EXHIBIT 63 FILED UNDER SEAL

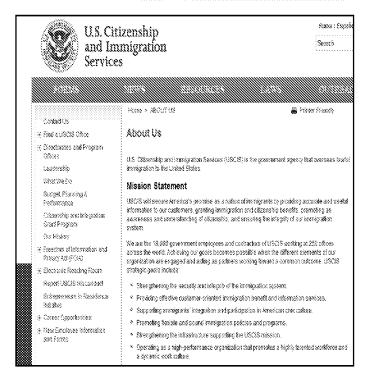


National Security Overview and CARRP Processing

Angie Gipson Chief, RAIO FDNS

RAIO CT 10.29.2015

National Security Overview



USCIS Mission Statement:

"USCIS will secure America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of our immigration system."

Lesson Objectives

- 1. How do we define national security concerns?
- 2. How do we identify national security concern cases?
- 3. How do we process national security concern cases?



What is "national security" at USCIS?

SOURCE OF AUTHORITY

INA § 212(a)(3)(A), (B), (F)

INA § 237(a)(4)(A) or (B)

A national security concern exists when an individual or organization has been determined to have an articulable link to prior, current or planned involvement in, or association with, an activity, individual or organization described in INA § 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F), 237(a)(4)(A) or (B).



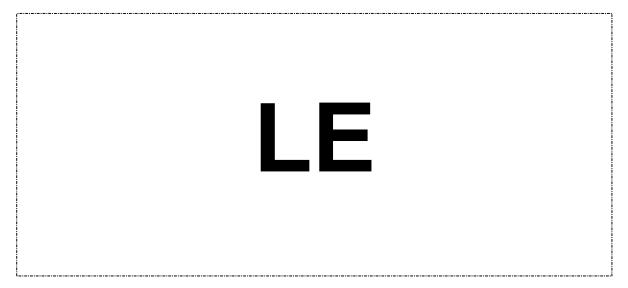
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

NS Indicators

Statutory Indicators

INA 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F) [inadmissibility] or 237(a)(4)(A) or (B) [deportability]

Non-Statutory Indicators





Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Statutory NS Indicators

Sections 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F), or 237(a)(4)(A) or (B) of the INA

212 - GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND INELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION

- (a) Classes of Aliens Ineligible for Visas or Admission
 - (3) Security and related grounds.-
 - (A) In general.-Any alien who a consular officer or the Attorney General knows, or has reasonable ground to believe, seeks to enter the United States to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in-
 - (i) any activity (I) to violate any law of the United States relating to espionage or sabotage or (II) to violate or evade any law prohibiting the export from the United States of goods, technology, or sensitive information,
 - (ii) any other unlawful activity, or
 - (iii) any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unlawful means, is inadmissible.



Statutory indicators

Sections 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (E),



212 - GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND INELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION

- (a) Classes of Aliens Ineligible for Visas or Admission
 - (3) Security and related grounds.-
 - (B) Terrorist activities-
 - (i) IN GENERAL.-Any alien who-
 - (I) has engaged in a terrorist activity,
 - (II) a consular officer, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of Homeland Security knows, or has reasonable ground to believe, is engaged in or is likely to engage after entry in any terrorist activity (as defined in clause (iv));
 - (III) has, under circumstances indicating an intention to cause death or serious bodily harm, incited terrorist activity;
 - (IV) is a representative (as defined in clause (v)) of--
 - (aa) a terrorist organization (as defined in clause (vi)); or
 - (bb) a political, social, or other group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity;
 - (V) is a member of a terrorist organization described in subclause (I) or (II) of clause (vi);
 - (VI) is a member of a terrorist organization described in clause (vi)(III), <u>unless</u> the alien can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a terrorist organization;
 - (VII) endorses or espouses terrorist activity or persuades others to endorse or espouse terrorist activity or support a terrorist organization;
 - (VIII) has received military-type training (as defined in section 2339D(c)(1) of title 18, United States Code) from or on behalf of any organization that, at the time the training was received, was a terrorist organization (as defined in clause (vi)); or
 - (IX) is the spouse or child of an alien who is inadmissible under this subparagraph, if the activity causing the alien to be found inadmissible occurred within the last 5 years, is inadmissible.
 - (ii) EXCEPTION- Subclause (IX) 4d of clause(i) does not apply to a spouse or child
 - (iii) TERRORIST ACTIVITY DEFINED
 - (iv) ENGAGE IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY DEFINED
 - (v) REPRESENTATIVE DEFINED
 - (vi) TERRORIST ORGANIZATION DEFINED



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Unclassified // FOUO / Law Enforcement Sensitive

Statutory NS Indicators

Sections 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F), or 237(a)(4)(A) or (B) of the INA

212 - GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND INELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION

- (a) Classes of Aliens Ineligible for Visas or Admission
 - (3) Security and related grounds.-
 - (F) Association with Terrorist Organizations Any alien who the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General, or the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines has been associated with a terrorist organization and intends while in the United States to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in activities that could endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States is inadmissible.



Statutory indicators

Sections 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (E)



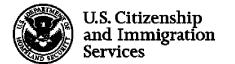
237 - GENERAL CLASSES OF DEPORTABLE ALIENS

- (a) Classes of Deportable Aliens.-Any alien (including an alien crewman) in and admitted to the United States shall, upon the order of the Attorney General, be removed if the alien is within one or more of the following classes of deportable aliens:
- (4) Security and related grounds.-
 - (A) In general.-Any alien who has engaged, is engaged, or at any time after admission engages in-
 - (i) any activity to violate any law of the United States relating to espionage or sabotage or to violate or evade any law prohibiting the export from the United States of goods, technology, or sensitive information,
 - (ii) any other criminal activity which endangers public safety or national security, or
 - (iii) any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unlawful means, is deportable.
 - (B) Terrorist Activities Any alien who is described in subparagraph (B) or (F) of section 212(a)(3) is deportable.



Examples of *potential* indicators which may merit additional exploration in the interview record:



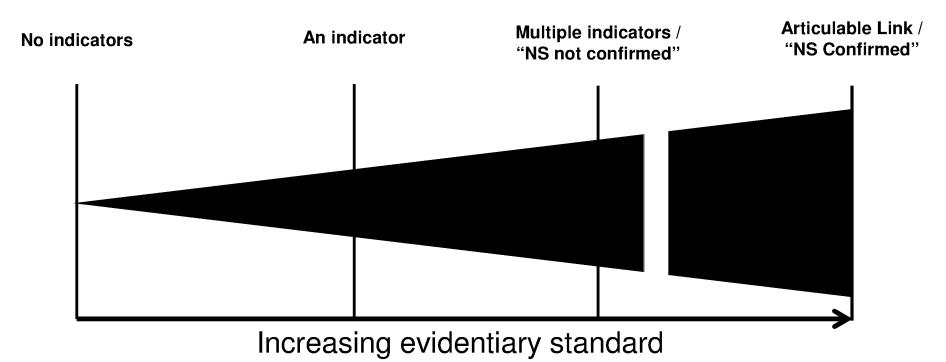


NS Indicator vs. NS Conce

An NS <u>indicator</u> is any activity, characteristic, or association which might lead to a concern.

94-LK Document 666-6 Filed 06/13/24 Page 11 of 80

An NS <u>concern</u> requires an articulable link to an activity, individual, or organization described in §212(a)(3)(A),(B) or (F) or §237(A)(4)(A)(B).





Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Unclassified // FOUO / Law Enforcement Sensitive



Pre-Lesson Hypotheticals



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Unclassified // FOUO / Law Enforcement Sensitive



























A guy walks into a (mandatory?) bar...

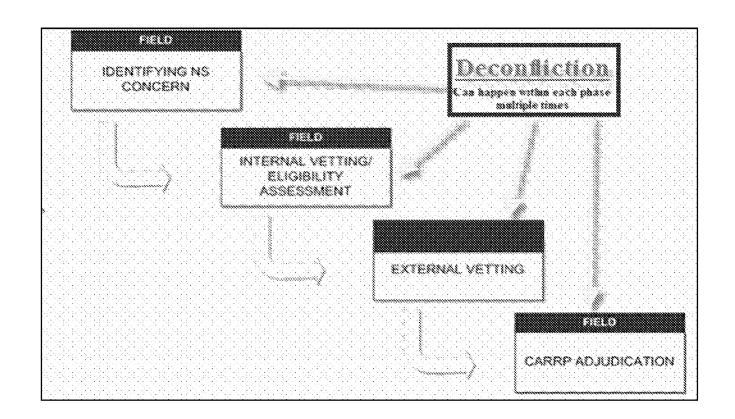
NS Concern?



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

What to do if you identify an NS Concern?

If NS concerns are identified, the **C**ontrolled **A**pplication **R**eview and **R**esolution **P**rogram (CARRP) is triggered.





Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

CARRP Process & Operational

CARRP is a disciplined process for identifying, recording, vetting, and adjudicating applications and petitions where NS concerns are identified.

What does CARRP do?

- ➤ It provides a structured framework for the enhanced review and documentation of national security cases.
- ➤ It governs information sharing between USCIS and interagency partners, law enforcement agencies, and the intelligence community.
- ➤ It results in additional information and uniform documentation for analysis by adjudicators and senior leadership.
- Requires USCIS Senior Leadership <u>concurrence</u> prior to granting Known or Suspected Terrorists (KST)



- <u>Policy for Vetting and Adjudicating Cases with National Security Concerns</u>
 Signed April 11, 2008
 - Established KST vs. Non-KST categories
 - Decentralized non-KST processing to the field
 - Defined CARRP terms ("deconfliction," "external vetting," etc.)
 - Described the 4 stages of CARRP
- <u>Additional Guidance on Issues Concerning the Vetting and Adjudication of Cases Involving NS Concerns</u> Signed February 06, 2009
 - Cases with unresolved KST NS concerns can be granted ONLY after concurrence by the USCIS Deputy Director.
- <u>Clarification and Delineation of Vetting and Adjudication Responsibilities for Controlled Application Review and Resolution Program (CARRP) Cases in Domestic Field Offices</u>
 Signed June 5, 2009
 - Identified the roles of "designated officers" in CARRP
 - Outlined the actions and FDNS-DS documentation responsibilities within each role



Unclassified // FOUO / Law Enforcement Sensitive

- Revision of Responsibilities for CARRP Cases Involving Known or Suspected Terrorist
 Signed July 26, 2011
 - Revised the 2008 memo to allow the field to perform external vetting of KST cases without a requirement to consult HQ FDNS
- Policy for Treatment of Certain Cases Related to Alien Entrepreneurs Involving National Security (NS)
 Concerns

Signed May 8, 2012

- Identified new form types subject to CARRP
- Updated Instructions for Handling LE Records
 Signed May 23, 2012
 - Provided background on the watchlisting process
 - Designated exclusion code records
 LE records as non-KST's
 - Outlined vetting processes for LE ecords
- <u>Interim Guidance on Senior Leadership Review Board Standard Operating Procedures for Senior Leadership</u>
 Case Review

Signed March 23,2015

• This interim guidance provides clarification for the process flow and documentation required for final grants of all KSTs and other high-profile Non-KST cases.



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Unclassified // FOUO / Law Enforcement Sensitive

CARRP Terminology

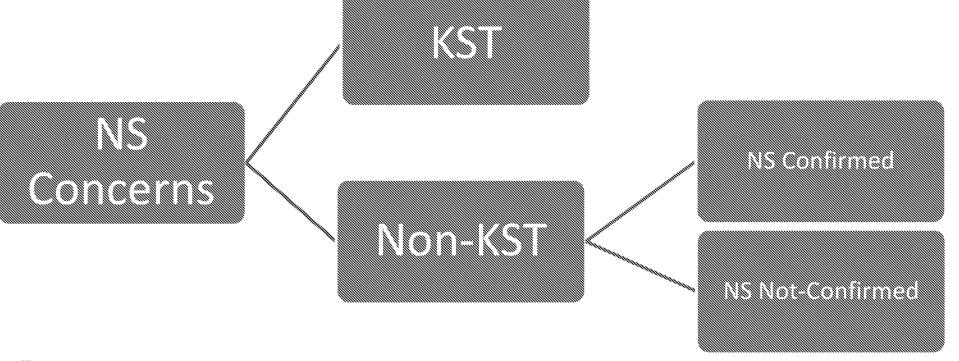
- Controlled Application Review and Resolution Program (CARRP)
- National Security (NS) Concern
 - Known or Suspected Terrorist (KST)
 - Non-Known or Suspected Terrorist (Non-KST)
- Screening
- Vetting
- Deconfliction



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

CARRP Policy and Categories of National Security Cases

inorans Concens



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

23

Known or Suspected Terrorist (*****)



Case 2:17-cv-00094-LK Rocument 666-6 Filed 06/13/24 Page 26 of 80 Known or Suspected Ieu

A category of individuals who have been nominated and accepted for placement in the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), are on the Terrorist Watch List, and have a specially coded lookout posted in TECS LE, the National Crime Information Center LE, and/or the Consular Lookout Automated Support System (CLASS) as used by the Department of State.



KST NS Concerns Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB)





