Privacy Impact Assessment
for the

National Vetting Center (NVC)

DHS/ALL/PIA-072

December 11, 2018

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Abstract

Through National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-9, the President has mandated the Federal Government improve the manner in which executive departments and agencies (agencies) coordinate and use intelligence and other information to identify individuals who present a threat to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety in accordance with their existing legal authorities and all applicable policy protections. To achieve this mandate, the President directed the establishment of the National Vetting Center (NVC) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), with the purpose of coordinating agency vetting efforts to locate and use relevant intelligence and law enforcement information to identify individuals who may present a threat to the homeland. The Secretary of Homeland Security has delegated this responsibility within DHS to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). DHS is conducting this Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to assess the risks to privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties presented by the NVC and the vetting programs that will operate using the NVC.

Overview

NSPM-9\(^1\) directed the establishment of the NVC as part of the National Vetting Enterprise.\(^2\) As outlined in NSPM-9, border and immigration security are essential to ensuring the safety, security, and prosperity of the United States. Every day, the U.S. Government determines whether to permit individuals to travel to and enter the United States, ship goods across its borders, grant immigration benefits, and consider other actions that affect U.S. national and homeland security, public safety, and commerce. These decisions are made on the basis of relevant and appropriate information held across the U.S. Government, including information held by law enforcement and the Intelligence Community (IC) based upon their unique authorities and missions.

The U.S. Government has developed several different processes and procedures to evaluate an individual’s suitability for access to the United States or other travel- or immigration-related benefits against information available to the U.S. Government (generally referred to as “vetting”).\(^3\) However, these current processes are often designed for single uses that only leverage portions of potentially relevant data. These processes rely heavily on primarily manual procedures that use separate technical interfaces and are not scalable or adaptable to meet ever-evolving threats. To improve security for the homeland, agencies need a consolidated process that allows for a

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\(^2\) NSPM-9 describes the National Vetting Enterprise as the coordinated efforts of agencies across the U.S. Government to collect, store, process, share, disseminate, and use accurate and timely biographic, biometric, and contextual information, including on a recurrent basis, so as to identify activities and associations with known or suspected threat actors and other relevant indicators that inform adjudications and determinations related to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety.

\(^3\) For purposes of this PIA, “vetting” is defined as manual and automated processes used to identify and analyze information in U.S. Government holdings to determine whether an individual poses a threat to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety, primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, in support of the U.S. Government’s visa, naturalization, immigration benefit, immigration enforcement, travel, and border security decisions about an individual.
coordinated review of relevant intelligence and law enforcement information to ensure that immigration and border security decisions are fully informed and accurately implemented by adjudicators consistent with existing authorities. Creating, maintaining, and facilitating the operation of that process is the primary mission of the NVC.

The NVC will not replace all vetting activities that occur today. Most immigration and border security programs already use readily available, unclassified information. However, the vetting processes that support those programs may face challenges when using classified or otherwise highly restricted information to support those processes. The NVC process and technology is designed to make such information accessible in a more centralized and efficient manner to agencies charged with making adjudications. The NVC does not engage in making adjudications itself. Its role is limited to that of facilitator or service provider for the NVC process and technology used for vetting.

NVC activities will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution; applicable statutes including the Privacy Act; applicable executive orders and Presidential Directives including Executive Order 12333, *United States Intelligence Activities*, as amended; and other applicable law, policies, and procedures pertaining to the appropriate handling of information about U.S. persons (as defined in Executive Order 12333) and other individuals protected by U.S. law and policy. The NVC has not changed or expanded these existing authorities.

**Scope of NVC Activities and Vetting Programs**

NSPM-9 requires that the NVC “coordinate agency vetting efforts to identify individuals who present a threat to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety.” Agencies are permitted to “conduct any authorized border or immigration vetting activities through or with” the NVC. Vetting under NSPM-9 is primarily focused on “adjudications and other determinations made in support of immigration and border security,” including “individuals who (i) seek a visa waiver, or other immigration benefit, or a protected status; (ii) attempt to enter the United States; or (iii) are subject to an immigration removal proceeding.” This PIA uses the phrase “immigration and border security” to collectively describe the scope of these programs, vetting activities, and decisions.

The National Vetting Governance Board (Board), an interagency governing body established by NSPM-9 to oversee the National Vetting Enterprise and the activities of the NVC, must approve the NVC’s support for any new vetting activities. It does so with advice and support from a Legal Working Group and separate Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties (PCRCL)
Working Group, both interagency groups established under NSPM-9 and charged with advising the Board and reviewing NVC plans and activities. Both Working Groups support the Board in its oversight role by informing it of the legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties ramifications of any new vetting activities proposed by the NVC and recommending alternatives or modifications to such proposals that better ensure compliance with law and policy and the protection of individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, as appropriate.

NSPM-9 also requires that “accurate and timely biographic, biometric, and contextual information” be used as part of the vetting process and that “activities, associations with known or suspected threat actors, and other relevant indicators” be identified and considered in making such decisions. In addition to terrorism-related threats, programs that use the NVC process and technology to facilitate vetting may also identify additional categories of threats relevant to their vetting such as transnational organized crime, foreign intelligence activities directed against the United States, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, malign cyber activities, and the efforts of military threat actors.7

As vetting programs are integrated into the NVC process and technology, this PIA will be updated with an addendum that describes each such vetting program.8

**NVC Vetting Process**

The NVC process generally operates as follows.9 U.S. Government agencies responsible for making immigration and border security decisions (Adjudicating Agencies) assign their own employees to serve as Adjudicating Agency Vetting Analysts (Vetting Analysts) who, using NVC technology, review intelligence and information potentially relevant to a particular adjudication (e.g., an application for a visa waiver or a visa). This intelligence, law enforcement, and other information is made available by Vetting Support Agencies, which are the agencies that provide support to the immigration or border security program in question. After comparisons are conducted to identify information potentially relevant to a particular immigration or border security matter, the Vetting Support Agency determines if such information may be shared with the Adjudicating Agency under applicable legal standards and guidelines that govern its dissemination.

Vetting Support Agencies electronically transmit that relevant and appropriate information (Vetting Support Responses) to Adjudicating Agencies using the NVC technology. These Vetting Support Responses include links or pointers to information that the Vetting Support Agencies believe are valid and analytically significant identity matches, but not the underlying information

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7 See NSPM-7, Integration, Sharing, and Use of National Security Threat Actor Information to Protect Americans.

8 Depending on the vetting program, the addendum may be classified or otherwise not publicly releasable. The Principles of Intelligence Transparency will help guide IC decisions on making information publicly available.

9 Specific aspects of the process may vary from one vetting program to the next; however, in all instances, automated responses are reviewed manually before being considered as part of an adjudication and adjudications are performed by Adjudicating Agencies.
itself. The Vetting Support Response must be cleared for dissemination by the Vetting Support Agency consistent with that Vetting Support Agency’s policies, practices, and procedures, including, when applicable, the agency’s guidelines concerning the collection, retention, and dissemination of U.S. person information approved by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 12333 (Attorney General Guidelines).

Using NVC technology, the Vetting Support Responses are displayed to the Vetting Analyst, and the Analyst uses the links or pointers provided to view the information resident in other (typically classified) systems to which the analyst has authorized access.

The Vetting Analyst then analyzes this information and considers it in relation to the relevant legal standard for deciding the matter at issue (e.g., standard for issuing a visa waiver or visa) before making a decision. The Vetting Analyst then makes a recommendation (e.g., to grant or deny) to an Adjudicator, who is an official within the Adjudicating Agency that has the responsibility to make the decision. Adjudicators (who are not assigned to the NVC but sit at their home agencies) consider the Vetting Analyst’s recommendation and analysis underlying that recommendation, when appropriate, along with other relevant information available to them outside of the NVC process, and make a decision (e.g., approve or deny the visa waiver or visa). Throughout this process, the Vetting Analysts and the Adjudicators both remain under the operational control and act under the legal authorities of the Adjudicating Agency.

Supporting the NVC process is the IC Support Element, which is also established pursuant to NSPM-9. The function of the IC Support Element is to “facilitate, guide, and coordinate all IC efforts to use classified intelligence and other relevant information within IC holdings in direct support of the NVC.” It is an independent entity established by the Director of National Intelligence comprising certain IC elements, which provide support to the NVC in accordance with their existing authorities. The role of each IC element, including whether it provides information in support of a particular immigration or border security program, will vary based on the particular vetting program and each agency’s individual authorities, policies, and procedures.

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10 Information that has been deemed “analytically significant” by an intelligence element is information that provides analytic insight into the potential threat to national security posed by an individual, either directly or indirectly. For Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the IC, any U.S. person information must satisfy the requirements for dissemination under that agency’s Attorney General Guidelines pursuant to Executive Order 12333 to qualify as analytically significant threat information. Such information will also be presumed to be in adherence to the IC Analytic Standards established in Intelligence Community Directive 203, available at https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/ICD/ICD%20203%20Analytic%20Standards.pdf. The above does not apply to law enforcement information that is not foreign intelligence.

11 Vetting Analysts may not have access to all records in a system. If the link in question is to a record to which they do not have access, Vetting Analysts will notify their supervisor to either request access or transfer the matter to another Vetting Analyst who has the appropriate level of access to view the record in question.

12 Adjudicators may consider many data points beyond Vetting Support Responses and the Analyst Recommendation in making an adjudication. For example, Adjudicators may consider information provided on a visa, travel, or benefit application by the individual, statements made by an individual during an interview at a port of entry or consulate, and the results of vetting performed outside of the NVC process. The NVC process is primarily focused on the review of classified national security information for vetting, but it is not intended to nor does it replace other types of vetting checks.
The composition of the IC Support Element will be a combination of assignees physically co-located at the NVC and virtual support by personnel located at the relevant IC elements’ own facilities. The IC Support Element assigns on-site personnel to the NVC to support the Vetting Analysts by reaching back efficiently to the Vetting Support Agencies they represent for support, as needed. They ensure the Vetting Support Responses provided by Vetting Support Agencies are returned consistently and meet the needs of the Adjudicating Agencies.

All activities undertaken using the NVC process and technology or occurring at other agencies in support of the NVC are conducted under the existing legal authorities of the participating agencies. The NVC itself does not make operational recommendations or decisions. That authority remains with the Adjudicating Agencies under existing legal and policy frameworks.

**NVC Technology and Data Management**

The NVC process and technology are offered as a common service to Adjudicating Agencies. Using cloud-based services and technology, the NVC technology performs the following functions to support vetting:

- Distribution of Vetting Support Requests (*e.g.*, visa or visa waiver applications) to Vetting Support Agencies;
- Receipt and distribution of Vetting Support Responses from Vetting Support Agencies to Adjudicating Agencies;
- Workflow management of Vetting Support Responses queued for review by Vetting Analysts;
- Integrated view-only capability to access records identified in Vetting Support Responses;
- Support for Vetting Analysts to document their analysis and recommendations;
- Storage and correlation of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses;
- Managing access to data by individual users and infrastructure according to pre-determined rules and standards;
- Managing the retention of data according to approved record schedules;
- Logging user activity for audit, oversight, and accountability purposes; and
- Support for redress processes, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, discovery in litigation, and other data retrieval requirements.

