Cuban National Incursions Into West Texas, Claims Intel Expert

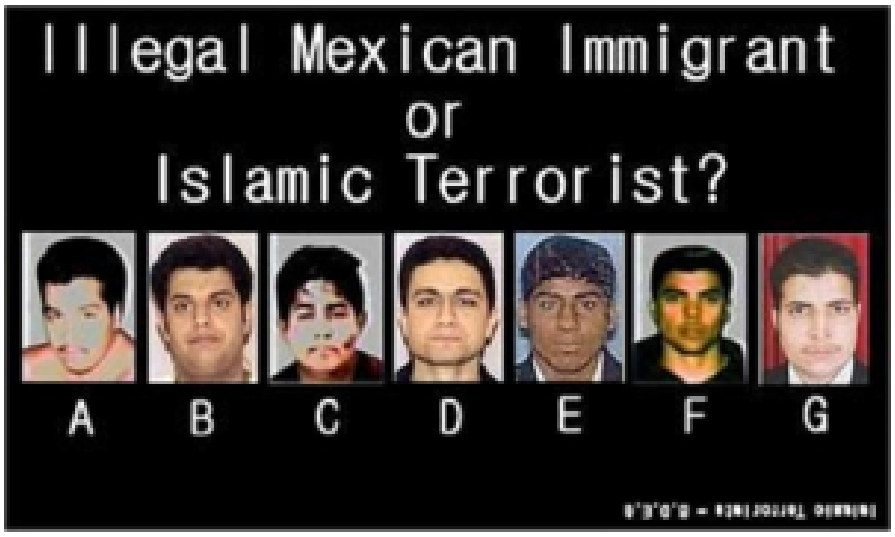
By NWV Senior Political News Writer, Jim Kouri

According to a report from **intelligence gathering and analysis** expert, Dr. Lyle Rapacki, there is evidence of known Cuban Nationals crossing the southern Border of the U.S. in the West Texas Region.

Rapacki, who founded and operates the security firm Sentinel Intelligence Service, LLC, latest report was distributed on Tuesday to law enforcement, intelligence and threat assessment specialists especially in Arizona given the real possibility of incursions across the **southern border of Arizona** by Cuban Nationals.

“The Cuban Nationals join multiple others from countries, including Middle Eastern countries, known to host hostile elements toward America,” reports Dr. Rapacki.

The report claims that hostile gangs and terrorist groups have infiltrated the caravans of Central American immigrants attempting to cross the southern Border of the U.S.into Texas, Arizona, San Diego and New Mexico.



"Strong indicators are demonstrating these hostile and terrorist groups have no intention of arriving in America for a better life, but to join already existing such elements as reinforcements. U.S. Border Patrol Agents are performing above and beyond the call of duty in the most exceptional and professional manner," noted Rapacki's report obtained by the National Association of Chiefs of Police's researcher Jim Kouri.

On August 1, 2019, the Presidio Border Patrol Station encountered and arrested nine Cuban Nationals who were part of a larger group of "Give Ups." (Note: Give Ups are immigrants who cross the border into the U.S. and immediately turn themselves over to Border Patrol agents or other U.S. law enforcement officers so they can begin the process of being allowed to remain in the country.)

El Paso Sector Intelligence have disseminated bulletins referencing increased Cuban National Incursions currently staged in the Ciudad Juarez, Mexico area, and they are considered "aggressive."

Additionally, there is growing evidence that Cuban prison members may be included in these groups of Cuban Nationals.

In 2017, the Trump administration implemented increased vetting for refugees, citing security concerns; this slowed the process of admissions, according to Migration Policy Institute.

“President Trump **reduced the number of refugees** the United States accepts annually—first reducing the 110,000 level originally set for FY 2017 by the Obama administration to 50,000, then to 45,000 for FY 2018, and to a record low of 30,000 for FY 2019.

“Approximately 15,000 refugees had been resettled during the first seven months of FY 2019 (October 1, 2018 through April 30, 2019).”

Draining the Swamp

Over the last three years, the FBI has been exposed as an actual “tool” of the Democratic Party, especially those who are actively pursuing the goals of the “Deep State.”

