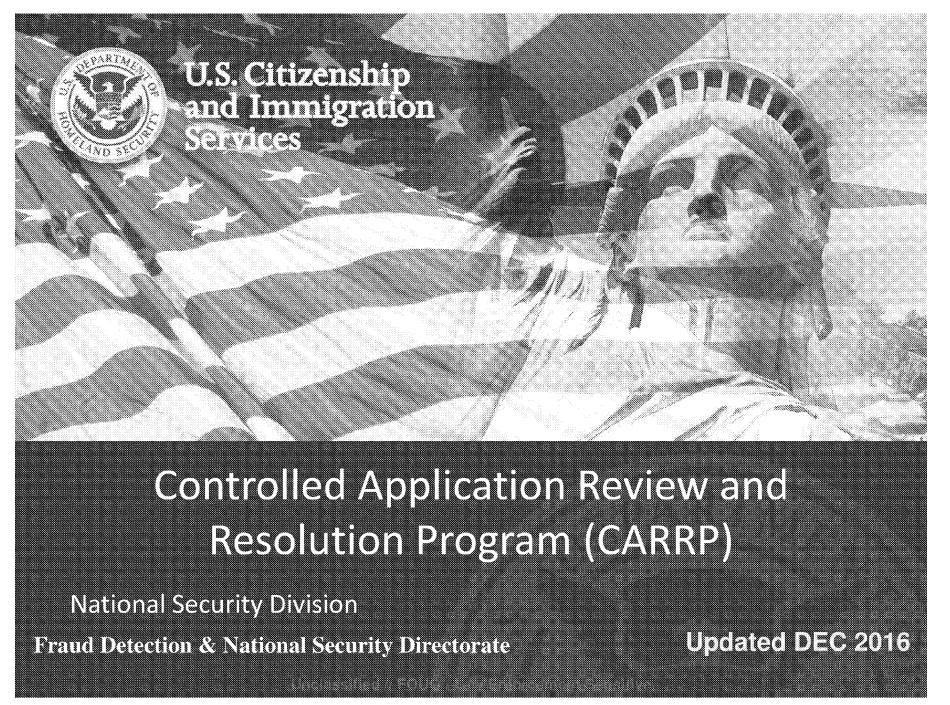
# EXHIBIT 72 FILED UNDER SEAL





Materials and information are to be controlled, handled, transmitted, distributed, and disposed of in accordance with US DHS policy relating to Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) information and is not to be released to the public, or other personnel who do not have a valid "need-to-know" reason without prior approval from the originator. It is important to note that the caveat "For Official Use Only" is NOT a security classification, however, FOUO material must be safeguarded.

- FOUO material should not be left unattended on desks.
- FOUO material should be placed out of sight when not in use.
- Unauthorized personnel should not be allowed in the area when FOUO material is being reviewed.

\*Reminder: This course material is FOUO

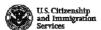




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The CARRP process and all materials related to CARRP are FOUO, and should be handled accordingly

If you don't know what FOUO means now, you will in another 30 slides or so



• This Presentation is intended solely to provide training and guidance to USCIS personnel in performing their duties relative to the adjudication of immigration benefits. It is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create or confer any right(s) or benefit(s), substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any individual or other party in benefit applications before USCIS, in removal proceedings, in litigation with the United States, or in any other form or manner. This Presentation does not have the force of law, or of a DHS directive.





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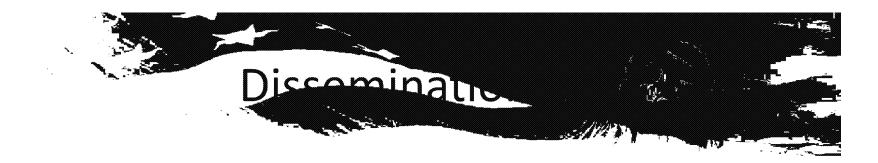


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OCC requires you to read this aloud to the class



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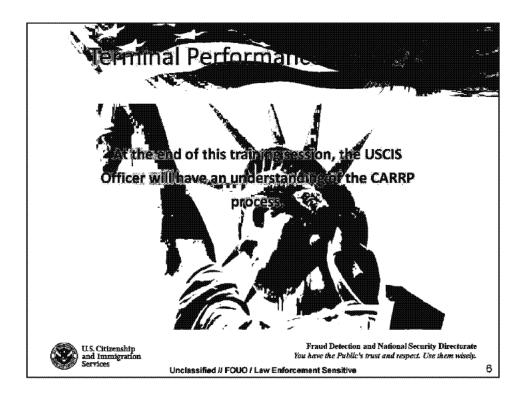
- Author: FDNS National Security Division
- Date of last revision: December 2016
- This presentation contains no sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII).
- Any references in documents or text, with the exception of case law and publicly available information, relate to fictitious individuals or individuals whose personally identifiable information has been redacted.



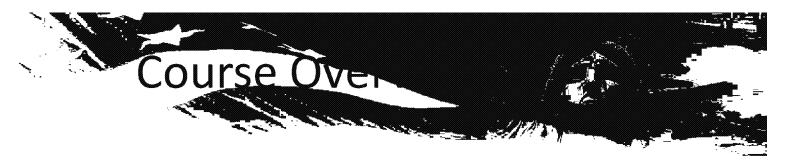
#### Terminal Performance Objective

At the end of this training session, the USCIS
Officer will have an understanding of the CARRP
process.





- This is more than a simple overview
- By the time we finish you will all be certified CARRP officers
- You will be making determinations about what constitutes a National Security case
- You will be making recommendations about whether to approve or deny case with NS concerns
- The leadership of this agency is investing a substantial amount of trust in you – cases in the CARRP process are some of the most challenging, sensitive, and important work we do as officers
- Emphasize this is the big picture, HQ down, holistic CARRP process
- This class and this briefing are not tailored toward specific offices, regions, directorates, or positions
- It's the same material for CARRP ISO's in a field office, BCU ISO's in a service center, Asylum supervisors, EB5 FDNS IO's, etc.
- It's meant to provide a foundation that the entire agency works off of –
  it is not meant to be a comprehensive, step-by-step lesson in how to
  do your specific job



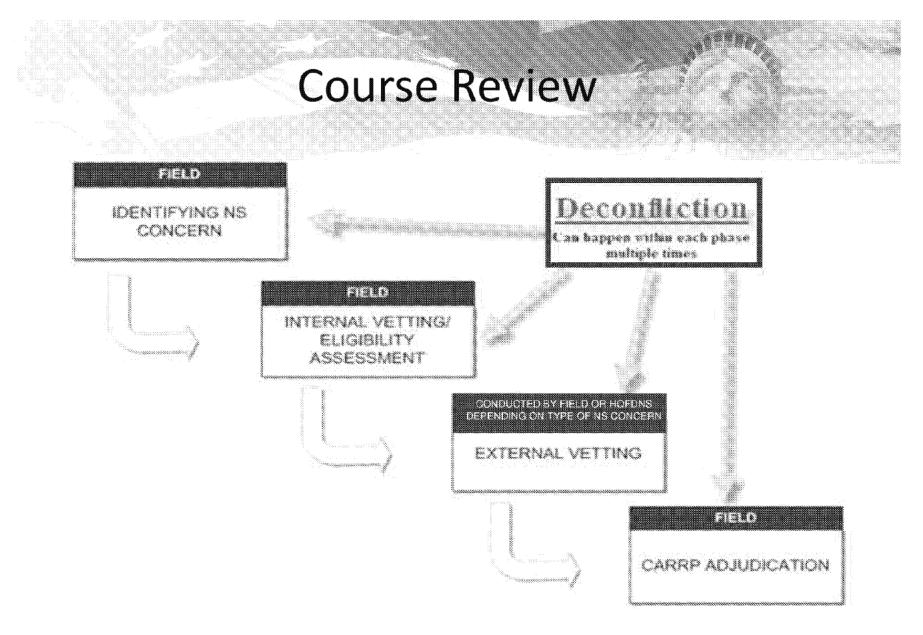
- Module 1: National Security Division Overview
- Module 2: Handling and Protecting Sensitive Information