Although records documenting the vetting that occurs through the NVC process are maintained using NVC technology, Adjudicating Agencies control and are responsible for those records. This Vetting Record includes the Vetting Support Request, Vetting Support Response, Analyst Notes, any recommendations from a Vetting Analyst, and Adjudicator’s final decision. NVC technology allows Vetting Support Agencies to continue to maintain and control their information in their own systems while facilitating access by Adjudicating Agencies to Vetting Support Responses and other

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13 Not all of the technologies used in the NVC processes are owned by the NVC or even DHS, but they are used to support and carry out the responsibilities of the NVC as put forth by NSPM-9.
relevant information consistent with law and policy.

**Individual Rights and Liberties**

The NVC, in coordination with the DHS Chief Privacy Officer and the DHS Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, has included in this PIA a discussion of civil rights and civil liberties raised by the creation of the NVC and its use of personally identifiable information (PII). The inclusion of an individual rights and liberties discussion in the PIA will improve transparency and assist the public in understanding the NVC and DHS’s role in the NVC.

DHS is committed to the principles of due process, Constitutional protections, the fair and equal treatment of all individuals in its screening and vetting activities, and to ensuring the rights of all individuals while taking all lawful actions necessary to secure and protect the nation. In addition to the framework of protections and privacy mitigations detailed in this PIA, compliance with existing DHS policies will foster appropriate vetting uses of NVC processes and technologies for DHS actions and adjudications conducted by DHS personnel. For DHS vetting programs, this includes DHS personnel adherence to the existing DHS policy that generally prohibits the consideration of race or ethnicity in investigating, screening, and law enforcement activities and limits the consideration of an individual’s protected characteristics, and simple connection to a particular country, by birth or citizenship, as a screening criterion to situations in which such consideration is based on an assessment of intelligence and risk in which alternatives do not meet security needs. Accordingly, vetting activities conducted by DHS personnel using NVC processes and technologies may not be used to collect, access, use, or retain information on an individual solely on the basis of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, or nationality.

**Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Protections**

While enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Adjudicating Agencies’ vetting activities, the NVC has established a variety of oversight, governance, and compliance mechanisms to ensure privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections are in place.

The NVC is overseen by the National Vetting Governance Board, a senior interagency forum that considers issues that affect the National Vetting Enterprise and the activities of the NVC and the IC Support Element. To ensure its activities and those of the NVC comply with applicable law and appropriately protect individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties, the Board has established a standing Legal Working Group and a separate standing PCRCL Working Group, both of which routinely review the activities of the NVC and advise the Board.

The NVC is supported by a full-time, dedicated Senior Legal Advisor, who serves as a liaison to the Legal Working Group and provides legal advice and counsel to the NVC concerning its various activities to ensure they comply with law, and a separate PCRCL Officer, who serves as

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a liaison to the PCRCL Working Group and provides dedicated support for all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties issues arising in the context of the NVC. The PCRCL Officer’s duties include ensuring the use of technologies sustain, and do not erode, privacy protections relating to the use, collection, and disclosure of PII and working in coordination with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and other oversight offices to develop policy regarding privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties in connection with national vetting processes. The PCRCL Officer evaluates new or modified NVC technologies and ensures NVC compliance with the Privacy Act and other applicable privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties laws and policies including Executive Order 12333 and the Constitution.

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence has designated an Associate General Counsel and a Civil Liberties and Privacy Officer to support the IC Support Element. These officers work to ensure that the IC Support Element, like the NVC, conducts its activities in accordance with law and in a manner that protects individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. They consult and coordinate with the NVC’s Senior Legal Advisor and PCRCL Officer as well as all relevant NVC stakeholders, including representatives from the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups.

Additionally, the Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies that participate in the NVC process have internal oversight offices that address legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties issues. These internal oversight offices are responsible for ensuring all Adjudicating Agency and Vetting Support Agency personnel comply with all relevant laws and policies.

The flow of information through the NVC process and technology is monitored to detect events that may impact the integrity, confidentiality, or security of the information used. An event could include a suspected or confirmed privacy incident or breach. All events are reported promptly to the NVC Director, Senior Legal Advisor, and PCRCL Officer, as relevant and appropriate. The NVC, in coordination with other agencies, either investigates or monitors such events, and maintains awareness of and supports mitigation and remediation actions concerning such events. Notice of such events is provided to the National Vetting Governance Board and the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups, as necessary. Management, reporting, and notification related to these incidents will occur in accordance with applicable legal and policy requirements.

Access to information processed using NVC technology is restricted only to authorized users who have a need-to-know the information in the furtherance of their authorized missions and activities. For each vetting program facilitated by the NVC, the NVC coordinates with the Adjudicating Agency, the relevant Vetting Support Agencies, and the IC Support Element to define the appropriate data access rules for that program. This includes establishing prerequisites, such as training or security clearances for granting access to the data in question.

Ultimately, the Adjudicating Agency determines how long Vetting Records are stored, who can access that information using the NVC process and technology, and how the information is stored in its source systems. The specific requirements for and restrictions on data access will vary from one vetting program to the next. Additional detail on access controls is provided in the individual addenda to this PIA that describe separate vetting programs. User activity is logged and
monitored for oversight and compliance purposes.

The U.S. Government ensures adequate redress mechanisms are in place to review complaints and requests from individuals impacted by vetting programs. Redress is an integral part of this commitment to ensuring privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections. The improved vetting processes implemented under NSPM-9 will be accompanied by a review of existing redress procedures to ensure that as vetting capabilities grow, agencies have processes in place to afford individuals opportunities for redress. Because the NVC does not itself adjudicate Vetting Support Requests, it will not establish its own redress system. Throughout the operations of the NVC, DHS’s Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the DHS Privacy Office, corresponding offices in other Adjudicating Agencies, and DHS and component redress programs will review NVC plans and programs to ensure that adequate redress processes are in place for any vetting programs using the NVC process and technology.

Section 1.0 Authorities and Other Requirements

1.1 What specific legal authorities and/or agreements permit and define the collection of information by the project in question?

The President directed the establishment of the NVC as part of the National Vetting Enterprise in NSPM-9. The NSPM does not provide any new legal authority for the NVC (or any new authority to any participating agency) to collect, retain, store, or use information, nor does it supplement or alter the existing adjudicative authorities and responsibilities of Adjudicating Agencies. All activities undertaken through the NVC process and technology are based on existing legal authorities for each participating agency.

1.2 What Privacy Act System of Records Notice(s) (SORN(s)) apply to the information?

Data used in the NVC process and technology remains under the control and stewardship of the Adjudicating Agency, with certain exceptions that allow a Vetting Support Agency to retain the data as described in Section 5.1. The System of Records Notices (SORNs) that apply to the records controlled by each participating agency for each vetting program will differ and are listed in the addenda of this PIA.

Depending on the nature of the vetting program and if U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident information is included in the Vetting Support Requests compared against Vetting Support Agency holdings, a SORN established by the Vetting Support Agency may also apply.

Because the Privacy Act only applies to records about U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents maintained in an agency system of records, SORNs may not govern or provide transparency on the use and sharing of data about other individuals. Additionally, the Judicial Redress Act extends certain protections of the Privacy Act to nationals of certain countries in some cases.
1.3 Has a system security plan been completed for the information system(s) supporting the project?

The Authority to Operate for the NVC technology being built-out by DHS’s Office of Intelligence & Analysis (DHS I&A) is being granted concurrently with the completion of this PIA, along with other compliance requirements.

1.4 Does a records retention schedule approved by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) exist?

Each of the vetting programs that participate in the NVC must have an approved records retention schedule that covers all Vetting Records. The Vetting Support Agencies retain records maintained in their own systems according to their own approved retention schedules.

Although NVC technology may maintain Vetting Records, all records remain under the ownership of the Adjudicating Agency or Vetting Support Agencies. The NVC does not create any new data itself. The records used and created through the NVC processes will abide by the relevant agency’s retention schedule.

1.5 If the information is covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), provide the OMB Control number and the agency number for the collection. If there are multiple forms, include a list in an appendix.

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act are not applicable to the NVC, as no information is collected directly from members of the public. However, most information maintained by vetting programs is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act. Vetting programs that use the NVC process and technology are outlined in the addenda of this PIA, and the Paperwork Reduction Act applicability is discussed there.

Section 2.0 Characterization of the Information

The following questions are intended to define the scope of the information requested and/or collected, as well as reasons for its collection.

2.1 Identify the information the project collects, uses, disseminates, or maintains.

The NVC coordinates agency vetting efforts to identify individuals who present a threat to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety. A number of Adjudicating Agencies, each with different vetting programs, as well as Vetting Support Agencies will use the NVC process and technology to share information on these individuals. While individuals affected by each vetting program and the information shared will be different, as outlined in the addenda of this PIA, the type of information used through the NVC workflow can be described using the following categories: Vetting Support Requests, Vetting Support Responses, Analyst Notes,
Analyst Recommendations, and Adjudications.

**Vetting Support Requests**

Adjudicating Agencies initiate Vetting Support Requests when they need to identify and analyze information that may be present in one or more Vetting Support Agency holdings to determine whether “individuals pose threats to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety,” in support of the U.S. Government’s visa, naturalization, immigration benefit, immigration enforcement, travel, and border security decisions. For example, Vetting Support Requests may include applications for visas or visa waivers submitted by individuals seeking to travel or immigrate to the United States. The National Vetting Governance Board approves the NVC’s support for any new vetting programs of Adjudicating Agencies.

Any vetting activity that occurs using the NVC process and technology will be initiated by a Vetting Support Request from an Adjudicating Agency. The information in a Vetting Support Request will differ based on what program is involved; more information is provided in the program-specific addenda to this PIA. Each Vetting Support Request generally also includes a Vetting Support Request ID number and metadata (e.g., date and time received).

**Vetting Support Responses**

Vetting Support Responses are generated in response to Vetting Support Requests. They indicate whether Vetting Support Agency holdings, which may include intelligence, law enforcement, or other information, contain potentially relevant and appropriate records related to the adjudication at issue. Vetting Support Responses also contain links or pointers to any information that the Vetting Support Agencies believe are valid, analytically significant identity matches, but not the underlying information itself. The Vetting Support Responses typically include the Vetting Support Request ID number and metadata as well.

