

EXHIBIT 70

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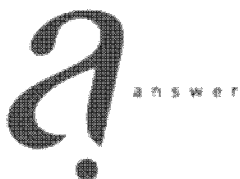
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Studies in National Security

June/July 2015



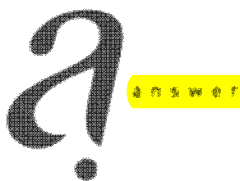
NaBISCOP states that a TECS resolution memorandum should “indicate any communication with the record owner (For example, date/name of record owner, results of conversation/e-mail, etc).” My CARRP training said that officers should NOT include the name/title of the record in their CARRP resolution memoranda. How do I follow both pieces of guidance?



The differences in guidance are because resolving a CARRP case is a different process than resolving a TECS record. NaBISCOP provides instruction on how to properly document conversations which lead to resolving a TECS record. It is critical in TECS resolution memos to identify the individuals providing information for the resolution by name, title, and agency. Conversations with record owners during CARRP are recorded in FDNS-DS, and generally include the date of contact, the name of the individual contacted, and the title, position, and agency of that individual. It is suggested in CARRP training that officers be cautious about placing an LEA case agent’s name or contact information in an A-file, because documents in an A-file may be subject to a FOIA request or discovery in court on a more routine basis than information in USCIS databases. Sometimes recording a record owner’s name and agency in a physical file may be unavoidable; but if possible, it is better to place this information in FDNS-DS.



If a non-KST NS concern is being vetted under CARRP and the FBI states that there is no derogatory info, could the individual still be a non-KST? In one particular case in my office, the FBI cleared a subject, but due to the subject's relationships to other individuals with NS concerns, I think the case may still be a non-KST (rather than resolved as non-NS). Thanks for the help!



It’s important to remember that USCIS makes independent determinations about whether a person is an NS concern for immigration purposes. So, just because the FBI “clears” a subject, it is still possible that they remain in CARRP as an NS concern. An agency besides FBI could hold derogatory information, or there could be a concern identified because of associates, family members, or ties to businesses or organizations. This information could come from systems checks, vetting, an interview, or upon review of the A-file, and could occur even if a vetting partner has not identified the subject as an NS concern.

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