,209	50,708	48,242	37,475	41,936	33,829
Canada, Vancouver	27,576	18,910	20,217	19,180	20,075	27,496	32,883	33,246	28,674	32,713
Chile, Santiago	63,143	45,441	39,095	39,496	36,151	44,422	48,719	56,664	47,599	50,747
Colombia, Barranquilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia, Bogota	186,629	172,514	190,323	182,735	169,214	175,960	184,654	192,903	198,162	152,599
Costa Rica, San Jose	48,806	40,631	32,285	33,206	42,088	41,315	41,019	44,695	38,724	46,067
Cuba, Havana	24,686	19,759	8,754	10,508	11,632	7,330	10,614	11,060	17,690	20,768
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo	51,864	48,698	44,750	35,223	60,474	77,559	70,112	69,309	70,827	69,032
Ecuador, Guayaquil	33,744	39,906	29,675	24,432	21,317	22,800	28,317	30,806	20,959	22,588

*FY2010 data is preliminary and is subject to change. Any changes would not be statistically significant.

Table XIX
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued by Issuing Office
(Including Border Crossing Cards)
Fiscal Years 1992-2010*

Issuing Office	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
Ecuador, Quito	35,734	37,020	30,141	23,801	26,362	30,696	37,583	31,897	28,321	35,989
El Salvador, San Salvador	96,046	57,630	36,116	24,022	19,174	20,042	26,558	26,930	20,006	26,207
Grenada, St. George's (Grenada)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala, Guatemala	71,902	42,172	34,601	29,708	37,180	35,905	33,095	45,186	48,393	52,970
Guyana, Georgetown	11,256	11,754	5,991	3,422	3,852	2,801	2,570	3,239	4,740	4,242
Haiti, Port-au-Prince	19,744	17,899	17,262	20,291	20,341	17,834	30,154	32,565	22,474	19,290
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	34,511	29,909	22,487	22,278	27,931	29,579	30,738	30,175	27,623	30,456
Jamaica, Kingston	71,718	45,588	35,593	43,541	53,615	64,897	69,923	65,117	61,545	42,280
Mexico, Ciudad Juarez	336,290	264,050	114,575	73,360	52,896	59,505	72,971	101,830	119,393	109,875
Mexico, Guadalajara	171,510	127,765	145,314	130,242	122,556	107,881	123,814	98,702	111,203	159,189
Mexico, Hermosillo	121,947	128,025	94,632	93,063	95,255	81,005	81,823	65,435	56,616	74,602
Mexico, Matamoros	193,026	145,919	62,951	55,191	65,572	60,335	89,185	80,192	48,957	57,379
Mexico, Mazatlan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico, Merida	22,384	17,160	17,039	17,156	20,130	19,687	29,168	27,017	22,570	28,689
Mexico, Mexicali TPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico, Mexico	335,225	284,687	218,399	238,093	276,439	270,270	286,079	287,167	209,551	237,824
Mexico, Monterrey	307,645	289,434	222,020	211,460	175,496	197,088	189,487	168,598	139,759	200,861
Mexico, Nogales	144,916	56,791	29,529	23,260	27,255	44,055	43,161	30,892	31,173	37,135
Mexico, Nuevo Laredo	279,833	126,559	27,742	13,877	15,475	18,885	44,190	37,820	35,558	55,288
Mexico, Tijuana	330,136	154,668	98,819	67,597	65,022	60,925	67,859	64,341	92,819	172,816
Netherlands Antilles, Curacao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua, Managua	13,067	11,997	10,924	12,495	13,730	13,408	13,680	15,694	13,836	12,987
Panama, Panama	23,193	19,244	19,948	21,030	22,093	24,926	22,720	27,256	30,530	30,438
Paraguay, Asuncion	7,553	5,542	4,532	4,630	4,810	4,835	5,977	7,038	6,372	6,846
Peru, Lima	102,531	64,133	60,591	68,909	51,595	48,238	52,910	56,049	59,466	60,275
Suriname, Paramaribo	2,313	1,922	1,987	1,871	1,987	2,139	2,678	3,365	3,262	2,957
Trinidad and Tobago, Port of Spain	54,410	33,537	23,184	40,967	38,952	42,809	36,331	31,174	23,104	24,110
Uruguay, Montevideo	2,646	3,678	10,313	13,964	12,352	13,740	13,868	14,342	14,620	15,483
Venezuela, Caracas	130,083	90,043	69,207	78,449	94,144	108,950	101,635	99,612	116,736	163,583
Venezuela, Maracaibo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Total	**3,764,062**	**2,805,642**	**2,108,991**	**2,037,858**	**2,133,432**	**2,297,833**	**2,541,221**	**2,602,234**	**2,533,913**	**2,890,372**
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued in the Department	61,140	54,572	47,598	77,299	16,538	13,373	13,817	14,363	15,037	15,770
Nonimmigrant Visas Issued at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations	5,661	5,275	5,203	5,898	5,836	5,914	6,481	6,582	6,948	7,136
Grand Totals	**7,588,778**	**5,769,437**	**4,881,634**	**5,049,099**	**5,388,951**	**5,836,730**	**6,444,285**	**6,603,076**	**5,804,182**	**6,422,751**