**Analyst Notes**

Analysts Notes are created by Vetting Analysts when making a recommendation on a Vetting Support Request. They capture the analysis performed by the Vetting Analyst of the information found in Vetting Support Agency holdings. Analyst Notes are made available to the Adjudicator when possible and appropriate, depending on the vetting program.

**Analyst Recommendations**

Analyst Recommendations are generated by Adjudicating Agency Vetting Analysts. They typically contain the Vetting Support Request ID number, metadata, and the Vetting Analyst’s recommendation to an Adjudicator (e.g., approve, deny). An example of an Analyst

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16 This metadata is only used to ensure Vetting Support Responses are accurately linked within the NVC technology to the correct Vetting Support Requests and traceable to the Vetting Support Agency providing the response.
Recommendation is the recommendation to approve a visa waiver request.\textsuperscript{17}

\textit{Adjudications}

Adjudications are the decision made by an Adjudicator on the matter in question after all vetting, including any vetting conducted outside the NVC process, is complete. The specific nature of Adjudications may vary among vetting programs. An example of an Adjudication is the decision to grant a visa.

\textbf{2.2 What are the sources of the information and how is the information collected for the project?}

The initial source of information for the NVC process is the Adjudicating Agency, which electronically delivers the Vetting Support Request from its internal system either directly to the Vetting Support Agency(s) that support its vetting program or to the NVC, which can facilitate delivery to the appropriate Vetting Support Agency(s) using NVC technology.\textsuperscript{18} The Vetting Support Response is then delivered to the NVC technology, typically from the Vetting Support Agency’s own information system.

The Vetting Analyst then conducts analysis of the Vetting Support Responses to generate the Analyst Notes and Analyst Recommendation, which are recorded in the NVC technology. The NVC technology also electronically delivers the Analyst Recommendation to an Adjudicating Agency system, where Adjudicators access and review them as part of their Adjudications. Each Adjudicating Agency determines the standards for information upon which Adjudicators rely to inform their decisions. According to agency requirements, Adjudicators may also use the NVC technology to access Vetting Support Responses before making a decision.

\textbf{2.3 Does the project use information from commercial sources or publicly available data? If so, explain why and how this information is used.}

The NVC itself will not use commercial sources or publicly available data as part of the vetting process. However, Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies that use the NVC process and technology for a particular vetting program may use commercial sources and publicly available data consistent with their own authorities and policies as part of their internal processes.

\textbf{2.4 Discuss how accuracy of the data is ensured.}

Adjudicating Agencies are responsible for ensuring that Vetting Support Requests are...
complete and accurate when introduced to the NVC process and technology. The NVC technology provides sufficient technical measures to maintain data integrity and quickly identify data problems (such as data corruption) should they occur. If the delivery of the Vetting Support Request occurs by the Adjudicating Agency directly to the Vetting Support Agency(s), then the Adjudicating Agency is responsible for ensuring the transmittal occurs in a manner that protects the integrity of the data. Similar technical measures are used to ensure the integrity of Vetting Support Responses, Analyst Recommendations, and Adjudications transmitted using the NVC technology.

The NVC facilitates discussions among Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies about data integrity within the technical processes. Risks to data integrity, such as data latency, are considered and the technical solutions architected seek to minimize such risks. In some vetting programs, for example, a Vetting Support Request may be able to be updated by the individual or by the Adjudicating Agency with new or different data while vetting activities are ongoing. In these instances, it is important that the Vetting Support Request be promptly updated with the Vetting Support Agencies and in the NVC technology so that Adjudications are based on the most current information available. Each vetting program may present different or unique risks to data accuracy, so the solutions architected may not always be the same for each program. Data accuracy issues specific to each vetting program are discussed in the relevant addendum to this PIA.

Additionally, Vetting Analysts and Adjudicators conduct manual reviews of the information presented to them prior to making any recommendation or adjudication. These individuals use all information available to them (e.g., Analyst Recommendation, Analyst Notes if available, Vetting Support Responses and associated records) to ensure they have an accurate accounting of a Vetting Support Request before a decision is made. This additional layer of manual review helps maintain data accuracy throughout the NVC workflow.

Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community will conduct all NVC analytic support activities in accordance with Intelligence Community Directive 203, \textit{IC Analytic Standards},\textsuperscript{19} which represent the core principles of intelligence analysis and are applied across the IC or other applicable analytic standards employed by each Vetting Support Agency. As such, all Vetting Support Agency analytic products shall be consistent with the five Analytic Standards requiring the products to be objective, independent of political consideration, timely, based on all available sources of intelligence, and implement and exhibit specific Analytic Tradecraft Standards. Additionally, Vetting Support Agencies will apply \textit{The Principles of Professional Ethics for the Intelligence Community}, which reflect the core values common to all IC elements, regardless of individual role or agency affiliation.\textsuperscript{20}

\textbf{2.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Characterization of}


\textsuperscript{20} See www.dni.gov/index.php/how-we-work/ethics.
the Information

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that changes or corrections made to PII in the underlying Adjudicating Agency source systems will not be updated or pushed to the Vetting Support Agencies, leading to inaccurate or out-of-date information being reviewed for vetting.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. Protocols are in place to ensure that information in the Vetting Support Request is updated during the vetting processes to ensure the most recent information available is used for vetting; however, the U.S. Government has a need to maintain a record of any decision that affects an individual, and that record should contain and point to the information that was relied upon at the time. If it is later determined that some of that information was incorrect, the original record should not be modified, but rather annotated to indicate the inaccurate data and the new, correct information. Inaccurate data would not be erased, but it must be clear from the totality of the updated record which data was found to be inaccurate and which is correct.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that Vetting Support Responses do not correctly match the individual associated with a specific Vetting Support Request due to misidentification.

**Mitigation:** The NVC has taken appropriate steps to mitigate this risk. It is anticipated that information in most vetting programs will be collected directly from the individuals to whom that information pertains, which should ensure a high level of accuracy upon collection. In some cases, information will be collected about an individual from a third-party, such as in the case of a visa applicant providing information in the application about family members or individuals in the United States they plan to visit or who will employ them.

Vetting programs collect a number of identifiers and other information about an individual, which increases the likelihood of accurately matching individuals between Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses. Collection of this information assists both the Vetting Support Agencies and the Vetting Analysts in determining any possible misidentification issues prior to adjudication. For example, if previous history of travel to the United States is collected, then that information can be used to confirm an identity match.

Vetting Support Agencies have their own internal processes in place to ensure accurate information is distributed back to Adjudicating Agencies. This includes sharing information in accordance with Intelligence Community Directive 203, *IC Analytic Standards*. Additionally, Vetting Support Agencies review all information to ensure it is appropriate to be shared outside of their own agency.

As vetting programs are added to the NVC process, any additional and unique risks of misidentification for each vetting program will be discussed in the addenda of this PIA.

**Privacy Risk:** The NVC technology requires the transfer of Vetting Records to and from several systems and across varying levels of network security (*i.e.*, classified to unclassified, and the reverse). This may introduce a greater risk of the data being corrupted by errors or weaknesses in technical processes, leading to inaccurate data.
**Mitigation**: This risk is mitigated. Technical measures are in place to ensure data integrity is not affected during transmittals among systems and across security levels. For example, tools that validate record content and record counts are used to quickly identify data problems (such as data corruption) should they occur. Additionally, Vetting Support Agencies will provide an electronic notification to the NVC if they encounter data quality issues related to a Vetting Support Request, which the NVC will then coordinate with the Adjudicating Agency for resolution, if applicable.

**Privacy Risk**: There is a risk the NVC technology will not have appropriate security safeguards, putting individual PII at risk of breach or compromise.

**Mitigation**: This risk is mitigated. Because the NVC technology is being maintained on a classified network, DHS follows the information technology security requirements established in DHS’s *Sensitive Compartmented Information Systems 4300C Instruction Manual*; National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53, Rev. 4, *Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations*; and Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) Instruction No. 1253, *Security Categorization and Control Selection for National Security Systems*. The NVC technology must also receive an Authority to Operate, which requires approval by the DHS Chief Information Security Officer and DHS Chief Privacy Officer. Other agencies participating in the NVC process apply and follow comparable standards with respect to their information technology systems.

### Section 3.0 Uses of the Information

The following questions require a clear description of the project’s use of information.

#### 3.1 Describe how and why the project uses the information.

The NVC has been established to implement “an integrated approach to use data held across national security components” for the purpose of “determining whether individuals pose threats to national security, border security, homeland security, or public safety.”

The technology, tools, and processes offered by the NVC support Adjudicating Agencies’ need for access to intelligence, law enforcement, and other information, much of which is classified, to make fully-informed decisions.

Vetting Support Agencies use the initial information provided by Adjudicating Agencies in Vetting Support Requests to generate a Vetting Support Response.

Vetting Analysts use the Vetting Support Responses and the information available via links or pointers to other Vetting Support Agency systems, as appropriate, to make a recommendation to Adjudicators at their home agency.

Adjudicators use the Analyst Recommendation, and any other information authorized by the Adjudicating Agency, to make a decision on the pending matter and record that as the Adjudication (e.g., approve, deny). Depending on the vetting program and the Vetting Support Request, the Adjudicators may also use the information in Vetting Support Responses, including the information

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available via links to other Vetting Support Agency systems, to make their decision.

3.2 Does the project use technology to conduct electronic searches, queries, or analyses in an electronic database to discover or locate a predictive pattern or an anomaly? If so, state how DHS plans to use such results.

No. The NVC does not conduct electronic searches, queries, or analyses to discover or locate a predictive pattern or an anomaly.

3.3 Are there other components with assigned roles and responsibilities within the system?

Yes. Any DHS Component vetting programs that participate in the NVC will have personnel, specifically Vetting Analysts and Adjudicators, who are assigned roles and responsibilities using the NVC technologies and other systems used to support vetting. Additionally, depending on which Adjudicating Agencies and vetting programs external to DHS are on-boarded to the NVC, personnel from those agencies will have access to and roles within the NVC technologies and other systems used to support vetting.

3.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to the Uses of Information

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the stated purposes of the collection of data are inconsistent with the vetting activities that will be occurring using the NVC process and technology.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The purposes for collection of the Vetting Support Request data, as documented in SORNs, PIAs, Privacy Act Statements or Privacy Notices, and information sharing agreements, will be reviewed as a part of the NVC process to on-board a new vetting program to ensure they are accurate and adequately support the vetting activities. This will help to ensure that individuals who provide the information receive adequate public notice of the purposes for collection and uses of the data.

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the information collected through the NVC process will be used inappropriately by users of the NVC technology.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The NVC has implemented audit capabilities and access controls to ensure that only those who should have access to the information are granted such. Additionally, information sharing agreements will be reviewed and modified, if applicable and necessary, to ensure that they support NVC vetting activities and privacy and civil rights and civil liberties protections.