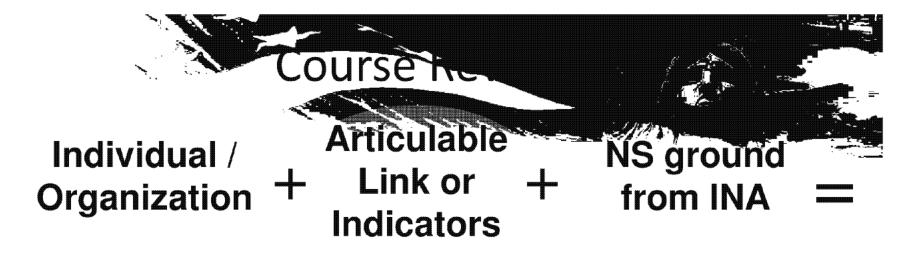


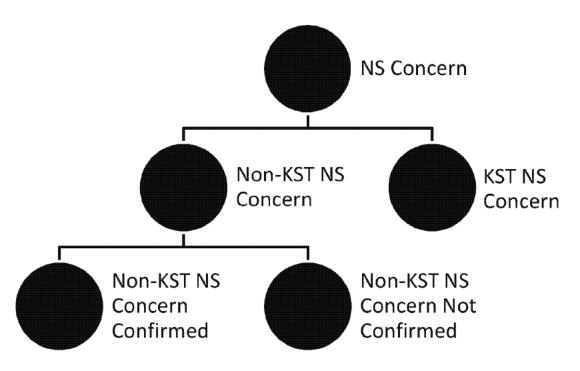
- Module 5: Determining Eligibility and Vetting National Security Concerns
- Module 6: Adjudicating National Security Concerns
- Module 7: Review and Test
  - Course Review
  - Capstone Practical
  - Test Review









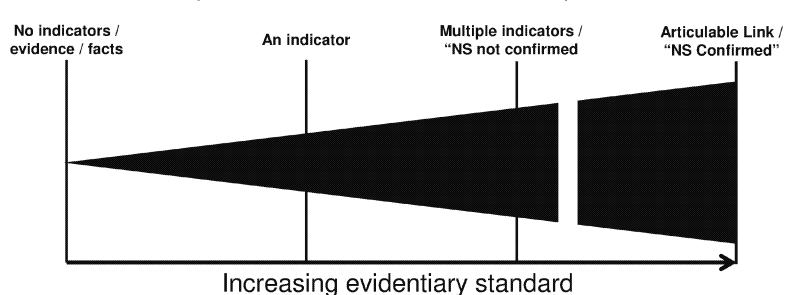






#### Indicators vs. Articulable Link

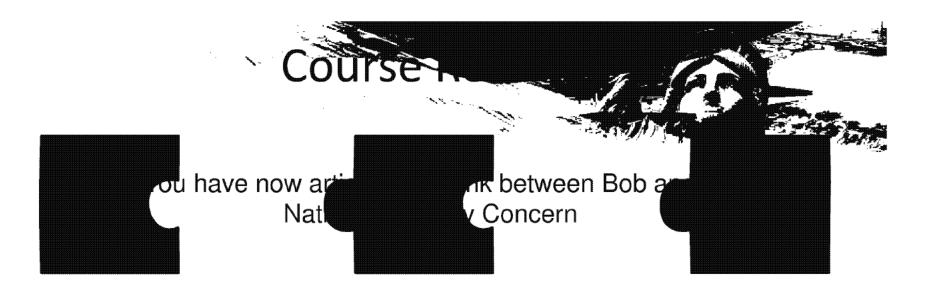
- Both ties that connect a person / organization to a potential NS ground
- Both based on evidence known facts
- But indicators and articulable link are not in opposition to each other: They're both intervals on the same spectrum

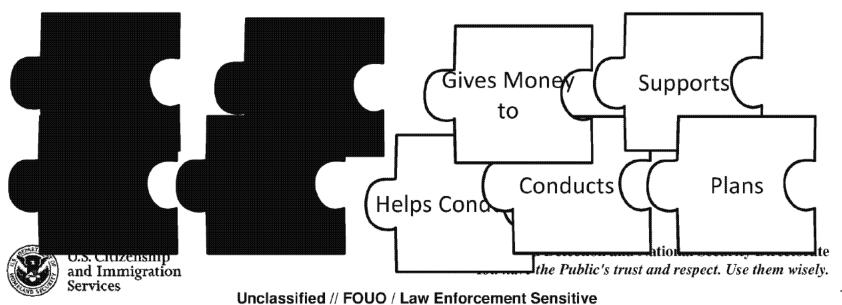




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#### Sub-status selection: NS Confirmed vs. NS Not Confirmed



#### \*\*\* Remember – it's about weighing the totality of the circumstances

Articulable Link = NS Confirmed

Indicators of a link = NS Not Confirmed



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**CAR001688** 



#### How does USCIS identify KSTs?

TECS records:



NCIC records:



- Indicates subject is a possible terrorist organization member or international extremist.
- Is not a record in Violent Gang and Terrorist Organization File (VGTOF).



#### Course Review

#### Where do KSTs (and certain non-KSTs) come from?

Nominations to include a subject in the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE) are made by agencies holding derog.

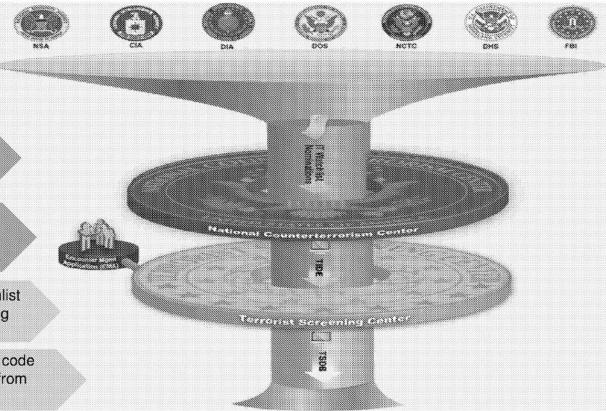
The National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) evaluates the nominations and enters them in TIDE.

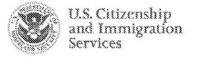
Individuals whose nomination included placement on the watchlist are pushed to the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC).

The TSC reviews and accepts the watchlist nominations into the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB).

TSDB pushes records to TECS with the code

LE to indicate that the record came from the TSC.





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#### **Identification of NS Concerns**

Non-KST NS Concerns

KST NS Concerns

TECS LE records can be either a KST or non-KST NS Concern. The code (representing the TSDB category code) indicates whether an individual is in TSDB under a KST category code or is a watchlist exception. All KSTs are in TSDB with a KST category code and therefore are represented in TECS by a LE record. Non-KSTs can be identified in a variety of ways, including through LE records with a watchlist exception code.