*FY2010 data is preliminary and is subject to change. Any changes would not be statistically significant.

EX. K

PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
CANADA

Type/Type: P
Issuing Country/Pays émetteur: CAN
Passport No./N° de passeport: [redacted]
Surname/Nom: STERN
Given names/Prénoms: MENACHEM MENDEL
Nationality/Nationalité: CANADIAN/CANADIENNE
Date of birth/Date de naissance: [redacted]
Sex/Sexe: M
Place of birth/Lieu de naissance: JERUSALEM
Date of issue/Date de délivrance: 28 SEPT/SEPT 04
Issuing Authority/Autorité de délivrance: SAINT-LAURENT
Date of expiry/Date d'expiration: 28 SEPT/SEPT 09

P<CANSTERN<<MENACHEM<MENDEL<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
JK997445<3CAN8112107M0909284<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<08

3
ENDORSEMENTS AND LIMITATIONS
This passport is valid for all countries unless otherwise specified
No any visa or other entry or transit visa is required

(Signature of bearer - Signature du titulaire)

שים לב - פרט לחתימה אינך רשאי לרשום בעצמך דבר בדרכון זה

יחשם במלואו
או השם הקודם _____

*Name in full
or former name _____

Maiden name _____ שם נעורים

Passport valid for All countries כל הארצות הדרכון הקף ל

_____

Signature of bearer החתימת בעל הדרכון

On receipt of passport sign here בקבלך את הדרכון החתם כאן

..... amended - see page ____ שונה - ראה עמוד .....

PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Type/Type: P
Issuing Country/Pays émetteur: USA
Passport No./N° de passeport: [redacted]
Surname/Nom: STERN
Given Names/Prénoms: MENACHEM MENDEL
Nationality/Nationalité: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Date of birth/Date de naissance: [redacted]
Sex/Sexe: M
Place of birth/Lieu de naissance: ISRAEL
Date of issue/Date de délivrance: 08 Feb 2010
Authority/Autorité: United States Department of State
Date of expiry/Date d'expiration: 07 Feb 2020
SEE PAGE 27

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4651568522USA8112107M2002075235660730<206882

PASSPORT דרכון
STATE OF ISRAEL
מדינת ישראל

Type / סוג: P / ד
Code of State / סמל המדינה: ISR
Passport No. / מס' דרכון: [redacted]
Surname / שם משפחה: STERN / שטרן
Given Names / שם פרטי: MANACHEM MENDEL / מנחם מנדל
Nationality / אזרחות: ISRAELI / ישראלית
Date of birth / תאריך לידה: [redacted]
Sex / מין: M / ז
Place of birth / מקום לידה: ISRAEL / ישראל
ID No. / מס' זהות: 0-4344159-1
Date of issue / תאריך הוצאה: 23/01/2008
Authority - I.C. Passport No. / סמכות - מספר הדרכון ב: NEW-YORK / ניו-יורק
Date of expiry / תאריך פקיעה: 22/01/2009

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SIGNATURE OF BEARER / SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE / FIRMA DEL TITULAR

PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE

USA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Type / Type / Tipo: P
Code / Code / Codigo: USA
Passport No. / No. de Passeport / No. de Pasaporte: [redacted]

Surname / Nom / Apellidos
GOLDBERG

Given Names / Prénoms / Nombres
ALLEGRA M

Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date of birth / Date de naissance / Fecha de nacimiento
[redacted]

Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Lugar de nacimiento
ISRAEL

Sex / Sexe / Sexo
F

Date of issue / Date de délivrance / Fecha de expedición
15 Jun 2009

Authority / Autorité / Autoridad
United States Department of State

Date of expiration / Date d'expiration / Fecha de caducidad
14 Jun 2019

Endorsements / Mentions Spéciales / Anotaciones
SEE PAGE 27

USA

SAGOLDBERG<<ALLEGRA<M<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
8398798USA7008016F1906143233426509<503770

The Secretary of State of the United States of America hereby requests all whom it may concern to permit the citizen/national of the United States named herein to pass without delay or hindrance and in case of need to give all lawful aid and protection.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique prie par les présentes toutes autorités compétentes de laisser passer le citoyen ou ressortissant des Etats-Unis titulaire du présent passeport, sans délai ni difficulté et, en cas de besoin, de lui accorder toute aide et protection légitimes.

El Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América por el presente solicita a las autoridades competentes permitir el paso del ciudadano o nacional de los Estados Unidos aquí nombrado, sin demora ni dificultades, y en caso de necesidad, prestarle toda la ayuda y protección lícitas.

SIGNATURE OF BEARER/SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE/FIRMA DEL TITULAR

NOT VALID UNTIL SIGNED

EX. L

PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE

USA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Type / Type / Tipo: P
Code / Code / Codigo: USA
Passport No. / No. de Passeport / No. de Pasaporte: [redacted]

Surname / Nom / Apellidos
GOLDBERG

Given names / Prénoms / Nombres
ALLEGRA M STEINMAN

Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date of birth / Date de naissance / Fecha de nacimiento
[redacted]

Sex / Sexe / Sexo: F
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Lugar de nacimiento: JERUSALEM

Date of issue / Date de délivrance / Fecha de expedición
03 Sep 1999

Authority / Autorité / A
Nationa
Passport C

Date of expiration / Date d'expiration / Fecha de caducidad
02 Sep 2009

Amendments / Modifications / Enmiendas
See Page 24

P<USAGOLDBERG<<ALLEGRA<M<STEINMAN<<<<<<<<<
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REPORT OF BIRTH ABROAD
OF A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JERUSALEM

DATE OF REPORT (Month, Day, Year): March 16, 1972

NAME OF CHILD IN FULL (First name)	(Middle name)	(Last name)	SEX
Yizhak	Yaakov	HOLLANDER	☒ MALE ☐ FEMALE

DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)	HOUR	PLACE OF BIRTH IN FULL (Hospital, City, State, Country)
[redacted] 1971	12:00 noon AM	Shaarei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE COMPLETED FOR BOTH FATHER AND MOTHER:

FATHER	ITEM	MOTHER
Harvey HOLLANDER	FULL NAME (Also give Mother's name before marriage)	Helene HOLLANDER (nee Helene E. REISMAN)
April 9, 1948	DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)	August 16, 1948
Hershing, GERMANY	PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State, Country)	New York, New York, U.S.A.
[redacted] Jerusalem	PRESENT ADDRESS (Street No., City, State)	[redacted] Jerusalem
None	ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES (Street No., City, State)	c/o Reisman, 65-10 99th Street Forest Hills, New York 11374
Certificate of Citizenship No. [redacted] issued 1/14/1963. Became a citizen on December 1, 1955. US PPT.A1406954 NY June 18, 1970.	EVIDENCE OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP (If naturalized, give date, place and cert. no. If naturalized through parent(s) give date your lawful admission to U.S. for permanent residence and date, place, and cert. no. parent(s) naturalization(s)) IF ALIEN, SHOW NATIONALITY	U.S. Passport No. [redacted] issued New York May 28, 1969 showing place of birth: New York, U. S. A.
October 1949 - Oct. 19, 1970.	PRECISE PERIODS OF PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN UNITED STATES (Do not list individual States)	Birth - June 1969; Sept. 1969 - Oct. 19, 1970.
None	PRECISE PERIODS ABROAD IN U.S. ARMED FORCES, IN OTHER U.S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, WITH QUALIFYING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, OR AS DEPENDENT OF SUCH PERSON (Specify)	None
None	PREVIOUS MARRIAGES SHOW DATE AND MANNER OF TERMINATION OF ALL	None

DATE AND PLACE OF PRESENT MARRIAGE (Month, day, year - City, state, country): October 13, 1970 - New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

SIGNATURE OF PARENT, PHYSICIAN, NURSE, OR OTHER PERSON FURNISHING ABOVE INFORMATION	ADDRESS (Street address, city, state, country)
father: Harvey Hollander	[redacted] Jerusalem

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY CONSULAR OFFICER, NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER PERSON QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATH:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March 19 72, at Jerusalem

American Consul
(Officer Administering Oath)

John C. Mallon
(Signature of Officer)
John C. Mallon

This report completed at American Consulate General, Jerusalem (Foreign Service Post) on MARCH 16 (Month, day) 19 72

The information was furnished by (father, mother, physician, nurse or other person having knowledge of birth) and supported by the documents listed below. This report has been transmitted to the Department of State, Washington, D.C. for filing in the Archives of the Department. A signed copy has (~~not~~) been issued to the parents.