Each vetting program is also reviewed by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups to ensure all legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements, including those pertaining to use of information in support of that program, are met. After these reviews, the National Vetting Governance Board ultimately approves whether any new vetting program is on-boarded to the NVC workflow.
**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the NVC will share information with Vetting Support Agencies that do not have authority to support vetting activities for a specific vetting program or do not have data relevant to Adjudicating Agencies based on the applicable legal standards.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The Legal Working Group and the PCRCL Working Group supporting the National Vetting Governance Board are charged with advising the activities of the Board and ensuring the NVC complies with applicable law and appropriately protects individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The Working Groups have conducted a thorough review of the Implementation Plan for the NVC and engaged in reviewing the NVC’s technical designs, plans, and deployment to ensure they meet all legal and PCRCL requirements. These reviews include an evaluation of each vetting program incorporated in the NVC process and technology to ensure the incorporation of that program does not exceed the legal authorities of either the Adjudicating Agency or the Vetting Support Agencies.

Additionally, any information sharing agreements for a particular vetting program between an Adjudicating Agency and Vetting Support Agency will be reviewed and modified, if applicable and necessary, to ensure that they support NVC vetting activities and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections.

**Section 4.0 Notice**

The following questions seek information about the project’s notice to the individual about the information collected, the right to consent to uses of said information, and the right to decline to provide information.

**4.1 How does the project provide individuals notice prior to the collection of information? If notice is not provided, explain why not.**

This PIA and its addenda provide notice of the privacy risks related to the NVC and how the information in the NVC process will be used. The NVC itself does not and cannot provide direct notice to individuals that their information will be used and processed by the NVC because it does not interface with individuals who are vetted.

For individual vetting programs, the Adjudicating Agencies are responsible for determining and delivering appropriate notice to individuals from whom information is collected and incorporated into a Vetting Support Request. These agencies may decide to provide new or modify existing notices to individuals at the point of collection or other forms of notice such as a SORN or PIA to provide greater transparency about the nature of vetting activities that occur using their information. That decision is reserved to the Adjudicating Agency. The Legal and PCRCL Working Groups, however, may review notices for a vetting program and make suggestions or recommendations for the Adjudicating Agencies to consider.

**4.2 What opportunities are available for individuals to consent to uses, decline to provide information, or opt out of the project?**
Depending on the vetting program, individuals may have the opportunity to decline to provide the information used in a Vetting Support Request. The notice provided to the individual by the Adjudicating Agency at the point of collection will specify for the individual what options exist related to consent, opt-in, or opt-out.

4.3 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Notice

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that individuals may be unaware of the NVC, its purpose, how it operates, and what the potential impacts it has on individuals and their data. Individuals also may not have a full understanding of where their data is going and how it is used by the NVC.

Mitigation: This risk cannot be fully mitigated. Due to the sensitive nature of intelligence, law enforcement, and other information incorporated into vetting activities through the NVC process and technology, it may not be possible for individuals to be informed when their information is used in the NVC process and technology. The NVC, at the direction of the National Vetting Governance Board, is taking a number of measures to provide transparency in other forms. This PIA and subsequent addenda provide information and assess the privacy risks that use of the NVC process and technology poses generally and to affected individuals for particular vetting programs. Also, the National Vetting Governance Board will publicly release an unclassified version of the NVC Implementation Plan. The NVC engages in significant public outreach efforts to promote better understanding of the NVC among oversight entities such as congressional committees, the media, and public interest groups.

When new vetting programs join the NVC process, specific notice will be given, as appropriate. For example, the privacy compliance documentation (e.g., PIA, SORN) for those vetting programs may be updated, Privacy Act Statements or Privacy Notices may be amended on the forms which are the initial instruments for the data collection, and any changes to an individual application form submitted for a benefit will require a Paperwork Reduction Act notice.

Section 5.0 Data Retention by the Project

The following questions are intended to outline how long the project retains the information after the initial collection.

5.1 Explain how long and for what reason the information is retained.

Because the Vetting Support Agencies and Adjudicating Agencies each have different authorities and the vetting programs will be governed by different SORNs, the retention periods for each will be different. The retention of the data is determined on a program-by-program basis based on the authorities of the Adjudicating Agency that owns and controls the data in the vetting program and the Vetting Support Agencies with which the data is shared. If a Vetting Support Agency identifies Vetting Support Request information as retainable in accordance with applicable information sharing agreements and its Attorney General Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, that individual record may be retained for a longer period in accordance with those agreements and that Vetting Support Agency’s individual authorities to retain that information. The retention period for each vetting program is outlined in the addenda of this PIA.
The Legal and PCRCL Working Groups as well as the privacy and civil liberties oversight offices for the Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies review and evaluate retention periods for vetting programs that are being added to the NVC to ensure those periods are appropriate. After these reviews, the National Vetting Governance Board receives input from the Working Groups related to any risks or issues, including retention policies, before ultimately approving any new vetting program for incorporation in the NVC process.

5.2 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Retention

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that Vetting Support Agencies will retain information from Vetting Support Requests for longer than is necessary.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. Existing and new information sharing agreements between Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies that define the retention of data are reviewed by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups prior to the on-boarding of any new vetting programs to the NVC process. These information sharing agreements are reviewed along with retention periods outlined in applicable PIAs, SORNs, record retention schedules, and Attorney General Guidelines. These reviews aim to ensure retention policies are appropriate and balance the U.S. Government’s need to retain the data for operational reasons and afford effective redress against the risks to individuals that lengthy retention periods can create (e.g., data breaches and the possible adverse consequences of relying on aging, inaccurate data).

Additionally, the retention period for the Vetting Support Records applicable to each vetting program is documented internally in classified documents that outline the processes for those particular vetting programs. This documentation defines the authorized retention period of Vetting Support Requests shared with Vetting Support Agencies and the purposes for such sharing. Vetting Support Agencies may retain Vetting Records for longer periods when, for example, they are identified as foreign intelligence or are relevant to law enforcement investigations in accordance with existing information sharing agreements, law, and policy.

For Vetting Support Request information ingested by Vetting Support Agencies into their internal systems, this risk is not fully mitigated solely by NVC technologies. This risk is instead further mitigated by the internal retention controls of the Vetting Support Agencies, to include the record retention schedules, the National Security Act, and Executive Order 12333-derived retention limitations.

Section 6.0 Information Sharing

The following questions are intended to describe the scope of the project information sharing external to the Department. External sharing encompasses sharing with other federal, state, and local government and private sector entities.

6.1 Is information shared outside of DHS as part of the normal agency operations? If so, identify the organization(s) and how
the information is accessed and how it is to be used.

Yes. For each vetting program, the NVC technology facilitates the sharing of information between and among Vetting Support Agencies and Adjudicating Agencies. Each vetting program, along with the corresponding Adjudicating Agency, is outlined in the addenda of this PIA.

The information is shared and accessed through the NVC workflow processes described in the Overview and Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Each of the Vetting Support Agency and Adjudicating Agency has different systems and technical processes that will connect to the NVC technology to facilitate the flow of data during the NVC process.

Because vetting programs may contain information involving Special Protected Classes of individuals, special sharing and handling requirements may need to be implemented as part of the NVC process and technology for a particular vetting program. The NVC and Vetting Support Agencies will implement the appropriate safeguards needed to properly identify and display Special Protected Classes data to allow users to properly execute the applicable sharing requirements and restrictions. Training related to the data for particular vetting programs and any special restrictions on handling, use, and disclosure of that data, including Special Protected Classes data, will also be provided to Adjudicating Agency and IC Support Element personnel who participate in the NVC process.

6.2 Describe how the external sharing noted in 6.1 is compatible with the SORN noted in 1.2.

Because Vetting Support Agencies and Adjudicating Agencies each have different authorities and vetting programs will be governed by different SORNs, the compatibility of the external sharing to be performed through the NVC processes will be analyzed on a program-by-program basis. This will be outlined for each vetting program in the addenda of this PIA.

Before on-boarding with the NVC, each vetting program is reviewed by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups to evaluate if existing information sharing agreements (or other similar documentation) and routine uses of applicable SORNs are sufficient or if modifications are required. After these reviews, the National Vetting Governance Board ultimately decides whether to integrate a new vetting program into the NVC process.

6.3 Does the project place limitations on re-dissemination?

The re-dissemination limitations of the information shared through the NVC process will vary for each vetting program. NVC internal documentation for that vetting program, as well as information sharing agreements between the Adjudicating Agency and Vetting Support Agencies, will outline these requirements.

6.4 Describe how the project maintains a record of any

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disclosures outside of the Department.

All of the systems used throughout the NVC process maintain logs of the information shared between agencies.

6.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Information Sharing

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that information may be inappropriately shared between Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. Each vetting program is reviewed by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups to ensure information sharing arrangements, documented in agreements or otherwise, are sufficient for that vetting program’s scope and mission. The specific sharing arrangements for each vetting program may be described in further detail in the addenda of this PIA.

Additionally, all sharing of data is documented through audit logs that are reviewed to ensure no inappropriate sharing occurs. Any inappropriate sharing of information by personnel of Adjudicating Agencies or Vetting Support Agencies would be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with the policies of those agencies.

Section 7.0 Redress

The following questions seek information about processes in place for individuals to seek redress which may include access to records about themselves, ensuring the accuracy of the information collected about them, and/or filing complaints.

7.1 What are the procedures that allow individuals to access their information?

The NVC does not exercise any legal authority to collect, retain, use, or share information. It does not own or control any of the Vetting Records, but rather provides the technology through which the records are transmitted and maintained. Therefore, the NVC does not receive or have the authority to determine individual requests for access.

Generally, individuals should refer to the applicable PIA and SORN of the vetting program to determine the procedures that allow individuals to access their information. The relevant addendum to this PIA identifies the applicable SORN and PIA for each vetting program.

The NVC will forward any request for data incorporated in the NVC process and technology, including requests under the Privacy Act, FOIA, or Judicial Redress Act, to the appropriate Adjudicating Agency or Vetting Support Agency exercising control over the record for disposition. NVC staff will work with IC Support Element personnel and any Adjudicating Agency or Vetting Support Agencies receiving referrals from the NVC for record requests to ensure the response to such requests is coordinated and consistent with legal requirements.

7.2 What procedures are in place to allow the subject individual to correct inaccurate or erroneous information?
The NVC itself does not possess the legal authority to collect, retain, use, or share information. Accordingly, the NVC does not provide any specific redress process. Instead, Adjudicating Agencies establish and operate any redress processes necessary or appropriate to review their adjudications. The NVC, does however, provide a capability, both in a shared physical space and through virtual connectivity, to support Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies in processing redress complaints related to vetting activities that were conducted through the use of the NVC process and technology. The roles of the different personnel involved in the redress process may vary by vetting program and are therefore documented in the relevant addendum for that vetting program.