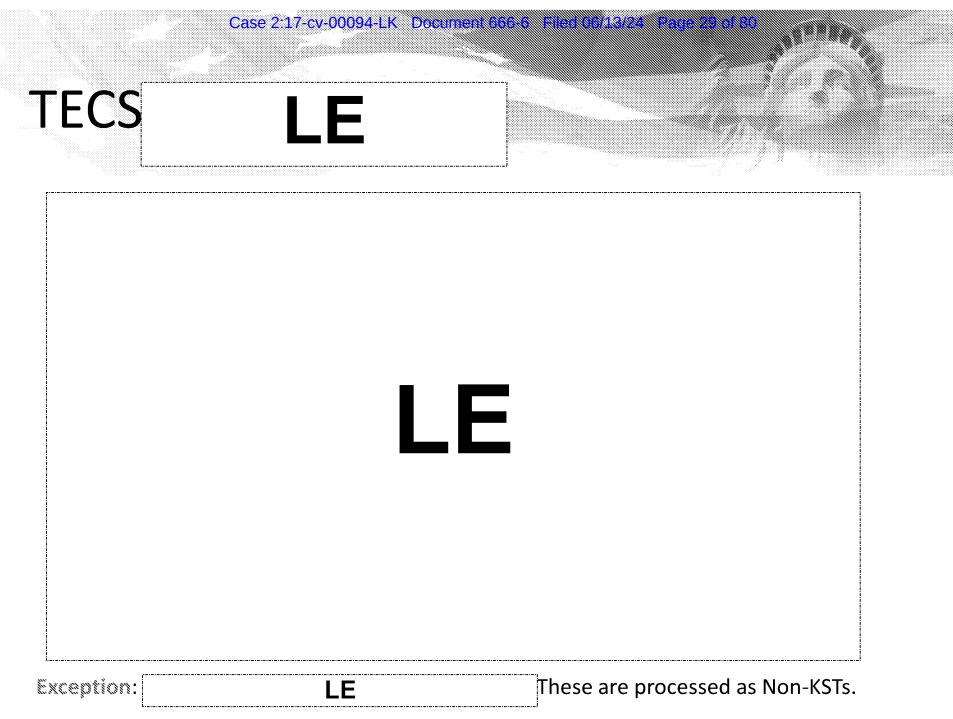


- Nomination as a KST must meet the reasonable suspicion threshold for Watchlisting
 - Known or suspected of being engaged in terrorist activity;
 - Know or suspected of having previously engaged in terrorist activity;
 - Known or suspected of being a member of a terrorist organization;
 - Known or suspected of having been a member of a terrorist organization;
 - Known or suspected of preparing to engage in terrorist activity.

•	KSTs are identified by	LE	records or NCIC NIC/T records	
	E.g. in TECS		LE	
	- E.g. in NCIC:	LE		
	·			
•			LE	

Individuals remain on the Terrorist Watch List until a nomination for removal is received.







Unclassified // FOUO / Law Enforcement Sensitive

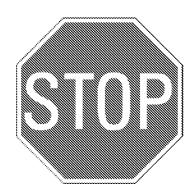
NCIC NIC/T Records



The data herein is derived from TECS and is loaned to USCIS for official use only. This document or the information contained herein should be directed to the agency from which the document/information originated or Customs and Border Protection - Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office. Disclosure provisions have been established by the document, Memorandum of Understanding between Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for use of the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS).



Encountering KSTs



Consult with your Supervisor and engage your FDNS Officer. FDNS contact the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)

TSC will:

- Confirm that the subject being vetting by USCIS is a match to the TSDB.
- Alert the Terrorist Screening Operations Unit (TSOU).
- TSOU will contact the case agent, who may then contact USCIS.





Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

- Is a category of the remaining cases with NS concerns, regardless of source, including but not limited to associates of KST(s), unindicted co-conspirators, terrorist organization members, persons involved with providing material support to terrorists or terrorist organizations, and agents of foreign governments.
- Individuals and organizations who fall into the Non-KST grouping may also pose a serious threat to national security.



DEF-00230994

Identifying Non-KSTs

- Security Checks
- File Review
- Application / supporting docs
- USG or foreign government info
- Open Source
- Tip Letters
- Interview (self-reporting)



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Terminology: Screening

- Systematic examination or assessment, done especially to detect a potential threat or risk.
- May include background checks based on biographic or biometric information.
- May also include physical searches or examinations.



Terminology: Vetting

- A review of all the information uncovered about an individual.
- Sources of information can include:
 - Systems checks
 - Interviews
 - Open source information
 - Conversations with record owners
- You can vet an individual or a discrete piece of information.



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

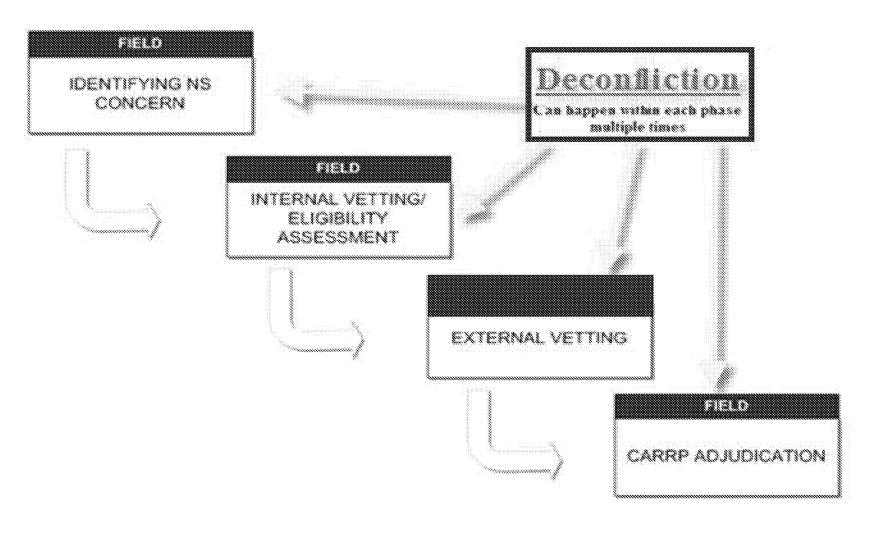
Terminology: Deconflicu

- Deconfliction is the act of coordination between USCIS and another law enforcement agencies or government agency owners of NS information (also known as "record owners").
- The goal is to ensure that planned adjudicative activities do not compromise or impede an ongoing investigation or other record owner interest. Ensures that record owner is aware that the individual has a benefit pending with USCIS.
- Can occur at any stage of adjudication or CARRP processing.
- FDNS IOs facilitate requests by Law Enforcement Agencies for adjudication abeyances and/or expedited processing.



CARRP Stages

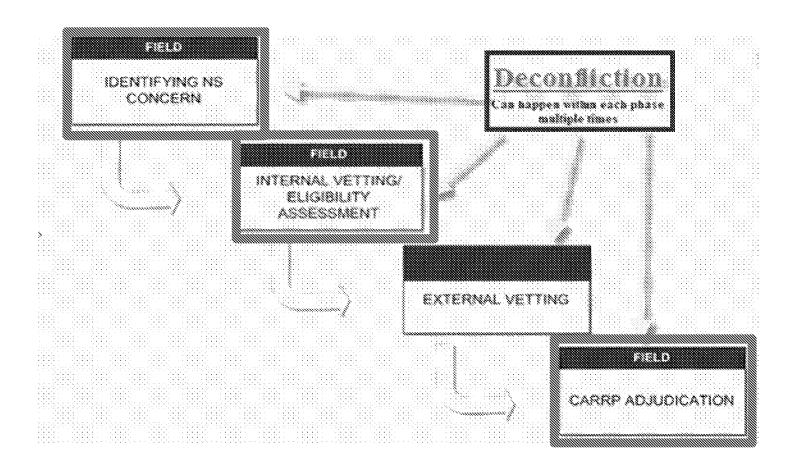
Case 2:17-cv-00094-LK Document 666-6 Files 06/12/2