#### Course Review

#### **Tools, Tips & Techniques:**

- Systems Queries
- Applicant-provided Information
- Timelines and Summaries
- Contact with Law Enforcement
- HQ Assistance
- Lead Vetting
- Questionable Items and Inconsistencies





## Course Review

#### All forms are subject to CARRP!

 Even ancillary benefits and non-status granting forms must be documented in FDNS-DS to show identification of the NS concern and outcome of the case

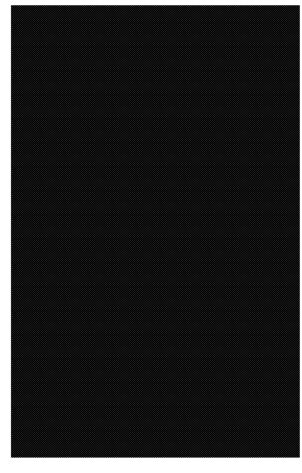
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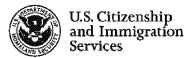
#### **Internal Vetting**

- Try to collect information
- Focus on immigration elements in case
- Leverage USCIS & DHS systems



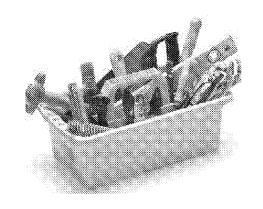
#### **Deconfliction**

- Try to share information
- Focus on knowledge
   / activities that may
   assist LEIC
- Build relationships with law enforcement



#### Course Review

- Each of these tools and techniques:
  - Can be repeated multiple times
  - Can be done in any stage
  - Can be done in any order



Verification \$\$ CONTACT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT Classified Databases On Source Course Lead Vetting TRAVEL PATTERNS REA





#### **How CARRP ends:**

		Adjudicative Decision			
National	NS Concern Resolved	Approval of benefit	Denial of benefit		
Security Issue					





#### **Confusing Vocab**



RFA to HQ FDNS

7 **RFA sub-tab in FDNS-DS** 

**NS Concern Confirmed** (KST or non-KST)

Resolving an NS concern

Confirming a LE record 7 with the TSC

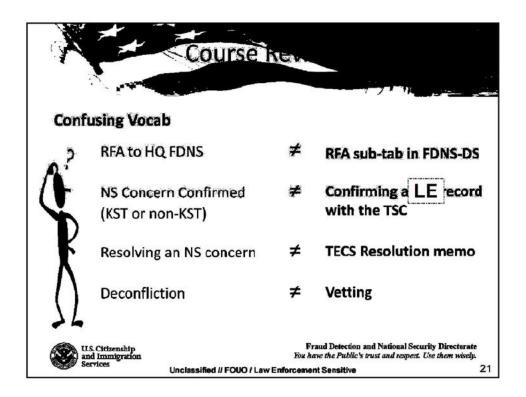
\_\_\_

**TECS Resolution memo** 

Deconfliction

**Vetting** 7





- At the very beginning of this course we discussed some vocab terms
- So it's only fitting that at the end of the course we return to some vocab
- So the start of our Stage 4 recap is a list is vocab that is of a potentially confusing nature...



#### Laws, Rules, Theorems, and Principles:

- The New York Times Test:
  - How will whatever you're about to do look on the cover of the New York Times?
- The Sole Proprietorship Principle:
  - If you're the only person who knows a thing, you'll be the only person blamed when that thing goes wrong in other words: act like you're the first person that's every seen something
- Theory of Discretion:
  - Discretion is effective when it's efficient





#### Laws, Rules, Theorems, and Principles:

- The Law of Unintended Outcomes (USCIS variant):

  Controlling as much as you can means that when in doubt... deconflict early and often
- The Theory of "Same Same Different":

  Everyone falls under the same CARRP policy, everyone does the same CARRP steps... sometimes they're just executed a little differently
- There's no such thing as zero risk





#### Heffron's Laws of FDNS-DS Data Entry:

- 1. For every action in CARRP, there is an equal and corresponding documentation in DS
- 2. Not only is there a documentation there are multiple documentary steps for each single activity
- 3. Recommendations are not solitary creatures they always come in pairs





#### **Disclaimers:**

What happens if they don't tell us something and we approve a bad guy?

- We are passive collectors of information...
- We are only as good as what people tell us...
- We generally do not possess our own derogatory information...
- We do not conduct criminal investigations...
- We do not maintain sources and assets and snitches...

### We are only as good as the information we get from our vetting partners





What happens if they don't tell us something and we approve a bad guy?

- · We are passive collectors of information...
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#### We are only as good as the information we get from our vetting partners



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In a previous class the question came up in external vetting – what happens if they don't tell us stuff?



"Mandated to enforce the law the hureau has assumed a nowerful hut unacknowledged role in a

Yesenia Amaro, "Little-known law stops some Muslims from obtaining US citizenship."

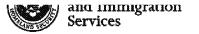
"Under CARRP, applicants are to be labeled a security concern based on national origin or if they have traveled through or resided in areas of "known terrorist activity," according to the ACLU

But for the Karouni family, that means automatic designation even for routine travel such as a family visit to Lebanon last summer or Nasser Karouni's 2011 pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, which is required at least once in the life of all able Muslims.

Applicants also make the security list based on their profession, if they wire money to families in their home countries, if their names appear on an FBI file related to a national security investigation even if they were not the subject of the investigation, or if they have voluntarily given interviews to the FBI, according to the ACLU report."

insisting that each individual's file is reviewed — by immigration officials alone, not by law enforcement — on a "case-by-case" basis.

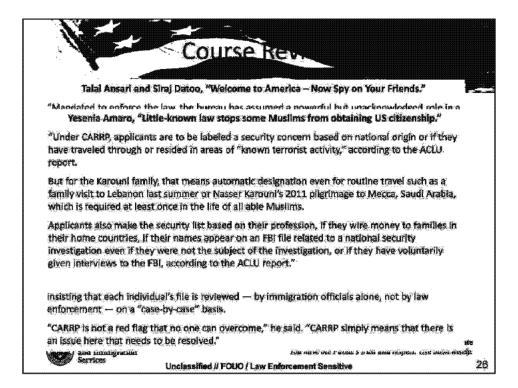
"CARRP is not a red flag that no one can overcome," he said. "CARRP simply means that there is an issue here that needs to be resolved."



report.

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ite



- Let's review just headlines of these stories:
  - The ACLU report is titled "Muslims Need Not Apply"
  - The Review Journal story calls CARRP a "little known law"
  - The BuzzFeed article talks about spying as part of the immigration process