Individuals should also refer to the applicable PIA and SORN for the vetting program to determine the procedures that allow individuals to correct inaccurate or erroneous information.

7.3 How does the project notify individuals about the procedures for correcting their information?

Individuals can identify the procedures for correcting their information for a particular vetting program by reviewing the program’s applicable PIA and SORN, as well as the relevant addendum in this PIA.

7.4 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Redress

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the NVC technology may not support the production of Vetting Records to an individual in response to a request or support a request to review vetting to correct inaccurate information.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The NVC technology is designed to support the requirement to be able to access Vetting Records to process FOIA requests and redress inquiries. Any corrections will be made in systems owned by the Vetting Support Agency(s) or the Adjudicating Agency, and changes pushed through the NVC technology.

Section 8.0 Auditing and Accountability

The following questions are intended to describe technical and policy based safeguards and security measures.

8.1 How does the project ensure that the information is used in accordance with stated practices in this PIA?

The NVC will oversee the conduct of internal compliance reviews at regular intervals to ensure that privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are met on an ongoing basis. The
types of reviews that will be conducted include reviews of technical reports that document the frequency and nature of data errors; reviews of the NVC technology to ensure that it is functioning as intended; reviews to ensure that U.S. persons and Special Protected Classes are being accurately identified in accordance with applicable requirements; reviews of user and system administrator roles to ensure appropriate privileges and access to data are being implemented; reviews to ensure all required trainings have been completed by users of the NVC technology; reviews to ensure that the NVC technology is accurately tracking retention periods for records; and reviews of the NVC technology’s audit trails to validate that the required user activity is being captured. These reviews also require the participation and cooperation of the IC Support Element, Vetting Support Agencies, and Adjudicating Agencies. Outcomes of the reviews are briefed to the Director of the NVC, the IC Support Element, the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups, and the National Vetting Governance Board, as appropriate.

8.2 Describe what privacy training is provided to users either generally or specifically relevant to the project.

Training is required for all individuals using the NVC technology. Additional training may be required for specific vetting programs or information contained therein. Any such additional training is described in the relevant addendum for that vetting program.

8.3 What procedures are in place to determine which users may access the information and how does the project determine who has access?

Decisions about access to the data for each vetting program that is incorporated in the NVC process are coordinated with the PCRCL and Legal Working Groups, with the Adjudicating Agency and applicable Vetting Support Agencies determining these requirements. Once decisions are made concerning the access controls for different categories of users, those decisions are documented and written procedures are developed for how those privileges will be granted, managed, and subject to review by oversight offices. Specifics concerning the access controls, permissions, and data tags for particular vetting programs will vary. Accordingly, additional details are provided in the addendum for each vetting program.

The NVC facilitates vetting under Adjudicating Agencies’ existing legal authorities by offering a process and technology that provides access to appropriate intelligence and information held by Vetting Support Agencies. Adjudicating Agency personnel have access to NVC technology, but remain under the operational control of their own agencies, operate under their agencies’ authorities, and maintain access to their agencies’ data and systems.

8.4 How does the project review and approve information sharing agreements, MOUs, new uses of the information, new access to the system by organizations within DHS and outside?

Each vetting program is reviewed by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups to ensure
information sharing and other legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are sufficient. After these reviews, the National Vetting Governance Board ultimately decides whether to incorporate any new vetting program into the NVC process.

8.5 Privacy Impact Analysis: Related to Auditing and Accountability

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the use, access, and sharing of PII through the NVC process and technology may not be auditable to demonstrate compliance with privacy principles, relevant laws, and the standards described in this PIA and other documentation.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. Technical mechanisms facilitate oversight of users who can access data using NVC technology, allowing for the review of audit data to identify potential misuse. Decisions about access to the data are facilitated through the PCRCL and Legal Working Groups for each vetting program that joins the NVC. Data tagging of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses helps to ensure that records and data are technically managed in compliance with those decisions. Data tags are used to ensure appropriate management of data that is subject to different restrictions on use, access, sharing, and handling. Data tags manage access privileges for different user groups, U.S. person or Specially Protected Classes data, and law enforcement information. Data tagging requirements vary by vetting program and are reviewed by the PCRCL and Legal Working Groups.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that auditing standards will vary from Adjudicating Agency to Adjudicating Agency, depending on what they choose to adopt, leading to inconsistent levels of accountability and protections for individuals and their data.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The PCRCL Working Group has established minimum auditing standards for users of the NVC technology - specifically, a core set of user activities that is captured in an audit log. It is possible that for a particular vetting program, an Adjudicating Agency may wish to expand the type of data captured in user audit logs. But in no case will user audit logs capture less information than the standards set by the NVC.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that, once deployed, the NVC process and technology used will evolve or differ from what is documented in this PIA and other documents on which PCRCL analysis was based.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC has prepared a classified Concept of Operations (CONOP) with addenda for each vetting program that joins the NVC process. The CONOP must be approved by the National Vetting Governance Board (following review by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups) prior to implementation. Any material operational changes or on-boarding of new vetting programs requires documentation for review by the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups and approval by the National Vetting Governance Board. Additionally, the PCRCL Officer will ensure this PIA is updated, as required.
Responsible Officials

Monte Hawkins
Director
National Vetting Center
Department of Homeland Security

Approval Signature

Original, signed copy on file at the DHS Privacy Office.

________________________________________
Philip S. Kaplan
Chief Privacy Officer
Department of Homeland Security
NVC PIA Addendum Quick Reference Guide

1. NVC PIA Addendum 1: U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Electronic System for Travel Authorization
2. NVC PIA Addendum 2: Vetting in Support of Operation Allies Welcome (OAW)
3. NVC PIA Addendum 3: United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP)
4. NVC PIA Addendum 4: Uniting for Ukraine Vetting of Noncitizens Seeking Advance Authorization to Travel to the United States to Seek Parole
5. NVC PIA Addendum 5: U.S. Department of State’s (State) Non-Immigrant Visa (NIV)
NVC PIA Addendum 1:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)

Last updated May 12, 2022 (back to top)

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)\(^{23}\) is a web-based application and screening system used to determine whether citizens and nationals from countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program (VWP)\(^{24}\) are eligible to travel to the United States. Applicants use the ESTA website to submit biographic information, along with U.S. point of contact information, and respond to questions related to an applicant’s eligibility to travel under the VWP. ESTA information is necessary to issue a travel authorization consistent with the requirements of Form I-94W. A VWP traveler who intends to arrive at a U.S. port of entry must obtain an approved travel authorization via the ESTA website prior to entering the United States. The ESTA program allows CBP to eliminate the requirement that VWP travelers complete Form I-94W prior to being admitted to the United States because the ESTA application electronically captures duplicate biographic and travel data elements collected on the paper Form I-94W.

ESTA collects and maintains records on nonimmigrant aliens and other persons, including U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, whose names are provided to DHS as part of a nonimmigrant alien’s ESTA application. An applicant’s eligibility to travel to and enter the United States is determined by vetting his or her ESTA application information against selected security and law enforcement databases at DHS, including TECS\(^{25}\) and the Automated Targeting System (ATS).\(^{26}\) In addition, ATS retains a copy of ESTA application data to identify individuals from VWP countries who may pose a security risk. ATS maintains copies of key elements of certain databases in order to minimize the impact of processing searches on the operational systems and to act as a backup for certain operational systems. CBP may also vet ESTA application information against security and law enforcement databases at other federal agencies to enhance DHS’s ability to determine whether the applicant poses a security risk to the United States and is eligible to travel to and enter the United States under the VWP. The results of this vetting may inform CBP’s assessment of whether the applicant’s travel poses a law enforcement or security risk and whether the application should be approved.\(^{27}\)

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\(^{23}\) See DHS/CBP/PIA-007 Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) and subsequent updates, available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy.

\(^{24}\) See 8 CFR 217. The Visa Waiver Program (VWP), administered by DHS in consultation with the Department of State, permits citizens of certain countries to travel to the United States for business or tourism for stays of up to 90 days without a visa. In return, those countries must permit U.S. citizens and nationals to travel to their countries for a similar length of time without a visa for business or tourism purposes.


\(^{26}\) See DHS/CBP/PIA-006 Automated Targeting System (ATS) and subsequent updates, available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy.

\(^{27}\) Approved ESTA applications are valid for a maximum of two years (depending on the VWP country), or until the passport expires, whichever comes first. Approved ESTA applications support multiple trips a traveler may make to
ESTA applicant information may be shared either in bulk or on a case-by-case basis. Routine Use G in the ESTA SORN\textsuperscript{28} outlines that DHS may share information stored in ESTA in bulk as well as on a case-by-case basis with appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, foreign, or international government agencies to vet against the other agency’s databases to identify violations proactively. CBP documents ongoing, systematic sharing with partners, including documenting the need to know, authorized users and uses, and the privacy protections that will be applied to the data.

With the publication of this PIA and addendum, ESTA will be the first vetting program to conduct vetting using the National Vetting Center (NVC) process and technology. This ESTA vetting will augment, but not replace the vetting activities described above using ATS and other systems.\textsuperscript{29} The NVC process and technology described in the full NVC PIA above will be used to facilitate the vetting of ESTA application data, helping to ensure CBP is informed by all appropriate responsive information held by ESTA Vetting Support Agencies.

The starting point for ESTA vetting of all ESTA applicants through the NVC process and technology is the transmission of an ESTA Vetting Support Request, which consists of ESTA application data, to the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies.\textsuperscript{30} Existing memoranda of agreement between CBP and the various ESTA Vetting Support Agencies determine which data fields in the ESTA application are included in the Vetting Support Request, and how they are delivered, to each ESTA Vetting Support Agency. CBP Vetting Analysts use NVC technology to receive and review any ESTA Vetting Support Request for which there is a relevant and appropriate classified or unclassified record made available by the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies. CBP Vetting Analysts develop a recommendation to either grant or deny the ESTA based on their analysis of this information. CBP Adjudicators then review the recommendation and Analyst Notes, if any, provided by the CBP Vetting Analyst along with any additional, unclassified information available to make their final decision to grant or deny the ESTA application.

The NVC’s process and technology will allow for the:

- Distribution of Vetting Support Requests (\textit{i.e.}, data from all ESTA applications) to ESTA Vetting Support Agencies;
- Receipt and distribution of Vetting Support Responses from ESTA Vetting Support Agencies to CBP;
- Workflow management of Vetting Support Responses;
- Integrated view-only capability for CBP Vetting Analysts to access classified and unclassified records identified by an ESTA Vetting Support Agency as relevant to a Vetting Support Request;

\textsuperscript{28} DHS/CBP-009 Electronic System for Travel Authorization, 81 FR 43462 (September 2, 2016).
\textsuperscript{29} The on-boarding of ESTA as the first vetting program to the NVC process does not constitute new vetting for ESTA applicants, but is rather a new process being established for existing vetting activities.
\textsuperscript{30} As explained in the PIA, the NVC does not make recommendations or adjudications. Its role is limited to that of facilitator or service provider of the NVC process and technology used to facilitate vetting by CBP.
Support for CBP Vetting Analysts to document their analysis and recommendations;

Storage and correlation of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses;

Managing access to data by individual users and infrastructure according to pre-determined rules and standards;

Managing the retention of data according to approved ESTA record schedules and information sharing agreements;

Logging user activity for audit, oversight, and accountability purposes; and

Support for ESTA redress processes, FOIA requests, discovery in litigation, and other data retrieval requirements.

