Becca,

Attached is version 'B' (for Becca — don't ask why Bob didn't get this version) of the new CARRP test. I've also attached an answer key. When your class is done taking this, I would like to know what the common questions that were missed were, and any feedback that they have (typo's, things that didn't make sense, etc.). My team has been going over this for 3 days, but we're all biased, so...

All three of the versions we will use in the future in testing have exactly 11 “easy” scored questions; 11 “medium” scored questions’ and 3 “difficult” scored questions. They each also have 3 True / False questions on each version, as well as one “Circle all that apply” type question on each version. Each version is presented in the order that materials are covered in class for easier recall, and each version has a proportional number of questions from each module of the lecture.

Finally, please let the class know the following before they start:
- We are not trying to trick them – where we write the name of policy memo's or cite to statute, we did not change one word or one number in an effort to fool them.
- There are some questions that can be solved with different strategies – don’t forget that if they don’t know the correct answer right way, there are a bunch of questions that can be figured out by eliminating incorrect answers.
- It is absolutely imperative that they read every word carefully. Just trust me...

I decided not to pilot the extra question, btw. So you all have exactly 25 questions to administer.

Thanks! Let me know how it goes!

Christopher Heffron
Branch Chief (Acting), Screening Coordination Office
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Christopher.M.Heffron@uscis.dhs.gov
Desk: 202-272-9642
Cell: 202-774-0176
CARRP Answer Key – Version B

1) A
2) B
3) B
4) C
5) D
6) C
7) D
8) D
9) D
10) 
11) A
12) D
13) B
14) C
15) D
16) B
17) B
18) B
19) A
20) C
21) A
22) 
23) A, B, D
24) 
25) D
1. You may share general immigration information with the Secret Service, without invoking the “Third Agency rule” if they have a need to know.
   a. True
   b. False

2. It is 5pm and you are about to leave your work area; you notice classified documents scattered on the floor next to the exit. After appropriately securing the documents, what is the first action you should take?
   a. Report the violation to the Management Directorate’s Security Compliance Office.
   b. Report the violation to your supervisor immediately.
   c. Contact the USCIS Command Center to report the violation.
   d. Go cubicle to cubicle and ask your co-workers if the classified document belongs to them.

3. Which of the following systems is used to document all national security casework?
   a. ELIS.
   b. FDNS-DS.
   c. N-PWR.
   d. Whatever system is preferred in your local office.

4. The goal of CARRP is to:
   a. Deny all cases with an potential NS concern.
   b. Flag potential sources for the intelligence community.
   c. Properly identify and handle cases with potential NS concerns.
   d. Avoid lawsuits.

5. What trends in USCIS national security policy were discussed, starting with the original 2008 CARRP policy memo?
   a. Greater decentralization of all types of NS casework away from headquarters and in to the field. One example of this trend is the 2011 memo titled “Revision of Responsibilities for CARRP Cases Involving Known or Suspected Terrorists.”
   b. The need for clarity in which forms are subject to which parts of CARRP. One example of this trend is the 2012 memo pertaining to EB5 forms and CARRP titled “Policy for Treatment of Certain Cases Related to Alien Entrepreneurs Involving National Security (NS) Concerns.”
   c. Engagement with the interagency Watchlisting process and greater integration into local and national Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) has given USCIS a much better understanding of how the U.S. Government as a whole handles KST concerns. One example of this trend is the 2012 memo titled “Updated Instructions for Handling TECS B10 Records.”
   d. All of the above.
6. Which of these is an example of USCIS vetting?
   a. Conducting a physical search of an applicant who has come in for an interview.
   b. Posting a TECS lookout to alert law enforcement that an applicant confessed to being a terrorist during an interview.
   c. Contacting the State Department for more information about why a non-immigrant visa was revoked on an applicant applying for adjustment of status.
   d. Requesting that ICE accompany an FDNS IO on a site visit.

7. During deconfliction, a law enforcement entity could request that USCIS:
   a. Allow an agent to review the A-file.
   b. Hold a case in abeyance.
   c. Consider asking certain questions during interview.
   d. All of the above.

8. The relationship between CARRP and TRIG is best described as:
   a. Totally unrelated.
   b. Everything that is handled in CARRP automatically has TRIG grounds, as well.
   c. OCC determines what is CARRP and what is TRIG.
   d. Not the same but potentially overlapping with regard to association with and support for terrorist organizations.

9. Which of the following would be identified as a KST?

   LE
10. How would USCIS handle an individual who testifies during an asylum interview that they were a member of and provided financial support to an undesignated terrorist organization while they lived in their home country?

11.

12.

13. A case with indicators of a connection to an area of national security concern cannot be handled in CARRP until an articulable link is established?
   a. True
   b. False

14. Which statement best describes how RAIO handles CARRP cases:
   a. CARRP does not apply to RAIO casework because RAIO benefits are non-status granting.
   b. There are no FDNS-IO’s in RAIO, so all CARRP work is done by Asylum Officers and Refugee Officers.
   c. Many RAIO CARRP cases are identified at interview, so most vetting is already done by the time a concern is identified.
   d. Applicants testifying to being a member of a terrorist organization are handled in TRIG, not CARRP.
15. The Joint Terrorism Task Force:
   a. Has local task forces in most major cities.
   b. Includes members from relevant federal, state, and local government agencies.
   c. Is charged with responding to terrorist attacks and investigating terror groups.
   d. All of the above.

16. What is the primary purpose of USCIS vetting an NS concern?
   a. To share information about a pending benefit.
   b. To obtain information about the nature of the national security concern and any law enforcement investigations.
   c. To enhance officer safety during a planned site visit.
   d. All of the above.

18. If a confirmed KST NS Concern has not been found ineligible during a preliminary eligibility assessment, what is the next CARRP step you must take?
   a. Interview the applicant.
   b. Begin vetting.
   c. Approve the application/petition.
   d. Refer to case to HQFDNS.

19. If statutory grounds of ineligibility are identified, the immigration filing can be denied without resolving the NS Concern.
   a. True
   b. False
21. [Content cut off]

22. Under which scenario would an NS Concern be resolved?

23. [Content cut off]

24. Which of the following would be always being referred to the Senior Leadership Review Board?

25. [Content cut off]