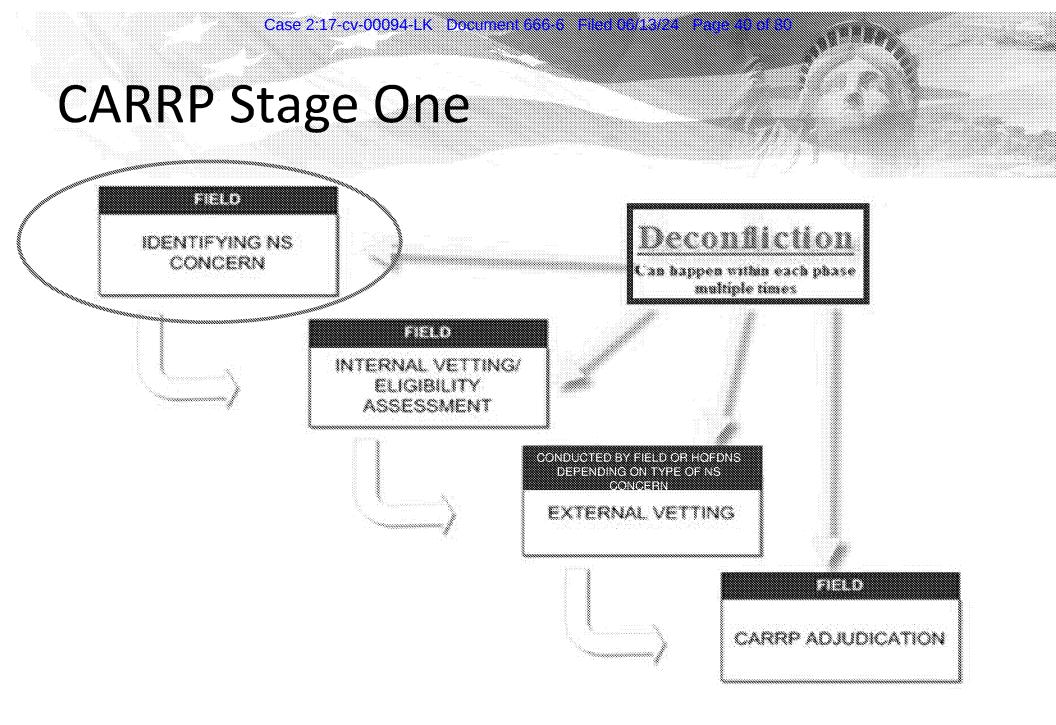


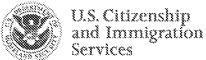
The RAIO Adjudicator's Role in CARRP

The RAIO adjudicating officer is responsible for three stages of the process (1,2, and 4).









CARRP Stage One:

Identification of the NS Concern

- Security Checks
 - FBI Name Check
 - Fingerprint Check
 - Interagency Checks (IACs)
 - TECS/NCIC
 - Consular Lookout Automated Support System (CLASS)
 - Department of State Security Advisory Opinion (SAO)
 - United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology/Automated Biometric Identification System (US-VISIT/IDENT)
 - Other Classified System Checks
- Testimonial Evidence

An implicated activity could be:

- Gathering information and reports
- > Belonging to or speaking for a particular organization
- > Committing a criminal act
- Providing money or material support
 - > See TRIG Lesson Plan



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

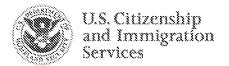
40

Security Checks:

LE

LE

Exception: Exclusion Code (EXE/S LE These are processed as Non-KSTs.



Identify on-KSTs: Self-reported





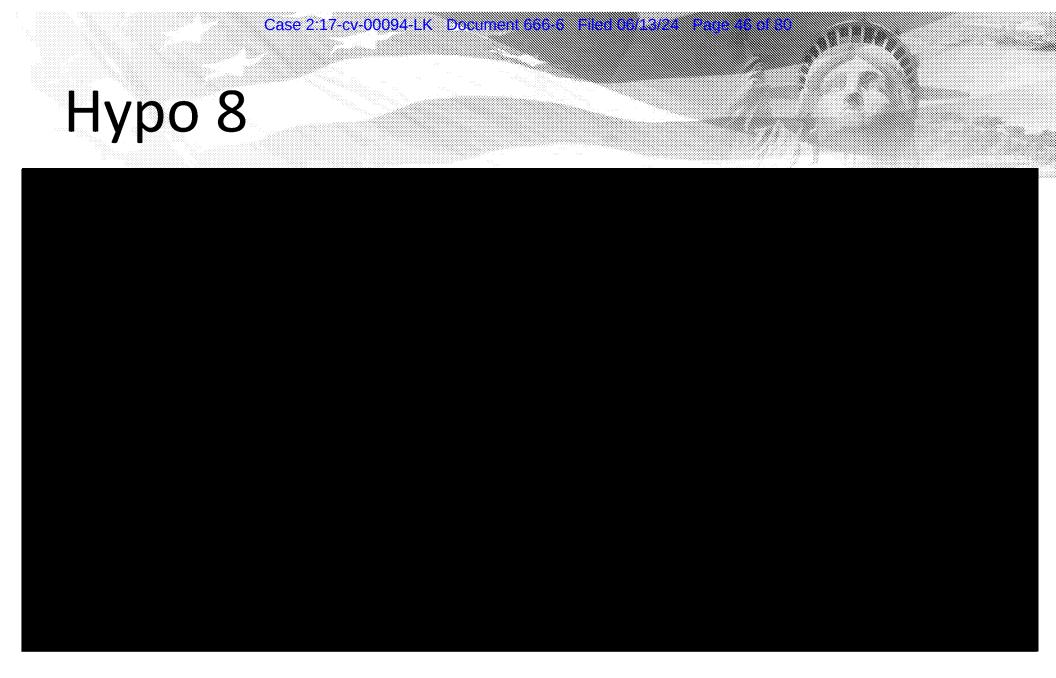










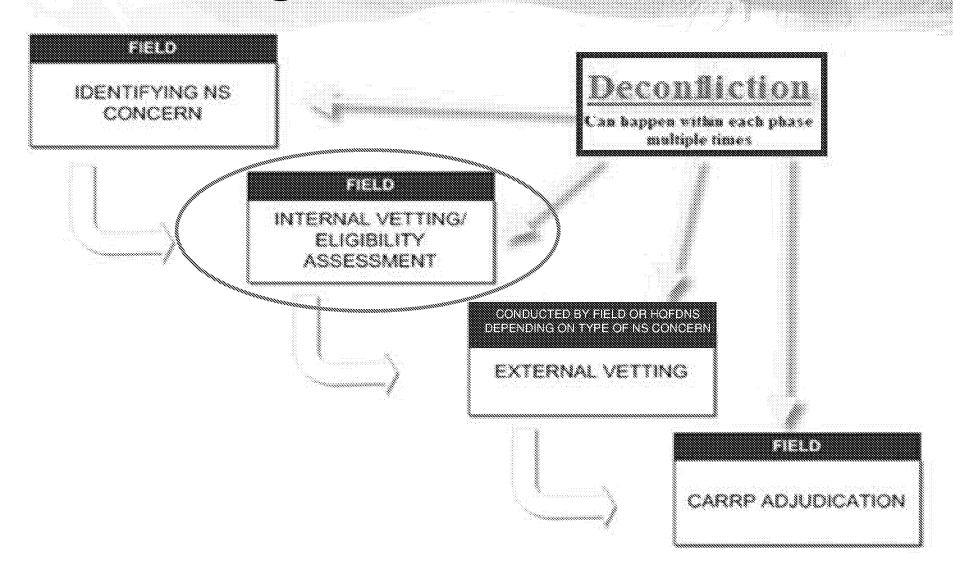








CARRP Stage Two





There are two parts of Stage Two:

1. <u>Internal Vetting</u>

- Conducted in order to obtain any relevant information to support adjudication and, in some cases, to further examine the nature of the NS concern.
- Performed by everyone involved in the CARRP process:
 - Adjudicators may conduct enhanced system searches, re-interviews, or issue RFEs
 - FDNS IOs conduct enhanced system searches
 - Adjudications and FDNS may jointly prepare a case history