(Update: May 12, 2022) Department of State Access to ESTA Data in the NVC for Non-Immigration Visa Vetting

Upon implementation of the Department of State’s (State) Non-Immigrant Visa (NIV) program at the NVC, State Vetting Analysts will have read-only access to all denied ESTA vetting records, including CBP Vetting Analyst and Adjudicator notes, within the NVC technology to support the NIV program. ESTA applicants that are denied authorization for travel to the United States under the VWP are instructed that they may apply for a visa. Accordingly, State expects that many visa applicants from VWP countries will have previously applied for an ESTA. Therefore, State will utilize information contained in ESTA vetting records within the NVC technology to further their analysis of pending NIV applications, as appropriate. Additional information regarding the NIV program and State Vetting Analysts access to ESTA data is detailed in NVC PIA NIV Addendum below.

Privacy Impact Analysis

Authorities and Other Requirements

CBP collects ESTA application information pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1187, which authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to “develop and implement a fully automated electronic travel authorization system to collect such biographical and other information as the Secretary of Homeland Security determines necessary to determine, in advance of travel, the eligibility of, and whether there exists a law enforcement or security risk in permitting, the alien to travel to the United States.” The creation of the NVC does not provide any new legal authorities to CBP to collect, retain, store, or use information, or to make adjudications based on vetting. All activities undertaken through the NVC process are based on CBP’s existing legal authorities. ESTA Vetting Support Agencies similarly are engaged in the vetting process pursuant to their existing legal authorities.

SORN coverage for ESTA activities is provided by DHS/CBP-009 Electronic System for Travel Authorization and DHS/CBP-006 Automated Targeting System.\textsuperscript{31}

\textsuperscript{31} DHS/CBP-009 Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), 81 FR 60713 (September 2, 2016) and DHS/CBP-006 Automated Targeting System (ATS), 77 FR 30297 (May 22, 2012). DHS’s Privacy Policy Guidance Memorandum 2017-01, \textit{DHS Privacy Policy Regarding Collection, Use, Retention, and Dissemination of Personally Identifiable Information} requires DHS personnel to apply the Fair Information Practice Principles to the collection,
Characterization of the Information

CBP will continue to collect the same information from ESTA applicants through the application process. However, in order to make the final ESTA adjudication, CBP Adjudicators will now receive an Analyst Recommendation. This recommendation is generated by the CBP Vetting Analysts who, acting under CBP authorities, analyze information made available by ESTA Vetting Support Agencies. The nature and scope of information that is made available by the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies is defined by the vetting and information sharing agreements in place between CBP and those agencies, and the classified NVC Concept of Operations (CONOP). This includes terrorism information provided by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence’s (ODNI) National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC).32

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that CBP may make decisions to grant or deny an ESTA application based on inaccurate information identified during the NVC process.

Mitigation: This risk cannot be fully mitigated. Information is collected directly from applicants during the ESTA application process, ensuring a high level of accuracy upon collection. However, if an ESTA applicant provides inaccurate information, it may result in inaccurate results from the NVC process. When information is provided by the ESTA applicant, ESTA Vetting Support Agencies are required to apply their analytic standards to ensure that information regarding the ESTA applicant is objective, timely, relevant, and accurate. For example, ESTA Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must comply with Intelligence Community Directive 203, which requires that PII is disseminated “only as it relates to a specific analytic purpose . . . [and] consistent with IC element mission and in compliance with IC element regulation and policy, including procedures to prevent, identify, and correct errors in PII.”33 Consistent with Intelligence Community Directive 206, intelligence analytic products also should describe any factors affecting source quality and credibility.34

The recommendations provided by the CBP Vetting Analysts inform but do not determine the outcome of an ESTA application. It is the responsibility of CBP to evaluate the substance and assessed reliability of the additional information provided by the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies, in conjunction with other information available to the CBP Adjudicator in determining whether to approve or deny an ESTA application.

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that CBP Adjudicators will make ESTA adjudications based solely on the Analyst Recommendation and not all of the appropriate information available to them.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The goal of the NVC process is not to make an adjudication for CBP, but rather to provide a recommendation based on a consolidated view and

32 For more information about the sharing with the NCTC, please see DHS/CBP/PIA-007(c) Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) (June 5, 2013), available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy.
analysis of the Vetting Support Responses and information made available by the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies. CBP Adjudicators will still conduct other appropriate vetting activities outside of the NVC process using ATS and other systems, ensuring the ESTA decision will be based on many factors not just the outcome of the NVC process.

CBP Adjudicators will also have access to NVC technology to view the Vetting Record, including the Vetting Support Responses, underlying information, and Analyst Notes before making the final decision on an ESTA application.

Uses of the Information

CBP will continue to use the information included in an individual’s ESTA application to determine the eligibility of the foreign national to travel to the United States, including whether the visitor poses a law enforcement or security risk. With the addition of the vetting support provided through the NVC process, CBP will be better equipped to identify travelers of interest and distinguish them from legitimate travelers, thereby improving its security capabilities while also facilitating the entry of lawful visitors.

CBP will continue to vet the ESTA applicant information against selected security and law enforcement databases at DHS, including, but not limited to TECS and ATS, as well as against holdings from ESTA Vetting Support Agencies.

The addition of the NVC Analyst Recommendation to the ESTA Adjudicator only enhances CBP’s ability to mitigate security gaps that may arise during the previous ESTA application process.

The sharing and use of information made available to CBP by the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies is governed by the information sharing agreements in place between those agencies, the classified NVC CONOP, and ESTA Vetting Support Agency guidelines and policies applicable to the sharing of intelligence, law enforcement, or other information. ESTA Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must determine that sharing intelligence with CBP is permitted under their Attorney General Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, which are mandated by Executive Order 12333 and other applicable procedures, before they may provide it to CBP through the NVC process and technology.

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the stated purposes of the collection of ESTA data during the application process are inconsistent with the vetting activities that will be facilitated through the NVC process and technology.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The purposes for collection of the data are defined in publicly available documents such as the Privacy Notice (provided to ESTA applicant online), the ESTA and ATS SORNs, the ESTA PIA, and this PIA. These documents clearly outline that the information collected during the ESTA application process will be used to determine if an individual meets the requirements for eligibility for the ESTA program. It is also clear that the applicant’s PII (and the U.S. point of contact PII required to be submitted with the ESTA application) will be used
for counterterrorism-related vetting.

Additionally, although the NVC process and technology will now be used, the scope of ESTA vetting against intelligence, law enforcement, and other information is not changing from what occurs today. That vetting will continue to be defined and governed by existing information sharing agreements between CBP and the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies, as well as the classified NVC CONOP. In the event of future proposals to modify the scope of ESTA vetting through the NVC, the Legal and PCRCL Working Groups will undertake a review of such proposals and advise the National Vetting Governance Board before it decides whether to approve any changes. This governance process helps to ensure that any changes to vetting activities occur in accordance with legal authorities and PCRCL protections.

**Notice**

Individuals who complete an ESTA application do so voluntarily and after having the opportunity to review the Privacy Notice, so it is expected they are fully aware they are submitting the information to CBP, the submission of the information is voluntary, how CBP intends to use that data, and the authorities under which it is collected. However, the ESTA application does require that the applicant provide a U.S. point of contact, specifically, a name, address, and telephone number. The U.S. point of contact may be an individual, a company, or another entity like a hotel where the individual plans to stay. If it is an individual, it may be a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident, who may not know that the ESTA applicant provided his or her information during the application process. The ESTA application also requires that the individual list the names, email addresses, and telephone numbers of both parents.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that ESTA applicants and other individuals whose PII is included in an ESTA application (e.g., U.S. point of contact) may not be aware and did not consent to their PII being used for vetting purposes.

**Mitigation:** Because the ESTA application process asks the applicant for information about individuals who may not be aware of the application or participate in its completion, this risk cannot be fully mitigated. There is no way for CBP to provide notice to these individuals because they are unlikely to be aware of or involved in the ESTA application itself. In lieu of this, DHS has taken a number of steps to provide general public notice of this fact, including publicly publishing this PIA and the ESTA PIA, planning to publish the unclassified version of the NVC Implementation Plan, and providing a Privacy Notice to the applicant at the time of application on the ESTA website.

If an individual who is not an ESTA applicant believes that DHS may have information about him or her as part of the ESTA application, he or she may seek to review this information by following the individual access, redress, and correction procedures described in the ESTA PIA.

**Data Retention by the Project**

Pursuant to the approved ESTA record retention schedule, ESTA application data is retained by CBP in the ESTA system for 15 years, the first three of which are in “active” status and the last 12 years in archive status. ESTA Vetting Records (which include collectively the Vetting Support
Request, Vetting Support Response, any Analyst Notes or Analyst Recommendation, and Adjudication) generated as part of the NVC process will be retained for the 15-year period as well. ESTA Vetting Support Requests sent to ESTA Vetting Support Agencies are retained for the periods of time provided in existing information sharing agreements, but those periods do not exceed the 15-year ESTA retention period unless the information is identified as retainable by the ESTA Vetting Support Agency in accordance with those agreements and its Attorney General Guidelines, in which case that individual record may be retained for a longer period in accordance with the information sharing agreement and the Vetting Support Agency’s applicable records retention schedules and individual authorities to retain that information.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that Vetting Records will be retained longer than necessary as a result of the NVC process and technology. Specifically, there is a risk that the Vetting Records created through this process and technology will be retained for longer than necessary.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. Unless the individual ESTA record is identified as permanently retainable by an ESTA Vetting Support Agency receiving the record in accordance with existing information sharing agreements, the retention period for the ESTA vetting record will not exceed 15 years at any point in the NVC process. If the record is found to be retainable in accordance with existing information sharing agreements, it may be retained for a longer period by that ESTA Vetting Support Agency, but only in accordance with that agency’s legal authorities and other applicable policies and procedures, including, for those ESTA Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community, the standards for collecting and retaining foreign intelligence information described in the agency’s Attorney General Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, which are required by Executive Order 12333.