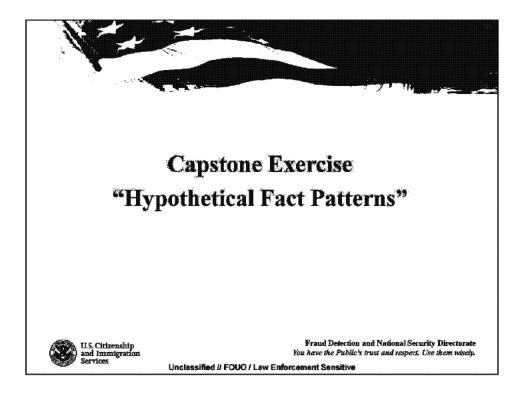


### Capstone Exercise "Hypothetical Fact Patterns"



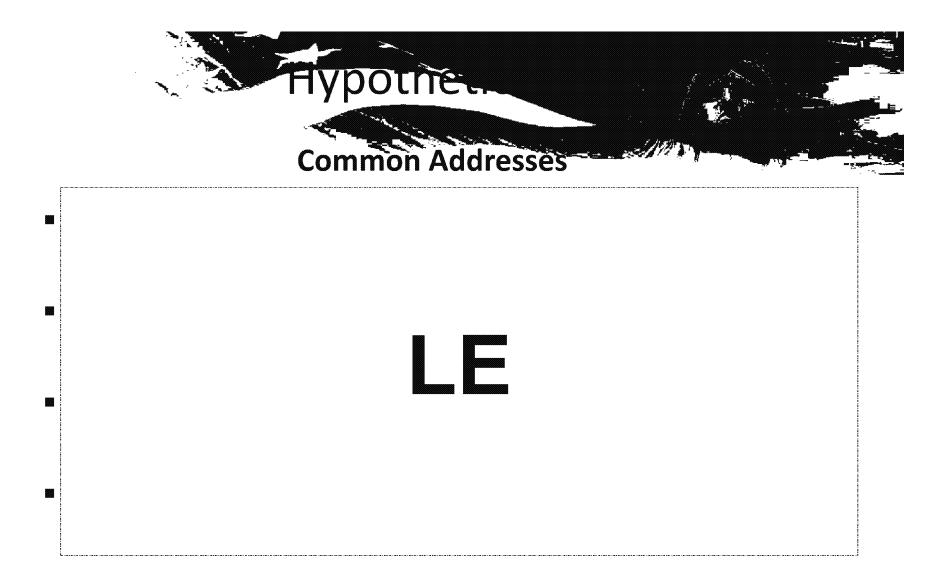
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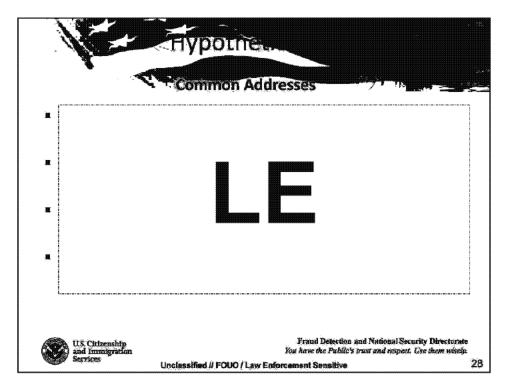


- What follows are 10 hypothetical fact patterns (including the 2 you've already seen) which address issues in this training
- -They are not a definitive guide, but a tool to practice applying the articulable link framework on some fact patterns that you might see in your everyday work
- These are all either NS Confirmed or Not Confirmed or non-NS (there are no KSTs, because we're going to teach you how to identify KSTs right after this)
- -There are no wrong answers here
- -The point to think consistently and logically about articulating a link to NS
- -HQ FDNS will model the though process for the first example, including determining if it's an NS Concern and how to articulate the link

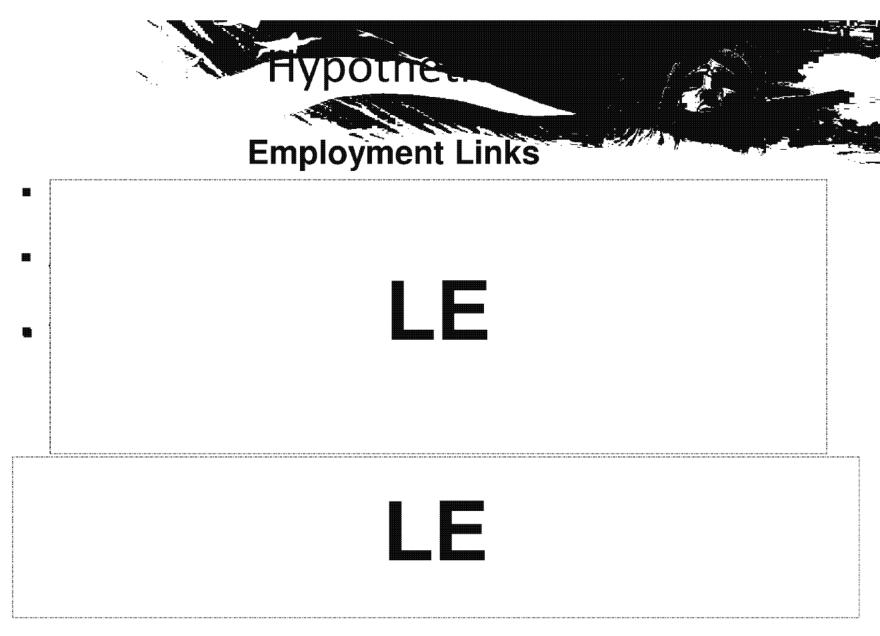
Disclaimer: Some are based on real cases, some are completely made up

