

EXHIBIT C
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Controlled Application Review and Resolution Training Program (CARRP) Overview



The slide features a white background with a blue header bar in the top right corner containing the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services logo and text. The main title is centered in large blue font. Below it, a red torch icon is followed by the subtitle. At the bottom, the division name and update date are listed.

 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Controlled Application Review and Resolution Program (CARRP)

 CARRP Overview Lecture

National Security and Public Safety Division

Updated December 2017

Updated December 2017



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Controlled Application Review and Resolution Program (CARRP) Training Program

 Module 2: CARRP Overview

National Security and Public Safety Division

Updated September 2020

Updated September 2020

CARRP Terms, Vol. I



National Security (NS) 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 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F), 237(a)(4)(A) or (B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).
- This determination requires that the case be handled in accordance with CARRP policy.

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CARRP Terms, Group 1: NS Concern

National Security (NS) 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 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F), 237(a)(4)(A) or (B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).
- The determination that a case has an NS concern requires the case be handled in accordance with CARRP policy. Cases with a potential NS concern are also placed in CARRP.

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Say:

I am going to read you the definition of a National Security Concern. A national security concern exists when an individual or organization has been determined to

section 212 inadmissibility grounds or section 237 removability grounds for eligibility. The NS inadmissibility provisions are used for all form types, regardless of the specific eligibility criteria for that form. A final eligibility determination for a particular form is made later in the process, at the time of adjudication.

[Instructor: Don't get into the weeds here, especially on articulable link – there is an entire section later on indicators and articulable links. For more information on the distinction between statutory and non-statutory indicators, students can refer to Attachment A to the CARRP Operational Guidance.]

[Go to the next slide.]

involvement in, or association in 212(a)(3)(A), (B), or (F), of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

individual, an NS ground from INA and that NS ground.

statutory indicators. The inadmissibility and removability sections of these INA NS grounds in the primary part is the connection – there's no need to distinguish between statutory and non-statutory indicators, because it's built

Major Point: There are three critical pieces to this definition – an individual; an NS ground from the INA; and a connection between that individual and that NS area

Current guidance also talks about statutory versus non-statutory indicators, but that's not something that we're concerned with at this point and students can refer to Attachment A to the CARRP Operational Guidance for additional clarification on this distinction.

The statutory part of our concerns are the NS inadmissibility and removability sections from the INA

In order to have an NS concern, one of these INA NS grounds has to be present

The non-statutory part is the connection – everything that links the person to the ground

So there's no need to distinguish between statutory and non-statutory elements of a concern, because it's built right into the definition

There is also some confusion about forms like N-400's that don't rely on 212 or 237 for eligibility

What we are talking about right now is not eligibility related

We are trying to decide if an NS concern is present and if the case should be in CARRP

The grounds that we're talking about here give us a list of what's related to national security and what's not

That the grounds come from inadmissibility and removability sections doesn't matter for determining if a concern exists

Instructors: Don't get into the weeds, especially on articulable link – there is an entire section later on indicators and A.L.

There is also sometimes confusion about forms like N-400's that don't rely on

CARRP Terms, Vol. I



Non-KST NS Concern – Not Confirmed

- There is a nexus to a national security ground, but there is not a clear link between the individual or organization and the national security ground
- Indicators of connection = NS Not Confirmed



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If NS confirmed means that we have a clear link between a person and an NS ground, NS not confirmed means that some part of the equation is a little fuzzy

There are indicators of something going on, because of travel, because of associations, because of activities, because of some characteristic – but it's not a clear connection

So now you may be thinking to yourselves why we would put that in CARRP

The reason goes back to the description of what CARRP is... a process for vetting and resolving NS concerns

We do not need a fully formed articulable link – we just need an individual and an NS ground and INDICATIONS or SUSPICIONS of a link between them

We can use the CARRP process to build out our articulable link

So think of NS Not Confirmed as a kind of hazy articulable link, rather than the perfectly clear link that would lead to an NS Confirmed determination

CARRP Terms, Group I: Non-KST NS Not Confirmed

- In a Non-KST Not Confirmed case, there is a nexus to a national security ground, but there is not a clear link between the individual or organization and the national security ground.
- Sufficient Indicators of connection in the totality of the circumstances = NS Not Confirmed

Individual / Organization + Indicators of a Link + NS ground from INA

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Say:

If NS confirmed means that we have a clear link between a person and an NS ground, NS not confirmed means that some part of the equation is a little fuzzy. There are sufficient indicators of something going on, because of travel, because of associations, because of activities, because of some behavior connected to the NS grounds – but it's not a clear connection to the INA ground. So now you may be thinking to yourselves "why we would put that in CARRP?" The reason goes back to the description of what CARRP is... it's a process for vetting and resolving NS concerns. For Non-KST Not Confirmed, there is an individual and an NS ground and sufficient indicators of a link between the two. We can use the CARRP process to build out our articulable link in Phase 1 of the CARRP process where we identify the NS concern. We will talk more about what is involved in Phase 1 later. Please note that protected characteristics, such as national origin or religion, ARE NOT indicators of an NS concern. Overall, the CARRP training, including hypotheticals and examples we will cover in other modules, will provide you with the tools to understand when sufficient indicators exist in a case in the totality of the circumstances to substantiate a CARRP referral.