The names of James Comey, Andrew McCabe, Peter Strzok and others have been connected to a suspected plot to destroy the Trump presidency. Using a suspected illegal plan to deliver Donald Trump into the hands of a deranged Democratic Party and their cohorts in the news and entertainment industries, many Americans have seen the lengths to which Trump-haters will go to remove someone with whom they may disagree.

However, with a number of changes already being implemented within the Department of Justice, the FBI, the State Department and other renegade bureaucracies, U.S. government leaders in law enforcement and intelligence agencies must return to their primary functions: protecting the nation, its citizens and their own officials, agents and officers.

Internal security is vital to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s efforts to protect the United States. As the agency responsible for counterintelligence, counterterrorism, cyber, and major criminal investigations, the FBI is a high-

priority target for virtually every hostile and many otherwise friendly intelligence services, terrorist organizations, criminal groups, and individuals with grievances against the US Government.

The nature of the threat posed by these various groups and individuals is a function of their intent, and thus varies with the particular agenda of each. Criminal groups, for example, benefit from knowing specifics of ongoing investigations. Timely knowledge of who is under investigation, which communication lines are under surveillance, or who is providing information to the government can effectively cripple an ongoing case.

Because of its high visibility as a well-known element of the US Government, many terrorist groups view the FBI as a desirable target for attack. Because of these threats, the director of the FBI took immediate action to consolidate and centralize management of security programs by placing responsibility and authority for all such programs under its relatively new security division.

The security program will expand over the next five years guided by a philosophy of evolutionary rather than revolutionary change. It is assuming an oversight role in the management of security programs that were previously controlled by the field offices and the FBI Headquarters' divisions. The FBI recognizes that all security threats, vulnerabilities, and risks must be identified, assessed, evaluated, and managed using a systematic and rational process as part of a continuing operational strategy.

Security and counterintelligence professionals generally agree that the most significant threat to an organization's internal security is betrayal by a trusted insider. An individual with legitimate access who chooses to betray the FBI's trust is particularly damaging because compromise of information may continue over an extended period of time and encompass a wide range of programs.

Worse, the insider can target his or her activities to compromise the information most relevant to the needs of the adversary. If undetected over a period of time, a person could rise to a leadership position within an organization from which he or she may influence policy.

To enhance countermeasures against these threats, the FBI developed, implemented, and expanded its Financial Disclosure and Personnel Security Polygraph Programs. These measures have already minimized the threat, but additional actions are needed to further protect the FBI and the nation.

The proliferation of information technology in recent years has resulted in dramatic changes in the threat environment. The explosion in electronic data handling has profoundly altered the manner in which most modern organizations, including the FBI, manage information.

While modern technology allows the storage, movement, and retrieval of vast amounts of data to the benefit of investigators and analysts, it also allows, absent highly sophisticated security precautions, the lightning-fast theft of vast amounts of information, or the crippling of response capabilities in a time of crisis.

Experience has shown that the cyber threat is typically a human problem, not a technical problem. Even though it is true that information systems and networks offer attractive targets, it is invariably the human element in those systems that make them exploitable. Information systems and networks

have human involvement during the complete system lifecycle. They are vulnerable during construction, shipment, installation, operation, maintenance, and disposal.

Advanced technology solutions alone will not solve the problem. The approach must be multidisciplinary and must cover the complete lifecycle of information systems, data, and human intervention. To meet these threats, the FBI developed and implemented a Certification and Accreditation process that has been incorporated into the organization's information technology investment and development lifecycle, including all legacy systems.

However, additional measures are needed to further protect the FBI from the compromise of its information technology systems.

The unique position occupied by the FBI within the US Government and in the public consciousness makes it a high priority target for terrorist groups seeking publicity, for criminal organizations wishing to intimidate or take reprisal, and for lone malcontents with specific grievances. No other federal government agency deals as directly, in what is nearly always an adversarial fashion, with the variety and number of violence-prone groups as does the FBI.

Bomb threats and threats of other violence involving FBI facilities and personnel, while not commonplace, occur with sufficient frequency to generate increasing concern. There are an increasing number of threats directed at individual agents and their families as intimidation or retribution for activities carried out in the performance of their official duties.

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