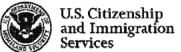


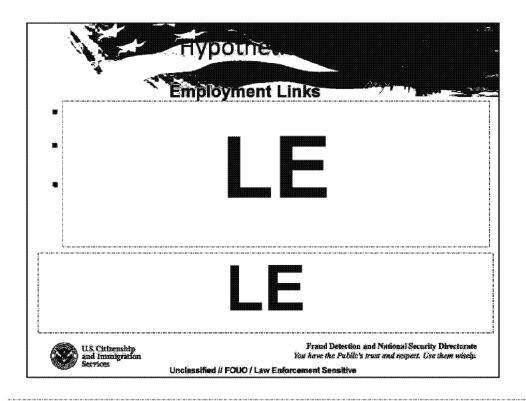


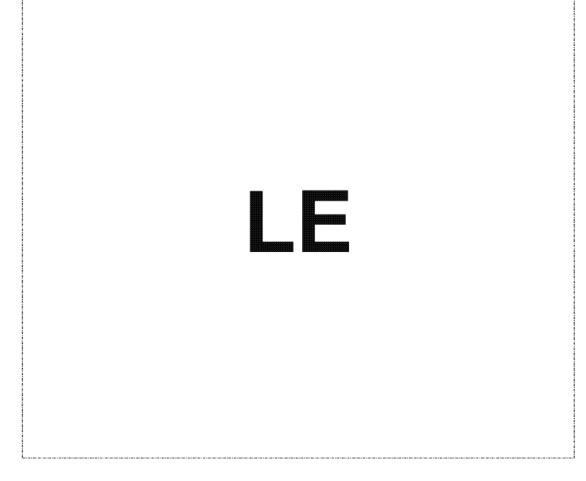


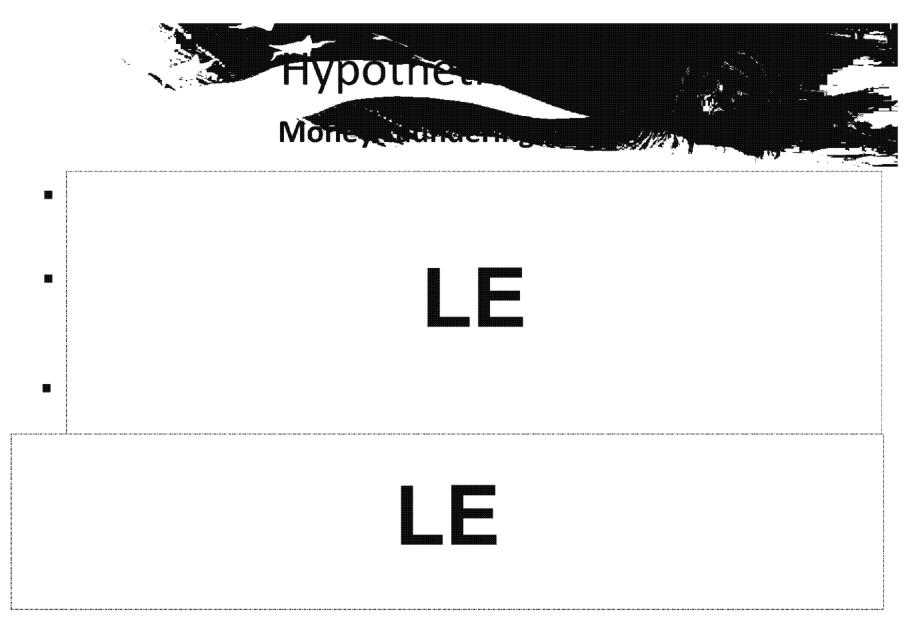


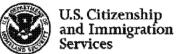


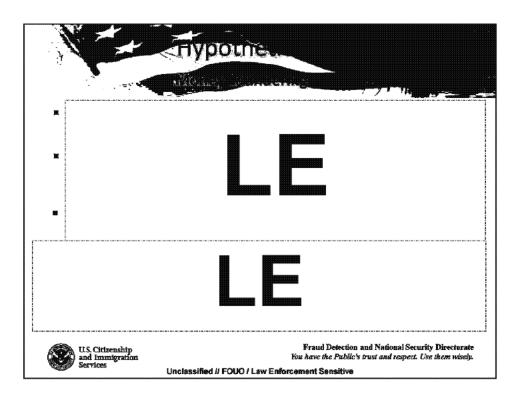


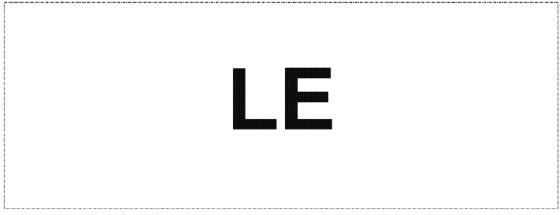






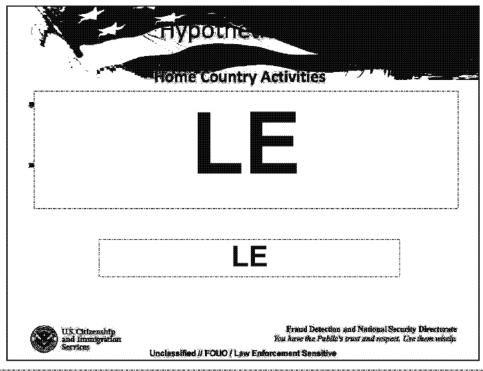


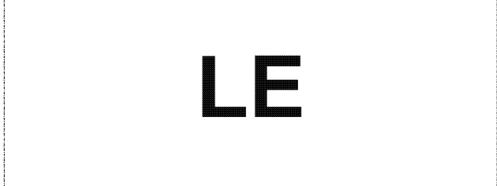






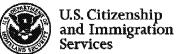


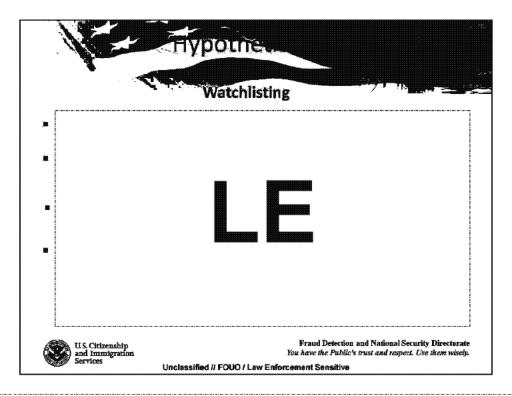


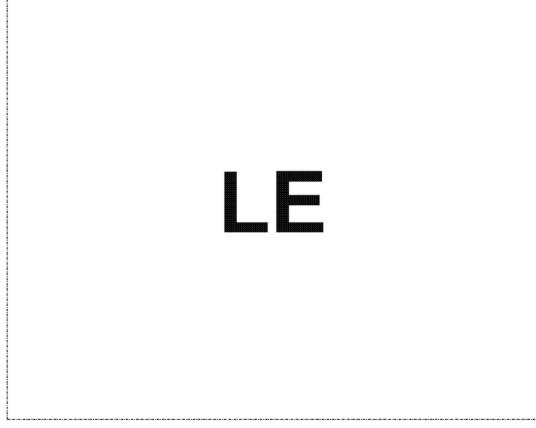




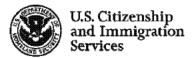




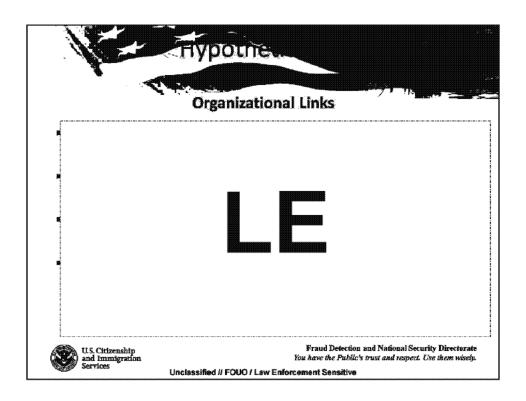


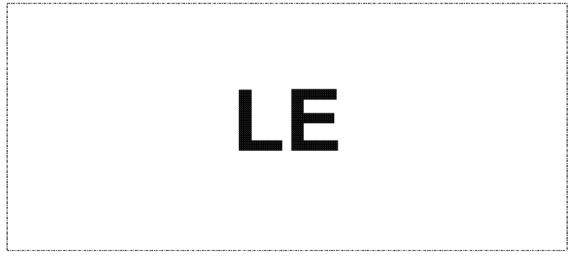


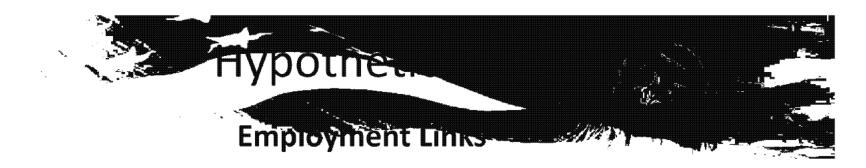


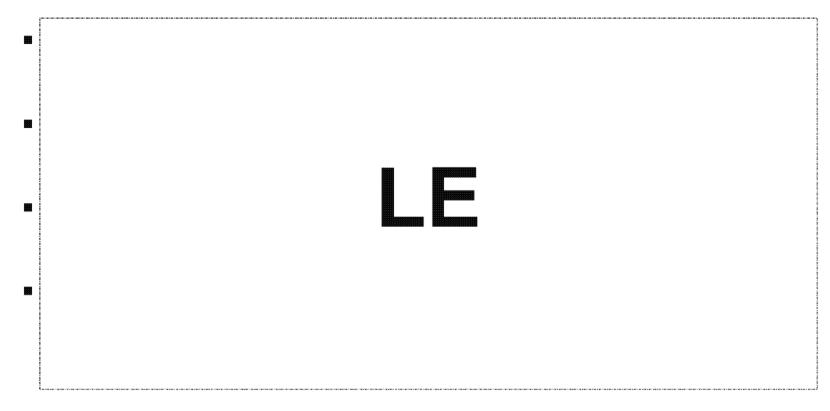


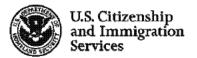
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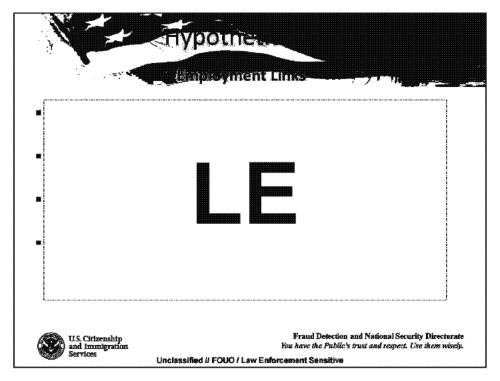