Additionally, the existing ESTA information sharing agreements that CBP has with ESTA Vetting Support Agencies define how long those agencies may retain ESTA data and have been reviewed by oversight offices. For example, pursuant to the NCTC’s memorandum of agreement with DHS, NCTC is allowed to temporarily retain ESTA records for up to two years in order to identify terrorism information, in support of its counterterrorism mission and in support of the mission of DHS. The two-year temporary retention period commences when DHS delivers the ESTA information to the NCTC. When the NCTC replicates ESTA information, the records will be marked with a “time-to-live” date, which will specify when the ESTA information will be deleted if it is not identified as terrorism information. The NCTC purges all ESTA records not determined to constitute terrorism information no later than two years from receipt of the record from DHS.

**Information Sharing**

Neither NSPM-9 nor the NVC provide any new legal authority to CBP or Vetting Support Agencies to collect, retain, store, or use ESTA information. All vetting activities for ESTA using the NVC process and technology are based on existing legal authorities. CBP will continue to share ESTA information in bulk with other federal counterterrorism partners (e.g., NCTC). Existing external information sharing and access agreements supporting these vetting arrangements have been reviewed by CBP and the Vetting Support Agencies to ensure all legal, privacy, civil rights,
and civil liberties requirements are satisfied regarding the sharing and use of ESTA information in the NVC process. The classified NVC CONOP also contains provisions that govern the scope and protections of information sharing and use.

CBP has determined that disclosure of ESTA data to the Vetting Support Agencies to provide vetting support services is compatible with the purposes for which the data was collected and is authorized under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(3), specifically the routine uses set forth in the ESTA SORN (Routine Use G in this case). These information sharing agreements and the classified NVC CONOP have established the terms and conditions of the sharing, including documenting the need to know, authorized users and uses, and the privacy protections for the data.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the NVC process will result in information being shared with Vetting Support Agencies that do not have authority to support ESTA vetting activities or do not have data relevant to ESTA adjudications based on applicable legal standards.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC Legal Working Group and the PCRCL Working Group supporting the National Vetting Governance Board are charged with ensuring NVC activities comply with applicable law and appropriately protect individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The working groups conducted a thorough review of the NVC Implementation Plan and reviewed the NVC’s technical designs, plans, and deployment to ensure they meet all legal and PCRCL requirements. These reviews included an evaluation by the working group members, which include representatives from various Vetting Support Agencies and DHS, to ensure that the vetting does not exceed the legal authorities of either CBP or the Vetting Support Agencies. In addition, agency legal counsel and PCRCL offices at CBP, DHS, and the Vetting Support Agencies are engaged in reviews of the same issues to ensure their agencies are complying with applicable laws and PCRCL policies, standards and practices.

Additionally, the existing information sharing agreements that CBP has with Vetting Support Agencies regarding the ESTA vetting program have been reviewed by oversight offices to ensure all legal and PCRCL requirements are being fulfilled.

**Redress**

During the process to incorporate ESTA into the NVC process, the existing ESTA redress process was reviewed within DHS and by the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies. A gap analysis was performed, and changes were made to redress procedures to ensure that redress would still occur in a timely and effective manner. These changes are expected to result in a more robust and independent review of the underlying information identified during the NVC process that may have led to the denial of an ESTA application.

In the event of an ESTA redress inquiry, CBP will follow all applicable redress procedures established by DHS’s Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP)\(^{35}\) and the CBP Redress Office. They will facilitate the review and assessment of any information identified during the NVC process, including by coordinating with relevant ESTA Vetting Support Agency partners, as

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\(^{35}\) For more information about DHS TRIP, please see [https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip](https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip).
appropriate, to ensure that the information used in the initial adjudication is still valid and determine if any updated information is available. CBP, in coordination with DHS TRIP, is developing written procedures for CBP personnel to follow when carrying out ESTA redress activities.

CBP and the ESTA Vetting Support Agencies will respond to requests for records in accordance with their applicable policies, practices, and procedures, including, but not limited to, responses to requests submitted by Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or members of the public under the Privacy Act, FOIA, or Judicial Redress Act. Any such requests to CBP for ESTA Vetting Support Agency responses provided in response to ESTA Vetting Support Requests will be coordinated with those agencies prior to response, and any request for ESTA data provided to an ESTA Vetting Support Agency as a Vetting Support Request will be coordinated by that agency with CBP prior to response. To the extent permissible under applicable law, the agency receiving the request will defer to the data originator for a determination as to the proper response. If non-attribution for a response provided by an ESTA Vetting Support Agency is, in that agency’s conclusion, appropriate, CBP will respond to the request without attribution to the ESTA Vetting Support Agency, thereby protecting the source of the information from disclosure.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that individuals will not have the ability to contest an ESTA adjudication that used information provided through the NVC process and technology as part of the determination.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. In addition to the DHS TRIP process described above, individuals who are denied an ESTA travel authorization may still apply for a visa through the normal process of the Department of State, where an extensive review of applicant identity and vetting information occurs.36

**Auditing and Accountability**

The NVC process and technology includes an audit function that captures electronic messages and transactions within its own technology and with other systems involved in the ESTA vetting workflow. It has the capability to fully review the actions that occurred in the workflow, beginning with the original Vetting Support Request, through all ESTA Vetting Support Responses, to any Analyst Recommendations. The format and location of these records permits the reporting of metrics, support of redress processes, and retrieval records for compliance and oversight purposes.

**Responsible Officials**

Monte Hawkins  
Director  
National Vetting Center  
Department of Homeland Security

**Approval Signature**

36 Federal law and regulation do not permit an appeal for an ESTA denial or revocation. See 8 U.S.C. § 1187(h)(3)(C)(4); 8 CFR 217(g).
Original, signed copy on file at the DHS Privacy Office.

Philip S. Kaplan
Chief Privacy Officer
Department of Homeland Security
On August 29, 2021, President Biden directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to lead the implementation of ongoing efforts across the federal government to support vulnerable individuals in Afghanistan, including those who worked alongside U.S. personnel for the past two decades, as they safely resettle in the United States. These coordinated efforts are known as Operation Allies Welcome (OAW). At the President’s direction, DHS is working with representatives from across the government to coordinate the U.S. Government response and ensure unity of effort across the federal government.

Prior to an OAW-covered individual arriving in the United States, they are screened and vetted by the U.S. Government, consistent with the collateral goals of protecting national security and protecting these vulnerable Afghan evacuees. After initial vetting oversees, individuals who present themselves as covered by OAW at a port of entry will be inspected by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). On a case-by-case basis, CBP may parole, for humanitarian reasons, certain individuals under OAW for a period of up to two years. These OAW parolees may be eligible to apply for immigration status through U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

OAW parolees are subject to additional security vetting to supplement their initial overseas vetting with more fulsome information and are subject to additional recurrent vetting for the duration of their parole. A major pillar of OAW is ensuring that the federal government continues to provide robust, fair, and equitable screening and vetting for all OAW parolees who have arrived in the United States. In October 2021, the National Vetting Center (NVC) began to support this vetting through its process and technology by facilitating the submission of Vetting Support Requests to Vetting Support Agencies (VSA) for all OAW parolees who had been paroled into the United States at that point and, for 90 days thereafter, any OAW parolees who provided additional information to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) after relocating to temporary Department of Defense (DoD) facilities referred to as “safe havens.” This limited 90-day support ended in January 2022; however, as authorized by the National Vetting Governance Board (NVGB), the NVC continues to facilitate the delivery of any Vetting Support Responses from the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) arising from its continuous vetting support to the OAW parole vetting program.

The NVGB recognizes the need to continue to provide NVC support to the OAW program. Accordingly, the NVGB has authorized the NVC to facilitate the delivery of Vetting Support

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37 Parole allows an individual, who may be inadmissible or otherwise ineligible for admission into the United States, to be paroled into the United States for a temporary period. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows authorized DHS officials to use their discretion to parole any alien applying for admission into the United States temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. (See 8 U.S.C. § 1282(d)(5); 8 C.F.R. § 212.5). An individual who is paroled into the United States has not been formally admitted into the United States for purposes of immigration law.
Requests for OAW parolees who were paroled into the United States after the NVC’s initial 90-day OAW vetting support ended as well as all future OAW parolees through the end of September 2022. To mitigate potential gaps identified since the initial launch of the program, the NVC will also facilitate the delivery of new Vetting Support Requests to all appropriate OAW Vetting Support Agencies for individuals that were paroled into the United States during the NVC’s initial 90-day OAW vetting support if additional relevant information has since been identified and associated with a particular OAW parolee. Lastly, all OAW Vetting Support Requests will separately be provided to NCTC for the limited purpose of enabling NCTC to provide continuous vetting support for the OAW parolees, thereby helping to ensure that the U.S. Government is aware of any OAW parolees identified as posing a threat to national security or public safety through information obtained subsequent to their parole. This Privacy Impact Assessment Addendum has been updated to reflect the NVC’s additional vetting support for the OAW parolee program.

NVC Support to OAW Parole Program

OAW parolees between the ages of 14 and 79 will be vetted through the NVC process and technology. The starting point for OAW parole program vetting through the NVC is the transmission of a Vetting Support Request, which consists of OAW parolee information derived from USCIS Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, if submitted by the parolee, and certain information accessible through CBP’s Automated Targeting System (ATS).38 Information contained within the Vetting Support Request will be limited to that of the OAW parolee and will not include information concerning U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents (U.S. persons). Due to the exigent nature of the initial data collection, it is possible that data relating to U.S. persons evacuating Afghanistan may have been included in the original dataset. However, CBP conducted a thorough review of the data to identify and remove records pertaining to known U.S. persons before providing it to the NVC.

Where an OAW VSA matches information in a Vetting Support Request to derogatory information, the match will be provided to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Vetting Analysts for review. ICE Vetting Analysts, in coordination with other interagency partners, as appropriate, will analyze the information provided by OAW VSAs and make a recommendation whether to refer an OAW parolee for additional investigation by ICE’s Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). After reviewing all relevant and available information, HSI, in its discretion, may decide to open and conduct an investigation in coordination with the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The joint investigation may ultimately result in a determination that termination of parole is warranted under 8 C.F.R. § 212.5 on a case-by-case basis.39

The NVC’s process and technology will allow for the:

38 See DHS/CBP/PIA-006 Automated Targeting System (ATS) and subsequent updates, available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy.
• Distribution of Vetting Support Requests (i.e., OAW parolee data derived from USCIS I-765 and CBP’s ATS) to OAW VSAs;
• Receipt of Vetting Support Responses from OAW VSAs and distribution to ICE;
• Workflow management of Vetting Support Responses;
• Integrated view-only capability for ICE Vetting Analysts to access classified and unclassified records identified by an OAW VSA as relevant to a Vetting Support Request;
• Support for ICE Vetting Analysts to document their analysis and recommendations;
• Storage and correlation of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses;
• Managing access to data by individual users and infrastructure according to pre-determined rules and standards;
• Managing the retention of data according to approved record schedules and information sharing agreements;
• Logging user activity for audit, oversight, and accountability purposes; and
• Support for parolee redress processes, FOIA requests, discovery in litigation, and other data retrieval requirements.