Does anyone want to try to explain why we don't delineate NS Confirmed or NS Non-Confirmed for KSTs? **[Answer: In order to be identified as a KST]**

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DEF-00431088

Core Concept: CARRP and TRIG

TRIG is an inadmissibility

CARRP
INA § 212(a)(3)(a), (b) & (f)

TRIG and CARRP

TRIG
INA § 212(a)(3)(b)

CARRP is a national security process

CARRP and TRIG overlap in certain INA grounds, but differ in what constitutes a “connection”

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Having just defined what CARRP is and how it interacts with other programs, we will now take a brief diversion into what CARRP is not

This is a simple chart with an incredibly important message

TRIG = Terrorism Related Grounds of Inadmissibility

CARRP and TRIG are not the same thing – there is overlap in many cases (i.e., some things with TRIG concerns may fall in to CARRP, like terrorist activities or membership) but they are fundamentally different things

TRIG is an inadmissibility – it is a straight up application of the law

CARRP is a national security program – it is a subjective assessment of threat to national security

It is possible to have a case in CARRP with no TRIG concerns

It is possible to have TRIG concerns but not be working a case in CARRP

It is possible to resolve a CARRP issue but still have a TRIG issue

It is possible to get an exemption for TRIG but still work a case in CARRP

TRIG but not CARRP:

If you work in a hospital and care for everyone who comes in, and some of them are government soldiers and some of them are fighting against the government

If you're a refugee in a camp, and the camp leaders come around and collect a small "tax" on each household, and you know that the "tax" goes to pay people to bring supplies over the mountains to the rebels fighting in your home country

If you give a ham sandwich to a terrorist

CARRP but not TRIG:

If you steal a bunch of classified information and give it to a foreign country

If you export centrifuges to Pakistan

2017 Training Material w/ Instructor Notes, Module 2: CARRP

Overview, DEF-00429545

Core Concept: CARRP and Terrorism Related Grounds of Inadmissibility (TRIG)

TRIG is an inadmissibility

CARRP
INA § 212(a)(3)(a), (b) & (f)

TRIG and CARRP

TRIG
INA § 212(a)(3)(b)

CARRP is a national security process

CARRP and TRIG overlap in certain INA grounds, but differ in what constitutes a “connection”

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Say:

We just defined what CARRP is and how it interacts with other programs. Now we will take a brief detour and talk about what CARRP is not. This is a simple chart with an incredibly important message. As many of you probably know, TRIG stands for Terrorism Related Grounds of Inadmissibility. CARRP and TRIG are not the same thing, but there is overlap in many cases. Some cases with TRIG concerns may fall into CARRP, like terrorist activities or membership, but they are fundamentally different things.

TRIG refers to specific an inadmissibility grounds – it is purely an application of the law. CARRP is a national security program – it is a consistent handling process for cases with potential or actual national security concerns. It is possible to have a case in CARRP with no TRIG concerns. Similarly, it is possible to have TRIG concerns but not be working a case in CARRP. It's also possible to resolve a CARRP issue but still have a TRIG issue AND it's possible to get an exemption for TRIG but still work a case in CARRP.

Examples of TRIG but not CARRP (if an exemption is granted):

- If the subject worked in a hospital and cared for everyone who came in, and

some of those patients were government soldiers and others fighting against the government

2020 Training Material w/ Instructor Notes, Module 2: CARRP

Overview, DEF-00431137

Core Concept: What CARRP Is Not



“covert agency program”

“potentially endless delays”

“a civil rights violation”

“Immigration authorities are instructed to follow the FBI direction as to whether deny, approve or hold in abeyance”

“Recruitment tool for the FBI”

“AUTOMATIC DESIGNATION EVEN FOR ROUTINE TRAVEL SUCH AS A FAMILY VISIT”

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There's a lot in the public domain about CARRP, and most of it isn't good

However, when we do our jobs right, most of these are misconceptions or exaggerations

We've already touched on a couple of these

Potentially endless delays – we've already covered that the process should end and the different ways it can – throughout the rest of these materials we'll talk about how to get there

Follow FBI direction – did we talk about that during deconfliction? At any point did we say to follow whatever the FBI's direction was?

We'll talk more about indicators, particularly travel, as we get into identifying concerns

But what about “civil rights violation?” Why would that be an accusation?

Pay attention in the identifying concerns section not just about what the indicators are, but also where USCIS gets its information from, and what people we are likely to be alerted to based on what checks we perform

Please keep these in the back of your head as we go through the curriculum, because by the end of this class, you're going to be able to intelligently refute every one of these and describe what the process actually does.

*** Instructors: Give CARRP a positive spin, if possible... Remind students that we do clear (resolve) a high number of cases.

2017 Training Material w/ Instructor Notes, Module 2: CARRP
Overview, DEF-00429549

Core Concept: What CARRP Is Not

“covert agency program”

“potentially endless delays”

“a civil rights violation”

“Immigration authorities are instructed to follow the FBI direction as to whether deny, approve or hold in abeyance”

“Recruitment tool for the FBI”

“AUTOMATIC DESIGNATION EVEN FOR ROUTINE TRAVEL SUCH AS A FAMILY VISIT”

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Say:

There's a lot of information in the public domain about CARRP, and most of it isn't good. However, even when we do our jobs right, there are many misconceptions that persist.

We've already touched on a couple of these misconceptions. CARRP is not:

- A covert agency program designed to deny cases.
- Potentially endless delays – we've already covered the process *should* end and the different ways it can- and throughout the rest of this course we'll talk about how to get there.
- Follow FBI direction – did we talk about that during deconfliction? At any point did we say to follow whatever the FBI's direction was?
- An automatic designation even for routine travel. We'll talk more about indicators, particularly travel, as we get into identifying concerns.
- But what about CARRP being a “civil rights violation?” Why would that be an accusation? CARRP is not a discriminatory program. As we said before, religion and national origin are not indicators of a potential NS concern.

Pay attention in the identifying concerns section of the course not just about what the indicators are, but also where USCIS gets its information from, and what people we are likely to be alerted to based on what checks we perform.
2020 Training Material, Module 2: CARRP Overview, DEF-00431144