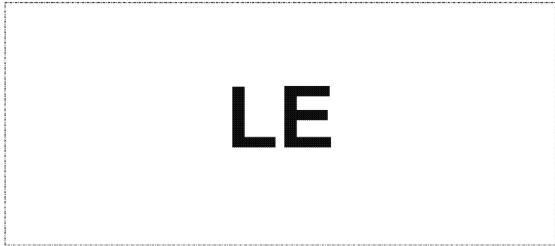


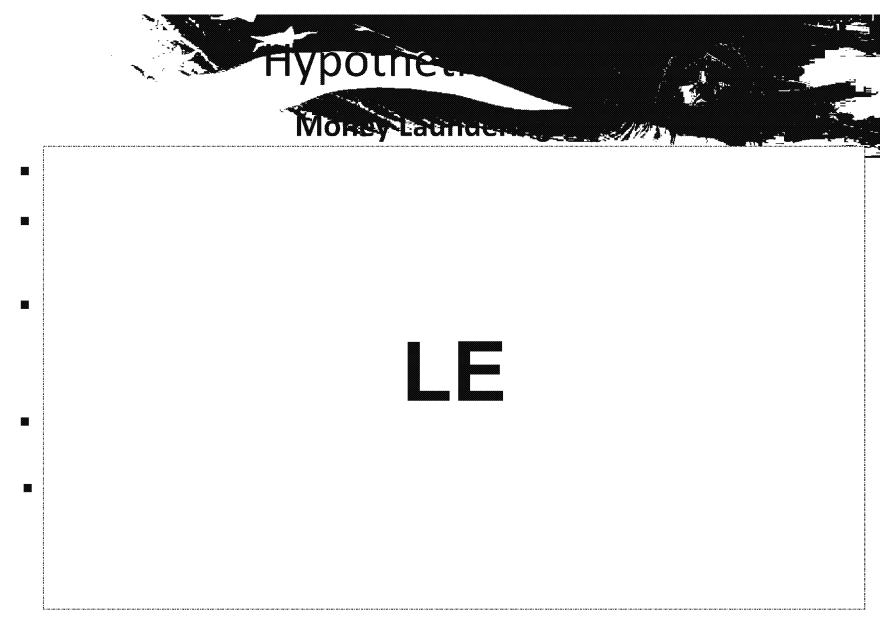


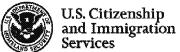


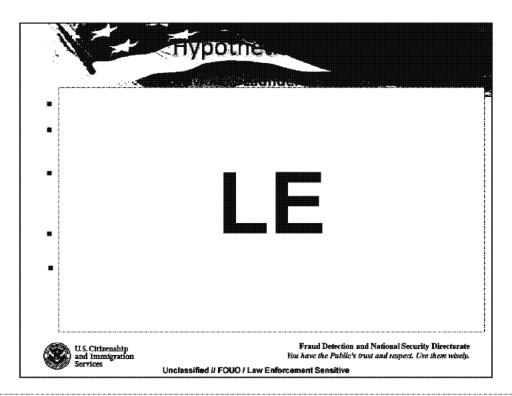




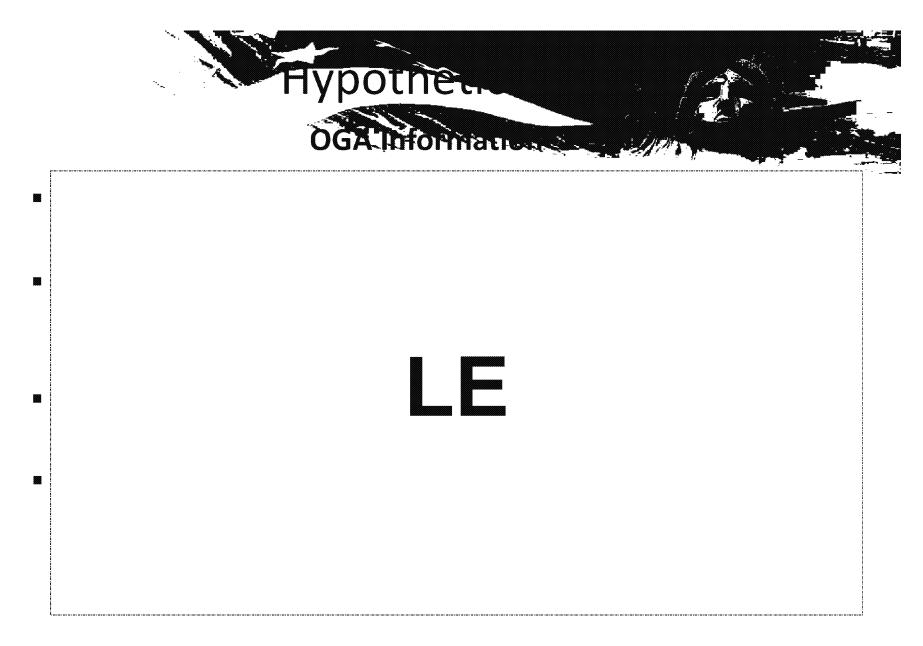




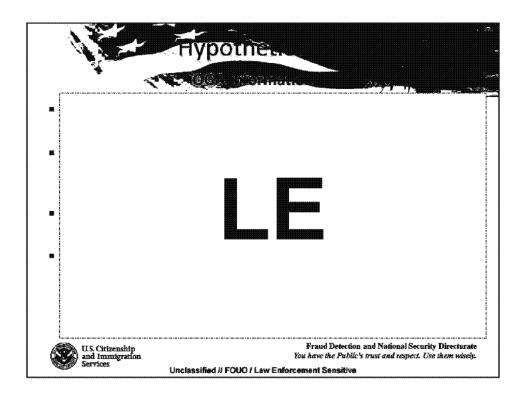


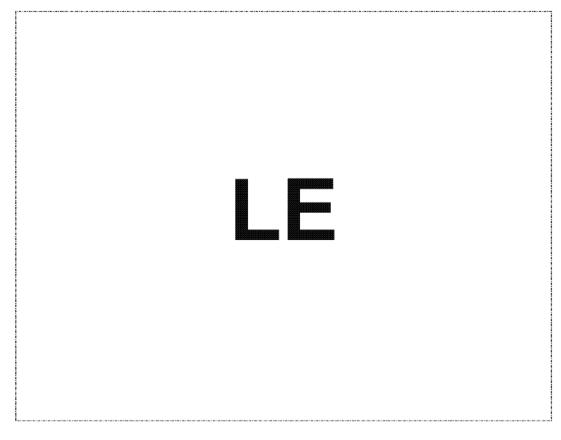








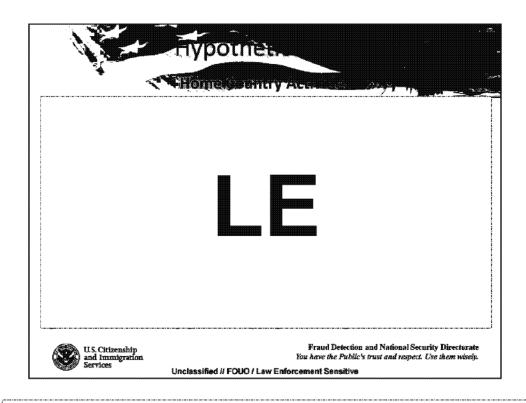


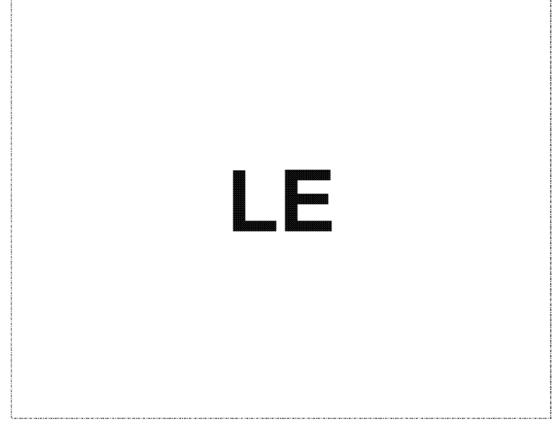


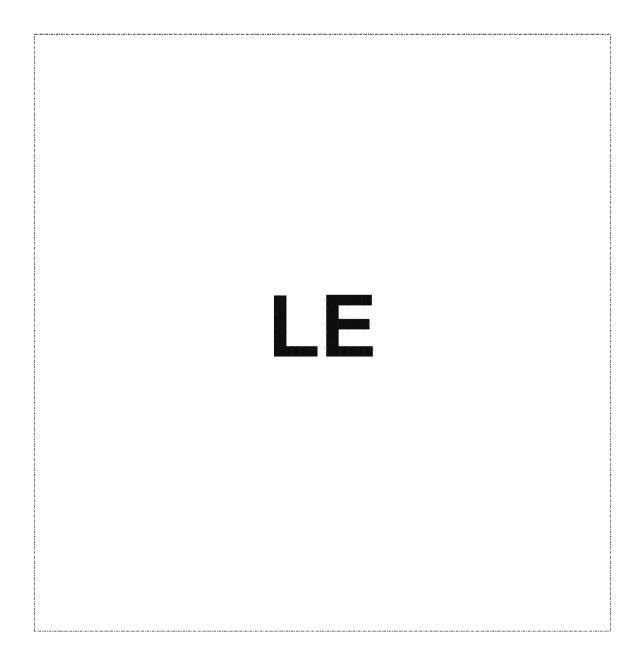




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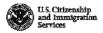


- TRIG grounds would not apply to an applicant who was a government official and acting in an official capacity in a country that is designated as a "state sponsor of terrorism"
- Government entities are NOT considered terrorist organizations for purposes of the TRIG grounds





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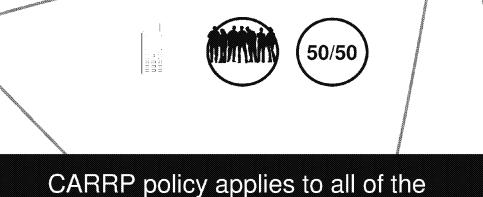
In general, a recognized government, would not be considered a terrorist organization. Individual government actors would not be considered inadmissible for TRIG for actions carried out in an official capacity, but they may have engaged in persecution or human rights abuses while acting under the authority of their government. For any questions relating to governments and TRIG, including what the recognized government is in a given country at a given time and place, please contact counsel.



## Test Review "Who Wants to be a (CARRP) Millionaire"

Disclaimer: No real money is available during this game; however, you can win bonus points on the test for your class





following entities except:

A) DHS / USCIS Field Operations Directorate.

C) DHS / ICE Homeland Security Investigations.