Documents presented: Sent to Department of State: (1) Child's Birth Certificate with English translation; (2) Certified photocopy of parents' Marriage Certificate.

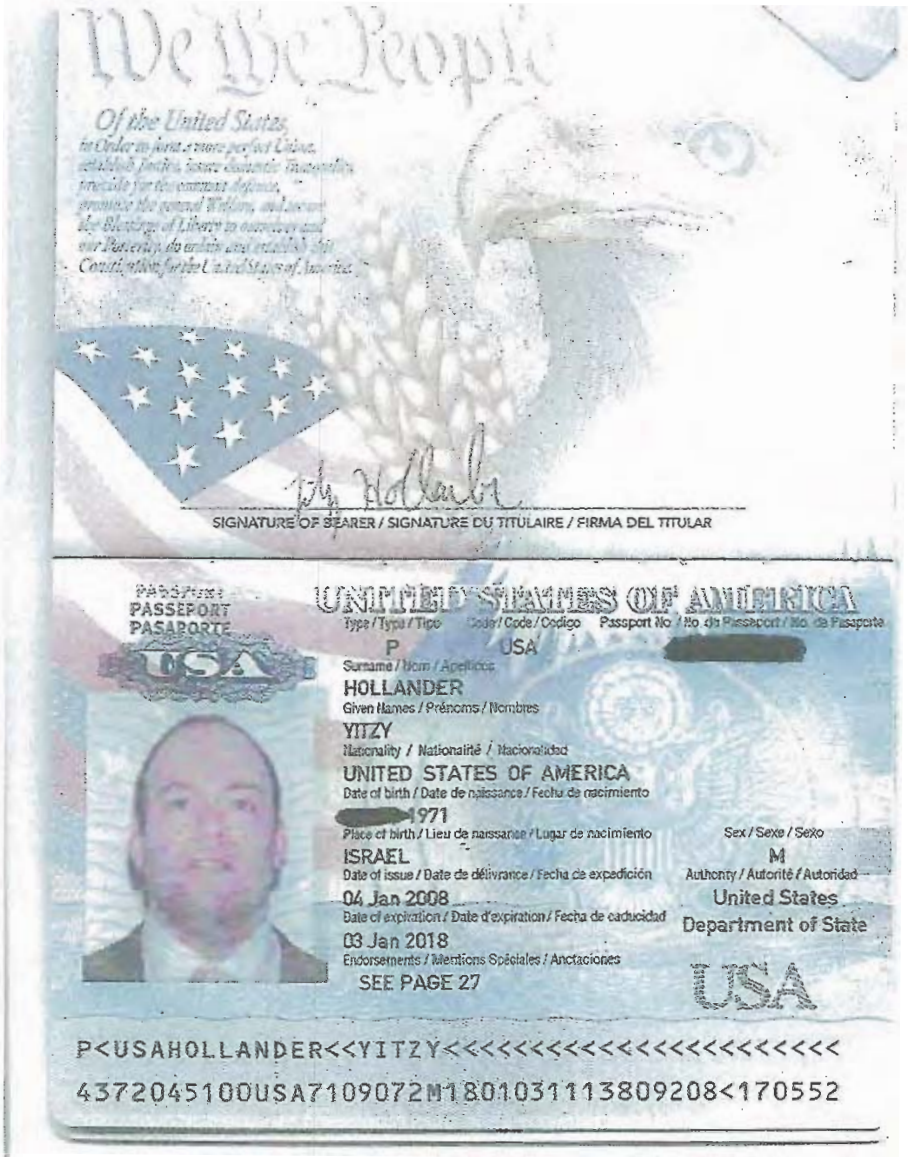
John C. Mallon

(SEAL)

John C. Mallon, Consul of the United States of America
(Signature and Typed Name and Title of Consular Officer completing report)