2. Eligibility Assessment

- To ensure that valuable time and resources are not unnecessarily expended externally vetting a case with a record owner when the individual is otherwise ineligible for the benefit sought.
- Typically performed by Adjudicating officers to determine underlying substantive eligibility for the immigration benefit.
 - May be a specially designated Officer, such as a Senior Asylum Officer



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

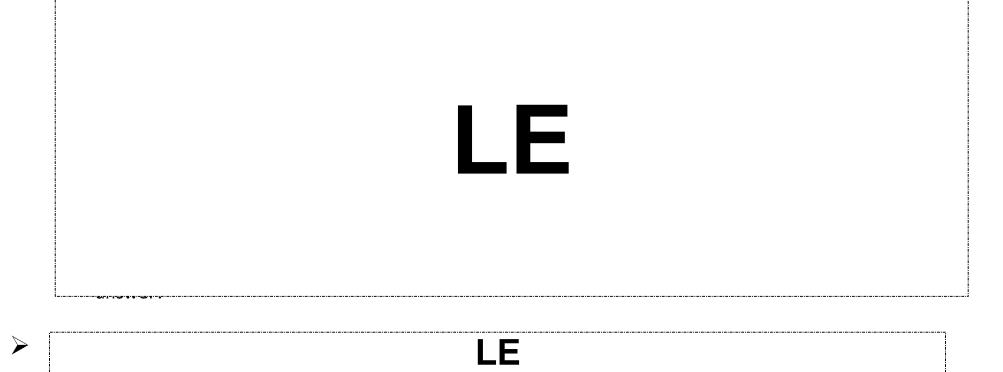
Internal vetting and eligibility assessment are both conducted by the Adjudicating officer.

- > Typically occur during the routine course of adjudication to support an eligibility determination.
- Through security checks and interviewing (vetting) assists to further examine the nature of the NS concern.
- Are considered an independent stage of CARRP to ensure valuable time and resources are not expended on subsequent stages where an Applicant is otherwise ineligible for the benefit sought.
 - ➤ After the case is referred to FDNS, the FDNS IOs becomes engaged for additional internal vetting.



Eligibility Assessment: Interview Considerations

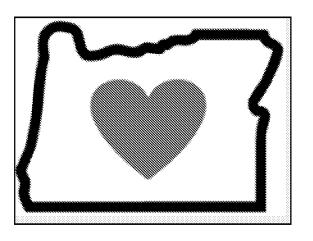
If the Applicant discloses a previously unknown connection to an NS indicator or concern, the adjudicating officer should elicit as much information about the activity and connection as possible:

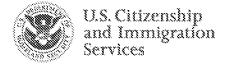




Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Eligibility Assessment: Interview Considerations





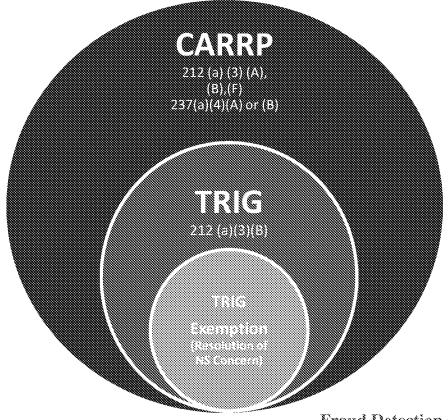
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Confidential - Subject to Protective Order

CARRP vs. TRIG

TRIG is a legal **inadmissibility** under INA § 212

- CARRP is an internal USCIS policy and operation guidance for vetting and adjudicating cases with articulable links to national security concerns.
- → All TRIG cases are CARRP cases but not all CARRP involves TRIG.





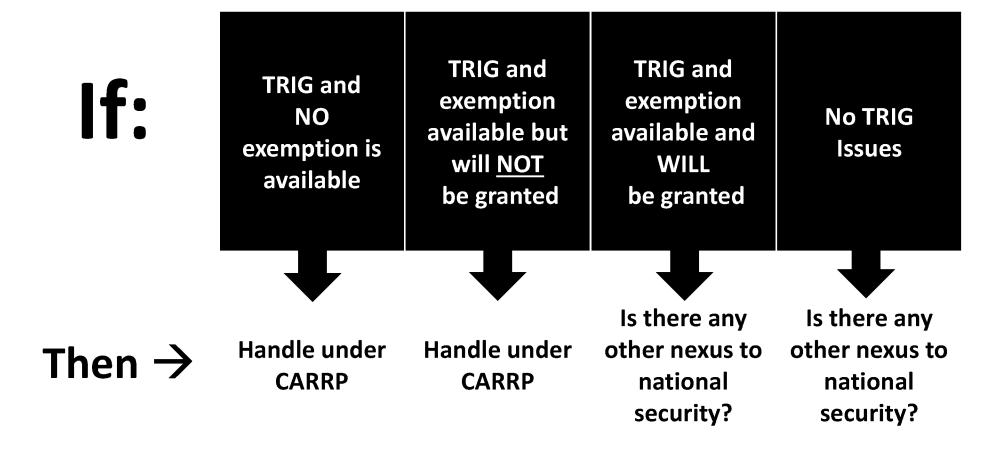
CARRP = TRIG [212 (a)(3)(B)] + 212 (a)(3)(A) and (F):

212 - GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND INELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION

- (a) Classes of Aliens Ineligible for Visas or Admission
 - (3) Security and related grounds.-
 - (A) In general.-Any alien who a consular officer or the Attorney General knows, or has reasonable ground to believe, seeks to enter the United States to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in-
 - (i) any activity (I) to violate any law of the United States relating to **ESPIONAGE** or **SABOTAGE** or (II) to violate or evade any law prohibiting the export from the United States of **GOODS**, **TECHNOLOGY**, or **SENSITIVE INFORMATION**,
 - (ii) any other unlawful activity, or
 - (iii) any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unlawful means, is inadmissible.
 - → TRIG 212 (a)(3)(B) ← TERRORIST ACTIVTY
 - **(F)** Association with a Terrorist Organization Any alien who the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General, or the Attorney General, after consultation with the Secretary of State, determines has been **ASSOCIATED WITH A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION** and intends while in the United States to engage solely, principally, or incidentally in activities that could endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States is inadmissible.