B) DHS / USCIS Refugee Affairs Division.

D) DHS / USCIS Nebraska Service Center.

- 15. 1 Million (+4pts)
- 14. \$500,000
- 13. \$250,000
- 12. \$125,000
- 11. \$64,000
- 10. \$32,000 (+2pts)
- 9. \$16,000
- 8. \$8,000
- 7. \$4,000
- 6. \$2,000
- 5. \$1,000 (+1pt)
- 4. \$500
- 3. \$300
- 2. \$200
- 1. \$100



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Why does USCIS perform deconflicton as part of CARRP?

A) To ensure that interview times are convenient for the applicant and their attorney.

C) To ensure collaboration between FDNS and adjudications personnel.

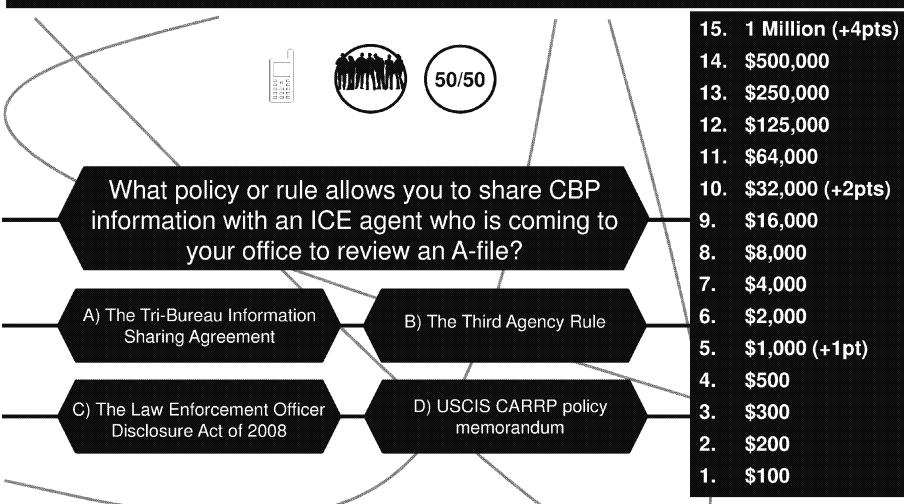
B) To obtain classified information about an ongoing investigation.

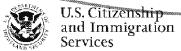
D) To coordinate and share information about USCIS activities with external partners.

- 15. 1 Million (+4pts)
- 14. \$500,000
- 13. \$250,000
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- 6. \$2,000
- 5. \$1,000 (+1pt)
- 4. \$500
- 3. \$300
- 2. \$200
- 1. \$100



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The 2008 policy memorandum that created CARRP did which of the following things?

A) Mandated that all USCIS offices have representation on the local JTTF

C) Required that all NS casework within USCIS be handled by HQ FDNS

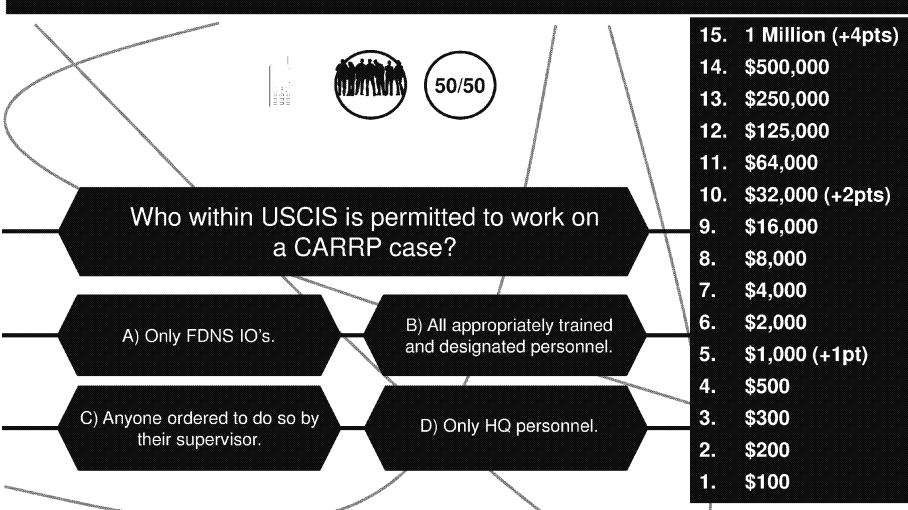
B) Described the 4 stages of identifying, vetting, and adjudicating an NS Concern

D) Made USCIS the lead agency for removing individuals who were on the watchlist

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Information from WikiLeaks should be handled in what manner?

A) It should be considered unclassified because it's available on the internet.