FORM 7-67 FS-240

CONSULAR OFFICERS MUST REQUIRE AND LIST DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT FACTS REPORTED


We The People
Of the United States,
SIGNATURE OF BEARER / SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE / FIRMA DEL TITULAR
PASSPORT
PASSEPORT
PASAPORTE
USA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Type / Type / Tipo
Code / Code / Codigo
Passport No / No. de Passeport / No. de Pasaporte
P
USA
Surname / Nom / Apellidos
HOLLANDER
Given Names / Prénoms / Nombres
YITZY
Nationality / Nationalité / Nacionalidad
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Date of birth / Date de naissance / Fecha de nacimiento
1971
Place of birth / Lieu de naissance / Lugar de nacimiento
ISRAEL
Sex / Sexe / Sexo
M
Date of issue / Date de délivrance / Fecha de expedición
04 Jan 2008
Authority / Autorité / Autoridad
United States
Department of State
Date of expiration / Date d'expiration / Fecha de caducidad
03 Jan 2018
Endorsements / Mentions Spéciales / Anotaciones
SEE PAGE 27
USA
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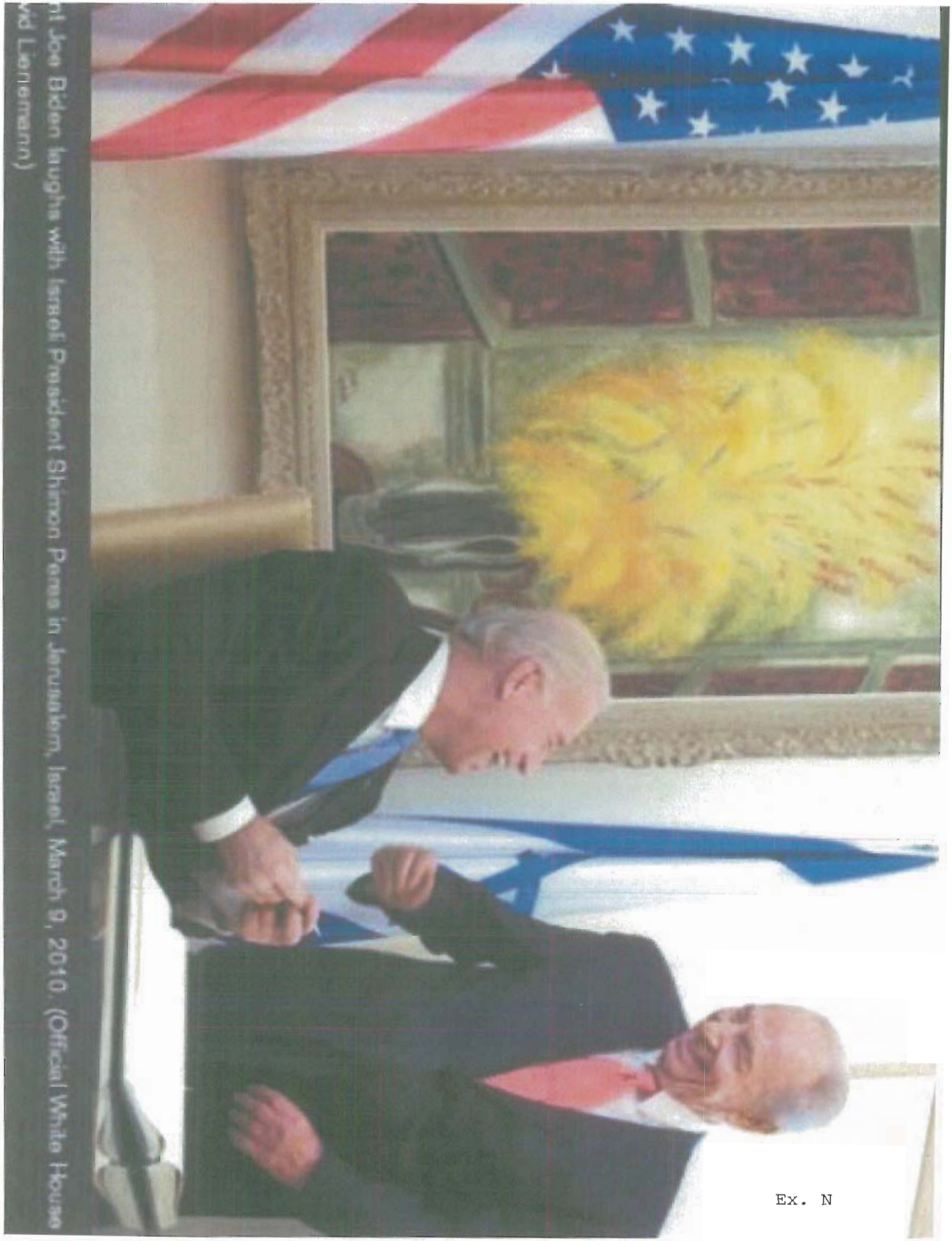

nt Joe Biden laughs with Israeli President Shimon Peres in Jerusalem, Israel, March 9, 2010. (Official White House
vid Lienemann)

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