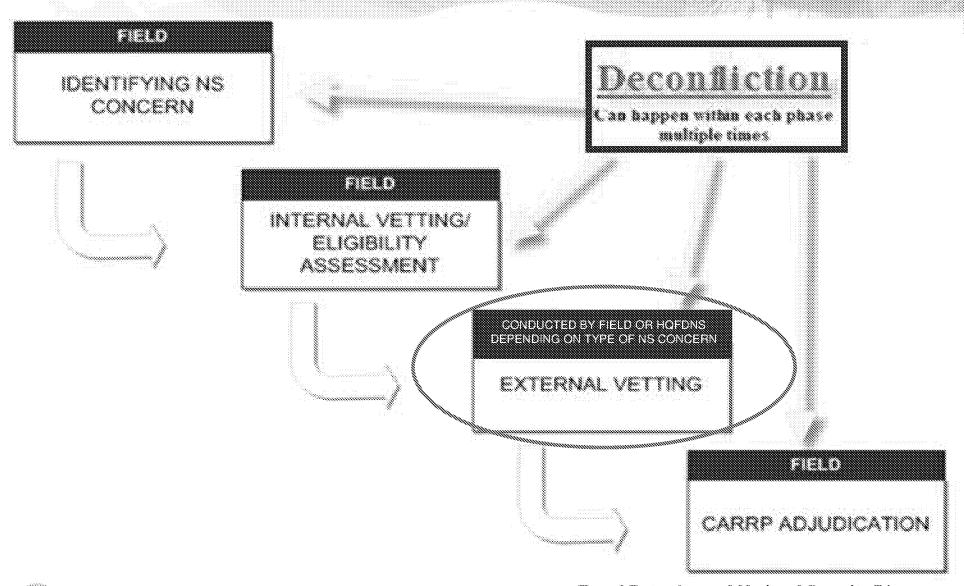


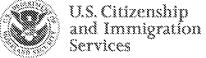
Applying CARRP to TRIG cases





CARRP Stage Three





External vetting

External vetting and is typically conducted by FDNS-IOs

- ➤ To obtain additional information from restricted access resources regarding the nature of the NS concern and its relevance to the individual.
- Contact with a case agent or record owner affords an opportunity to share information that may assist each party to complete their mission.
 - Status and results of any ongoing investigation.
 - > The basis for closure of any previous investigation.
 - Information that may be relevant in determining eligibility, and when appropriate, removability.
 - May provide LEA with information of which they might not be aware
- External vetting is **not required** if there is no record owner, for example self-reported NS concerns.
 - FDNS-IOs may still chose to conduct additional vetting, including requests for assistance with classified sources, depending on the facts and circumstances surrounding individual cases.



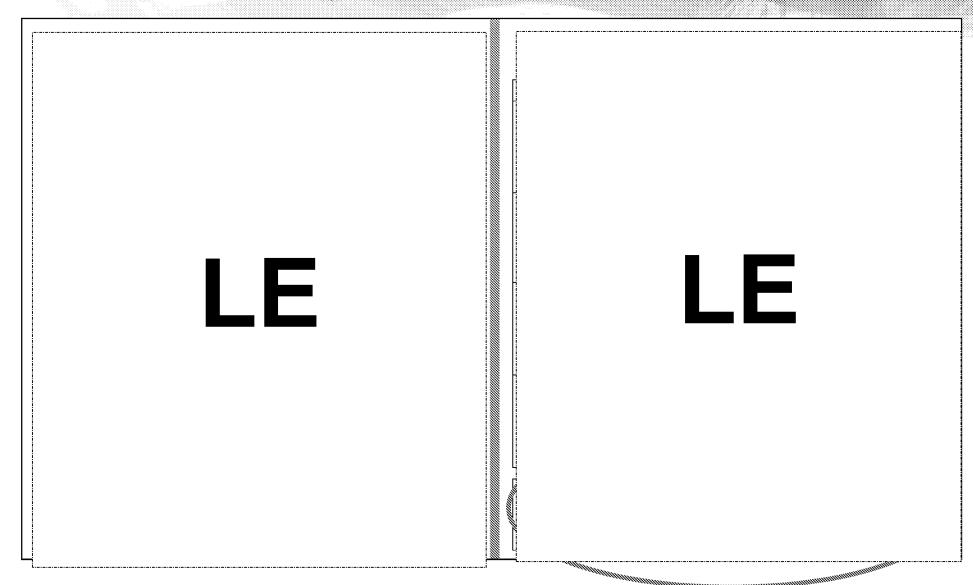


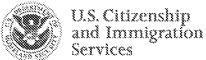
After the FDNS-IO completes external vetting in Stage 3, the case will be returned to Adjudications with a **B**ackground **C**hecks and **A**djudicative **A**ssessment (BCAA) worksheet to complete Stage 4.

- ➤ The BCAA is a record of all external vetting and resolution work performed by the FDNS Officer.
 - The BCAA worksheet used to document national security (NS) concerns, track actions taken on applications or petitions., and as a record to assist data entry into the Fraud Detection and National Security Data System (FDNS-DS).
 - ➤ The BCAA may also recommend additional action including requests for evidence, re-interview, additional country conditions research, or consultation with OCC.