C) It should be handled at the highest level of classification indicated on the document.

B) It should be removed from the A-file and thrown in the trash.

D) It should be presented to the applicant as evidence in a denial.

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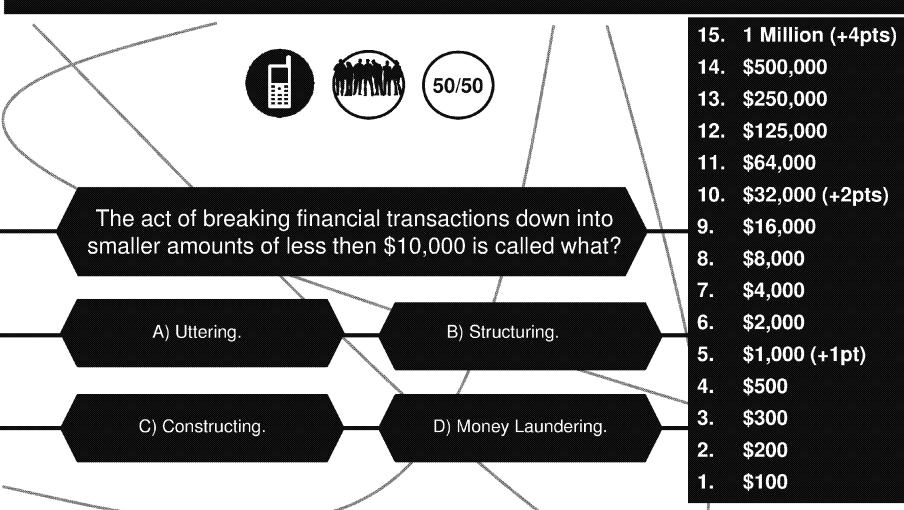
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50/50

How do you submit an RFA to HQ FDNS?

- A) Via email to FDNS-NSD-RFA@uscis.dhs.gov.
- C) Through the adjudication system in which you're working the pending form.

B) By creating a System Generated Notification (SGN).

D) Through the FDNS Data System (FDNS-DS).

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In a domestic field office, who conducts vetting with JTTF when there is a KST NS concern and no clear grounds of ineligibility?

A) The ISO who referred the case to FDNS.

C) Any officer with a Secret clearance.

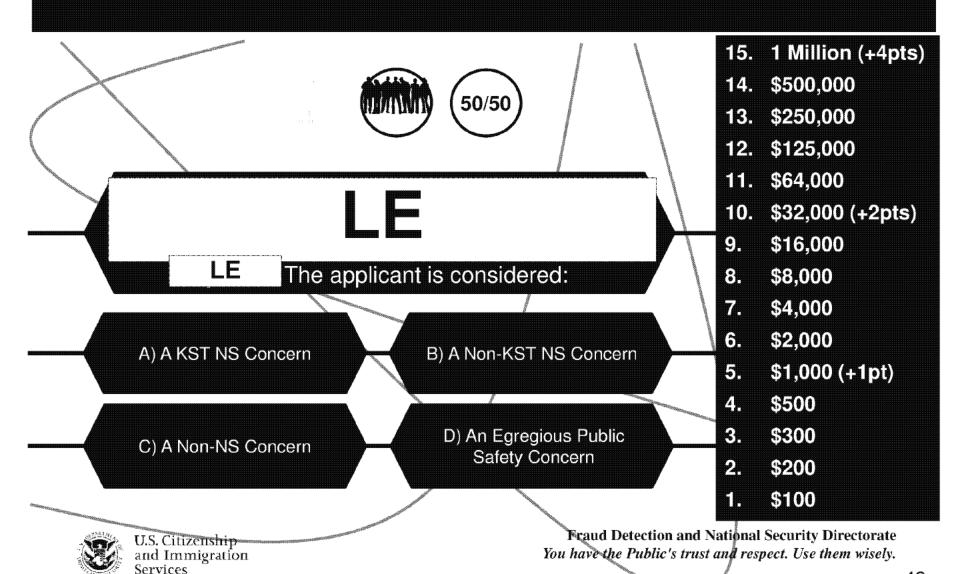
B) A CARRP-trained FDNS IO.

D) HQ FDNS officers assigned to the TSC.

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Why is understanding and identifying codes important to CARRP?

- A) The codes tell you which agency to vet with.
- C) The codes tell you if an individual needs to be handled as a KST.

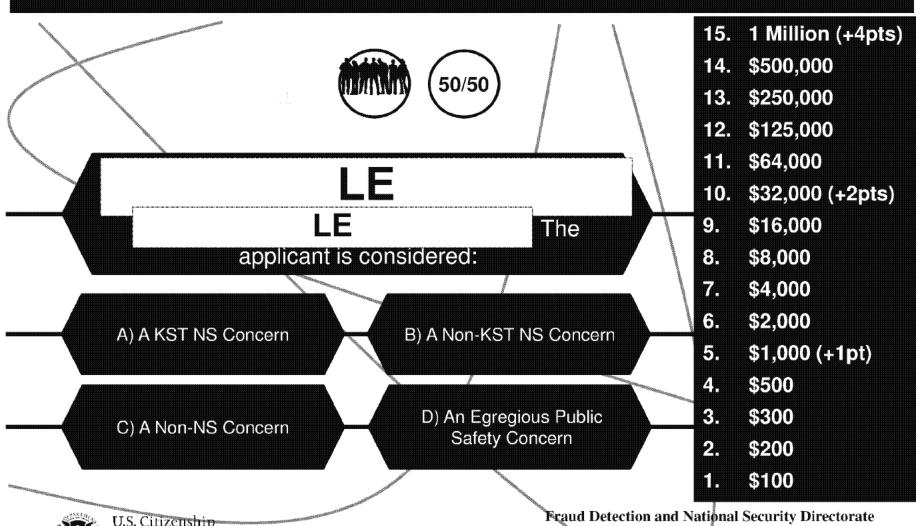
B) The codes tell you if the application should be denied.

 D) The codes tell you what additional background checks have been performed.

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As an officer reviewing a referral of a potential non-KST NS concern identified based on indicators, what should you do?

A) Reject the referral and return to adjudications – indicators are not handled in CARRP.

C) Handle the case in CARRP and ask the FBI if the concern can be resolved.

B) Begin the CARRP process and try to find additional facts to make an articulable link.

D) Request that the subject be added to the watchlist so that USCIS can handle as a KST.

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Which of the following is not something that should be considered when determining when to schedule an interview in a CARRP case?

- A) The potential for SLRB handling or litigation.
- C) The form type and whether a decision is required in a certain amount of time post-interview.

B) Law enforcement interest in the interview expressed during deconfliction.

D) Whether the case has automatically loaded in the interview queue.

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Pursuant to CARRP policy, when would a local senior official be <u>required</u> to concur in order to grant the benefit in a CARRP case?

A) When there is an unresolved non-KST NS concern who appears eligible for the benefit.

C) When articulating a link to national security in order to handle as a non-KST.

B) When denying a benefit to an unresolved KST NS concern.

D) When a non-KST NS concern was resolved and closed as non-NS.

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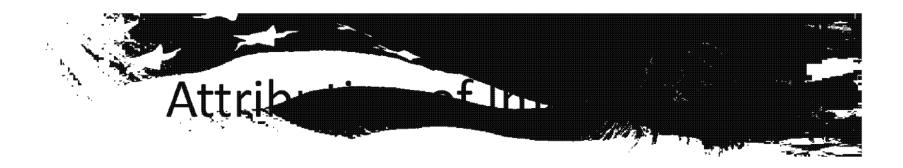
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### **CARRP TEST**







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