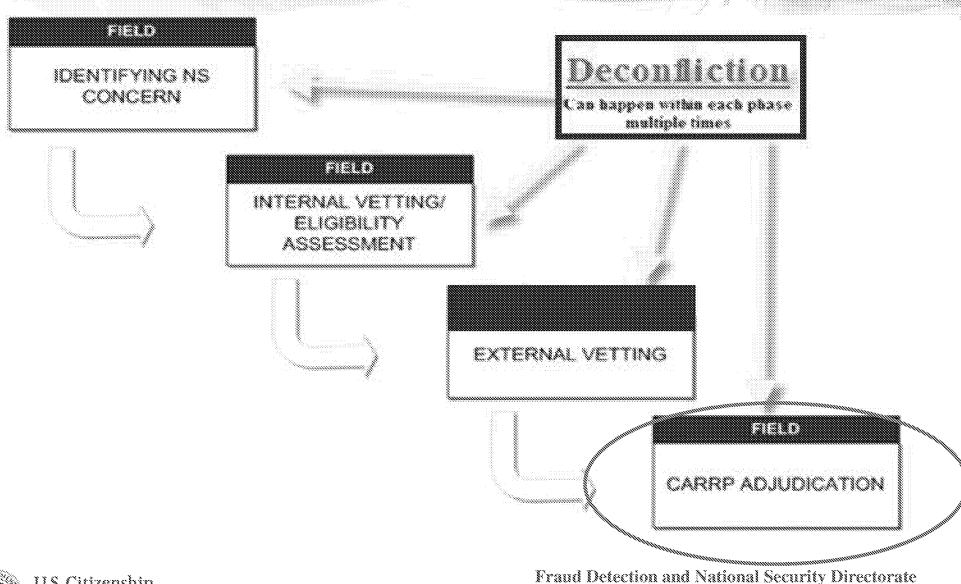


FDNS Findings and Recommendations





CARRP Stage Four

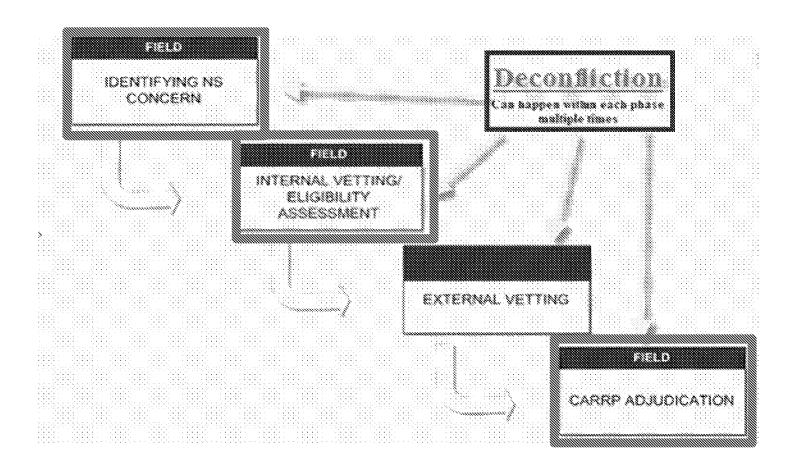


U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

CARRP Roadmap: Adjudicator's Role

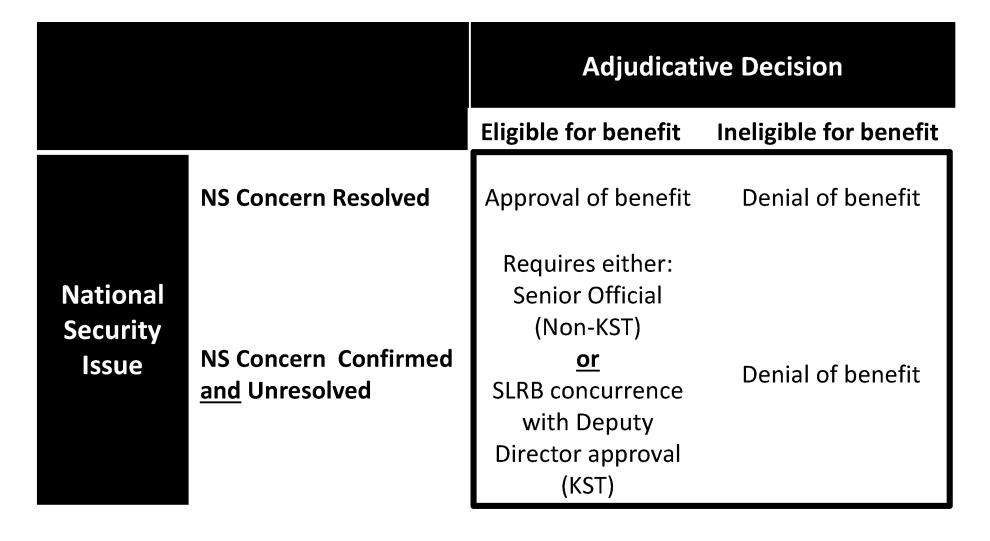
The RAIO adjudicating officer is responsible for three stages of the process (1,2, and 4).





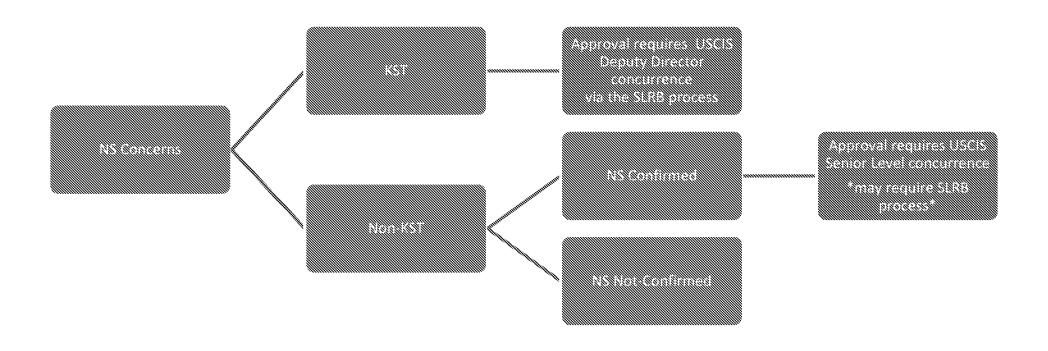
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Confidential - Subject to Protective Order





Stage Four Adjudicating National Security Cases





Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

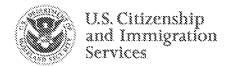
Confidential - Subject to Protective Order

Adjudicating KST cases

Remember to notify your Supervisor and FDNS IO if you encounter a KST.



Unresolved KST NS concerns <u>can ONLY be granted</u> with concurrence of the USCIS Deputy Director.





For Non-KST NS Concern

- Any denial, referral, or Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) an application or petition
 with NS concerns must be based on statutory grounds of ineligibility that can be
 cited in a decision.
 - Seek supervisory and/or legal review.

Unresolved Non-KST NS concerns after vetting and deconfliction appear eligible for benefit sought, the officer may:

- Recommend <u>approval</u> of the application/petition and must elevate this recommended approval to the senior-level official (typically Asylum Office Director or HQ RAD, HQ IO) for consideration/concurrence.
- Recommend <u>further review</u> of the application/petition and must elevate this recommendation to the senior-level official.



<u>Interim Guidance on Senior Leadership Review Board Standard Operating Procedures for Senior Leadership Case Review</u> (Signed March 23,2015)

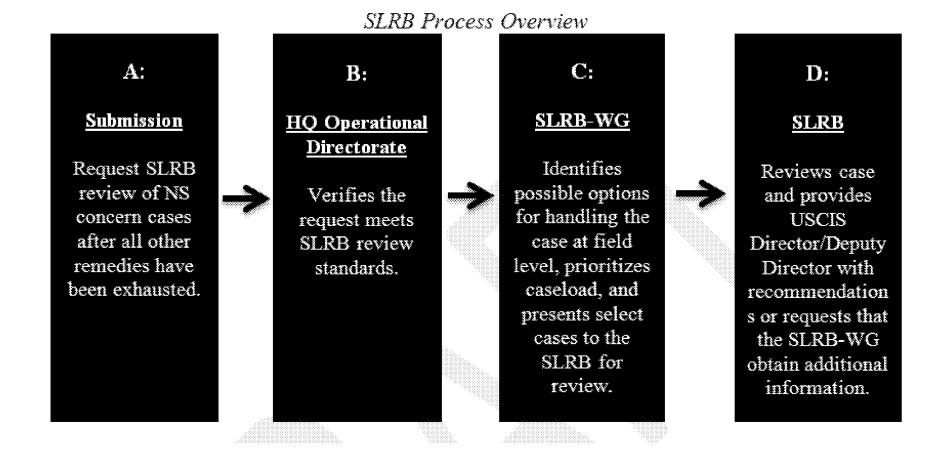
This interim guidance provides clarification for the process flow and documentation required for final grants of all KSTs and other high-profile Non-KST cases.

Local offices submit cases for senior leadership review after determining a KST case lacks sufficient grounds for denial and is otherwise eligible for the benefit.

- Additional cases that may warrant SLRB review include high profile Non-KST NS Concerns, such as state actors, or cases of significant interest.
- > Cases should be submitted for senior leadership review as a last resort, and only if there are no other ineligibility factors present.



Senior Leadership Review Required to Approve certain NS Concerns





SLRB Submission Proc

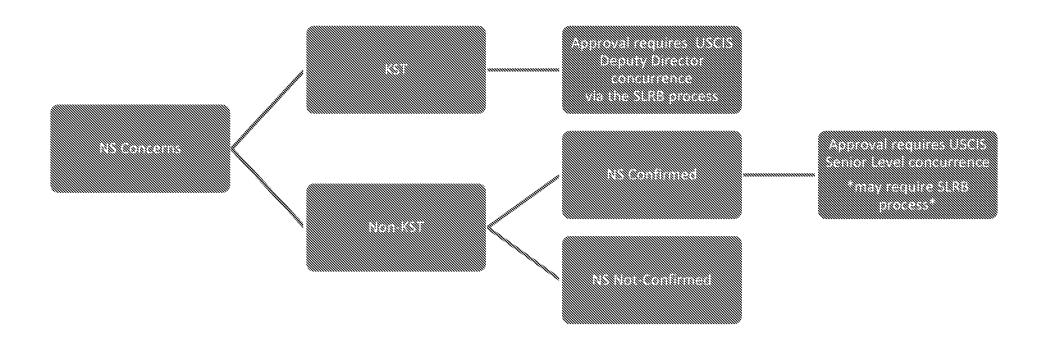
Before a case can be submitted to the SLRB, the field must demonstrate that it has taken the appropriate steps to exhaust all remedies, including but not limited to:

- 1. Performing deconfliction.
- 2. Completing internal and HQ external vetting.
 - a. If the vetting produces classified information, reviewing and analyzing the information for grounds of ineligibility.
 - b. Working with HQFDNS to pursue declassification of the information, if it would assist in adjudicating the case.
- 3. Considering additional Requests for Evidence (RFE), administrative subpoenas, an interview, or site visits.
- 4. Ensuring local FDNS has reviewed the case in its entirety, and identified any potential fraud indicators.
- 5. Ensuring local OCC has reviewed the case.

Once all remedies have been exhausted, the field will submit the case to its corresponding HQ Operational Directorate office and include the SLRB Case Submission Checklist for review. The HQ Operational Directorate will review to determine whether the case can be resolved at the field level or requires SLRB review.



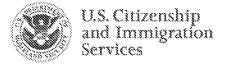
Stage Four Adjudicating National Security Cases





Final Adjudication?







Post-Lesson Hypotheticals

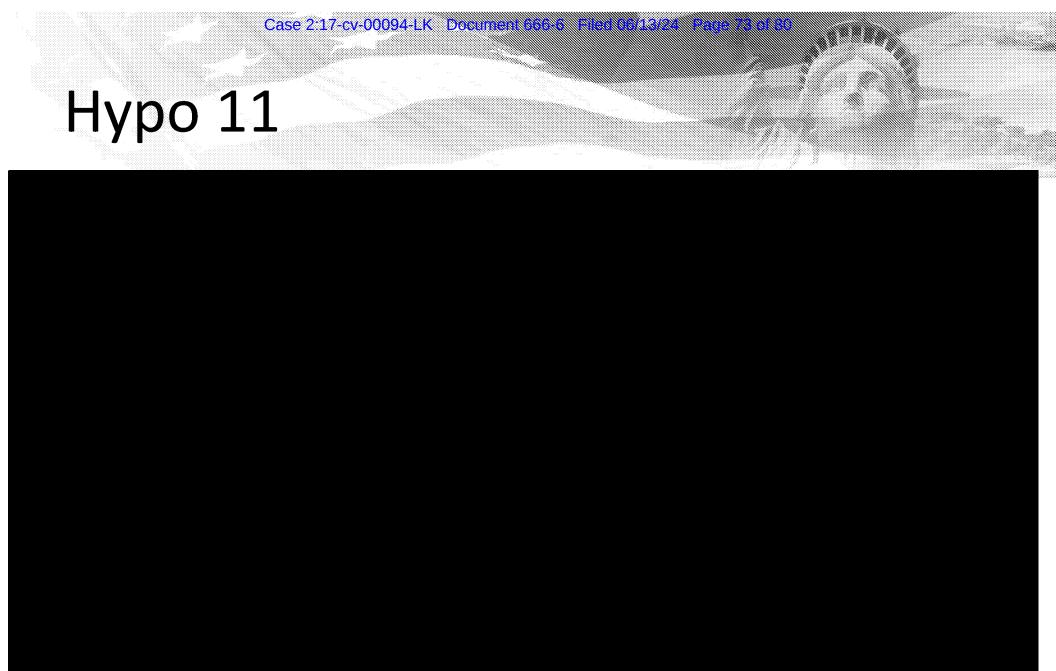


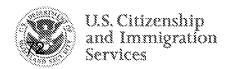
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

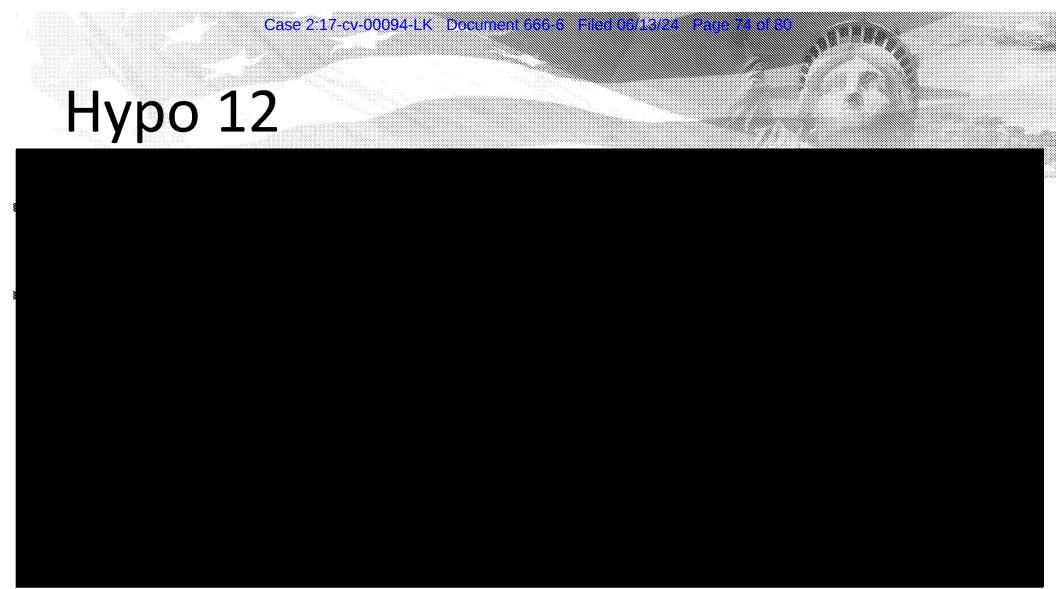




71













CARRP is an mutli-faceted process for identifying, recording, and adjudicating applications and petitions where NS concerns are identified.

- You are not alone
- Your Supervisors and FDNS-IOs are valuable resources

Evaluate the BCAA for external vetting results

- NS Concerns Resolved
- NS Concerns Confirmed or Unresolved

Determine further actions in consultation with your Supervisor and FDNS-IOs

- Process through normal adjudication?
- Re-interview?
- Additional country conditions research?
- Additional background and systems checks?

Final CARRP Adjudication if NS Concern Remains

- Non-KST: Approval only with Senior Official concurrence (e.g. Asylum Director, HQ RAD, HQ IO)
- KST: Approval only with USCIS Deputy Director concurrence via the SLRB process



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.



Foreign Terrorist Organizations

Department of State Terrorist Organizations and State Sponsors of Terrorism

DOS Foreign Terrorist Organization Designation Fact Sheet

DOS Foreign Terrorist Organizations (Tier I)

DOS Terrorist Exclusion List (Tier II)

EO 13224 - Individuals and Entities Designated by the State Department

Open Source Information

CIA World Fact Book

Global Terrorism Database

DOJ National Institute of Justice Terrorism Databases for Analysis

RAND Corporation - Terrorism and Homeland Security

Department of the Treasury - Specially Designated Nationals List

Office of Foreign Assess Control - Sanctions List Search

Treasury Department Specially Designated Nationals List



Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate You have the Public's trust and respect. Use them wisely.

Questions?

Feedback Reminder:

Please, please, PLEASE complete the survey to provide feedback for consideration and incorporation during the next training course. We review the surveys from every course and value your suggestions for improvement.

Thank you! Angie Chief, RAIO FDNS





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.







U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