The NVC leverages the process and technology described in the NVC PIA above to facilitate the vetting of OAW parolees, helping to ensure ICE is informed by all appropriate responsive information held by OAW VSAs.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Access to OAW Vetting Records

Under U.S. immigration law, USCIS holds the sole authority to adjudicate immigration benefit requests for individuals present in the United States, who are not in removal proceedings. Accordingly, any OAW parolee who intends to pursue asylum, permanent lawful immigration status or other immigration related benefit must do so by filing an immigration benefit request with USCIS. To assist USCIS in its consideration of immigration benefit requests received from individuals within the OAW parolee population, a limited number of USCIS analysts will be provided with read-only access to OAW Vetting Records within the NVC technology. USCIS’s access to and use of the OAW Vetting Records will be based upon the filing of a request for a benefit under the immigration laws of the United States for someone within the OAW parolee population. USCIS’s access to and use of OAW Vetting Records will otherwise operate in accordance with all applicable DHS and USCIS rules and responsibilities related to their adjudication of requests for benefits under U.S. immigration laws. Similar to all vetting programs supported by the process and technology of the NVC, USCIS Vetting Analysis will only recommend adjudications for OAW Vetting Support Responses that have been manually reviewed.
by VSAs and identified as containing analytically significant threat information.

**Privacy Impact Analysis**

**Authorities and Other Requirements**

USCIS collects I-765 application information pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1324a; 8 CFR § 274a.12, and 8 CFR § 274a.13. Its authority to vet these applications, including through the use of information received from other agencies, derives from 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101(f), 1105(a), 1158(b)(2)(a)(ii), 1182(a)(2), 1255(a), and 1427(a)(3).


ICE will make its case-by-case determinations of whether termination of parole is an appropriate course of action pursuant to 8 CFR § 212.5(e).

The use of the NVC process and technology for the OAW parole program does not provide any new legal authorities to USCIS, CBP, or ICE to collect, retain, store, or use information, or to make adjudications based on vetting. All activities undertaken through the NVC process are based on USCIS, CBP and ICE’s existing legal authorities. OAW Vetting Support Agencies similarly are engaged in the vetting process pursuant to their existing legal authorities.

SORN coverage for OAW parole program activities is provided by DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records;\(^\text{40}\) DHS/USCIS-007 Benefits Information System;\(^\text{41}\) DHS/USCIS-010 Asylum Information and Pre-Screening System of Records;\(^\text{42}\) DHS/USCIS-017 Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening Information System of Records;\(^\text{43}\) and DHS/USCIS-018 Immigration Biometric and Background Check (IBBC) System of Records;\(^\text{44}\) DHS/CBP-006 Automated Targeting System;\(^\text{45}\) and DHS/ICE-011 Criminal Arrest Records and Immigration Enforcement Records (CARIER).\(^\text{46}\)

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\(^{40}\) DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, 82 FR 43556 (September 18, 2017).

\(^{41}\) DHS/USCIS-007 Benefits Information System, 84 FR 54622 (October 10, 2019).

\(^{42}\) DHS/USCIS-010 Asylum Information and Pre-Screening System of Records, 80 FR 74781 (November 30, 2015).

\(^{43}\) DHS/USCIS-017 Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening Information System of Records, 81 FR 72075 (October 19, 2016).

\(^{44}\) DHS/USCIS-018 Immigration Biometric and Background Check (IBBC) System of Records, 83 FR 36950 (July 31, 2018).


\(^{46}\) DHS/ICE-011 Criminal Arrest Records and Immigration Enforcement Records (CARIER) System of Records, 81 FR 72080 (October 19, 2016).
Characterization of the Information

Once paroled into the United States, OAW parolees may choose to file form I-765 to request employment authorization and an Employment Authorization Document (EAD). This form collects various biographic data elements that will be used as part of the Vetting Support Request, if available. In addition, the Vetting Support Request will contain certain information on OAW parolees that is maintained in or accessible through CBP’s Automated Targeting System. This may include information that was supplied by OAW parolees overseas before arriving in the United States, information that was collected by DHS personnel at ports of entry, information that was supplied by OAW parolees to DHS in the United States, and information otherwise maintained within CBP’s Automated Targeting System regarding OAW parolees.

The following personally identifiable information (PII) may be included in a Vetting Support Request:

- A-Number
- Fingerprint Identification Number
- Full Name
- Aliases
- Date of Birth
- Place of Birth
- Country of Citizenship
- Country of Origin
- Gender
- Travel Document Information
- Form I-94 Number 47
- Physical Address
- Mailing Address
- Phone Number
- Email Address

If derogatory information is found during the NVC process, ICE Vetting Analysts, in coordination with other interagency partners, as appropriate, will analyze the information provided by OAW Vetting Support Agencies and make a recommendation whether to refer an OAW parolee for additional investigation by ICE’s HSI. After reviewing all relevant information available to it, ICE/HSI, in its discretion, may decide to open and conduct an investigation in coordination with the Joint Terrorism Task Force led by the FBI, which, in turn, may result in a determination that termination of parole is warranted under 8 C.F.R. § 212.5 on a case-by-case basis. The nature and scope of information that is made available by the OAW Vetting Support Agencies is defined by

47 DHS issues Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, to aliens who are admitted to the United States, adjusting status while in the United States, or extending their stay. All persons need a Form I-94 except U.S. citizens, returning resident aliens, aliens with immigrant visas, and most Canadian citizens visiting or in transit. Air and sea travelers will be issued I-94s during the admission process at the port of entry.
the vetting support and information sharing agreements in place between ICE and those agencies.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that ICE may make decisions to terminate an individual’s parole status based on inaccurate information identified during the NVC process.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. Most of the information is collected directly from OAW parolees, which should help ensure data accuracy upon collection. However, if an OAW parolee provides inaccurate information, it may result in inaccurate results from the NVC process. Further, some information stored within CBP’s Automated Targeting System may come from other government data sources. OAW Vetting Support Agencies are required to apply their analytic standards to ensure that information regarding the OAW parolee is objective, timely, relevant, and accurate. For example, OAW Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must comply with Intelligence Community Directive 203, which requires that personally identifiable information is disseminated “only as it relates to a specific analytic purpose . . . [and] consistent with [Intelligence Community] element mission and in compliance with [Intelligence Community] element regulation and policy, including procedures to prevent, identify, and correct errors in [personally identifiable information].” Consistent with Intelligence Community Directive 206, intelligence analytic products also should describe any factors affecting source quality and credibility.

The recommendations provided by the ICE Vetting Analysts inform, but do not determine the ultimate decision regarding parole status. It is the responsibility of ICE field special agents and officers, throughout the course of a comprehensive investigation, to evaluate the substance and assessed reliability of the additional information provided by the OAW Vetting Support Agencies, in conjunction with other information available to ICE, in making case-by-case determinations of whether service of a Notice to Appear and termination of parole may be appropriate.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that ICE will make adjudications based solely on the Analyst Recommendation and not all the appropriate information available to them.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The goal of the NVC process is not to make an adjudication for ICE, but rather to facilitate a recommendation whether to refer the individual for possible further investigation by ICE/HSI based on a consolidated view and analysis of the Vetting Support Responses and information made available by the OAW Vetting Support Agencies. ICE/HSI will then decide, in coordination with the FBI’s Joint Terrorism Task Force, whether to conduct an investigation to determine whether the individual’s parole should be terminated under 8 C.F.R. § 212.5 on a case-by-case basis. In other words, ICE’s ultimate actions will be based on a variety of sources of available information collected during the course of an investigation, ensuring that the action will be based on multiple factors, not just the outcome of the NVC process. ICE will also have access to NVC technology to view the Vetting

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Uses of the Information

ICE will use the information collected from OAW parolees to analyze potential threats to national security and determine whether the information available raises a question as to whether humanitarian reasons and public benefit warrant the continued presence of the parolee in the United States. With the additional vetting support provided through the NVC process, ICE will be better equipped to identify individuals who may pose a law enforcement or security risk and distinguish them from persons eligible for continued parole status under OAW. NVC vetting support will improve U.S. Government security capabilities while also facilitating the resettlement of OAW parolees for humanitarian purposes.

USCIS will use OAW Vetting Records to assist in its consideration of applications for benefits under U.S. immigration laws received from individuals within the OAW parolee population.

The sharing and use of information made available to ICE and USCIS by the OAW Vetting Support Agencies is governed by the information sharing agreements in place between those agencies, OAW Vetting Support Agency guidelines, and policies applicable to the sharing of intelligence, law enforcement, or other information. OAW Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must determine that sharing intelligence with ICE and USCIS is permitted under their Attorney General Guidelines which are mandated by Executive Order 12333 and other applicable procedures, before they may provide the intelligence to ICE and USCIS through the NVC process and technology.

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that the stated purposes of the collection of OAW parolee’s data are inconsistent with the vetting activities that will be facilitated through the NVC process and technology.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The purposes for collection of the data are defined in publicly available documents such as this Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA), other relevant Privacy Impact Assessments and System of Records Notices (SORN) covering the collection of the USCIS I-765 information,50,51 and the CBP Automated Targeting System Privacy Impact Assessment and System of Records Notice.52,53 These documents clearly outline the information collected and explain that the information may be shared with other federal departments and agencies.

51 DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, 82 FR 43556 (September 18, 2017); DHS/USCIS-007 Benefits Information System, 84 FR 54622 (October 10, 2019); DHS/USCIS-010 Asylum Information and Pre-Screening System of Records, 80 FR 74781 (November 30, 2015); DHS/USCIS-017 Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening Information System of Records, 81 FR 72075 (October 19, 2016).
agencies for the purpose of screening and vetting.

Although the NVC process and technology will now be used, the scope of OAW vetting against intelligence, law enforcement, and other information is not changing from the manual process that occurred previously. Vetting will continue to be defined and governed by existing information sharing agreements and arrangements between USCIS, CBP, ICE, and the OAW Vetting Support Agencies.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that USCIS utilizes OAW Vetting Records for purposes other than assisting in the consideration of immigration benefit applications received from individuals within the OAW parolee population.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. The limited number of USCIS employees who are granted read-only access to the OAW Vetting Records will need to review and acknowledge a Rules of Behavior before using the NVC technology. These Rules of Behavior will require that all USCIS queries be limited to individuals within the OAW parolee population who have applied for benefits under U.S. immigration law. Further, the NVC Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Officer will conduct quarterly audits of USCIS’s use of the NVC technology to ensure that queries are appropriate and abide by the referenced Rules of Behavior.

**Notice**

Individuals who complete an I-765 application do so voluntarily after having the opportunity to review the Privacy Notice. It is clearly stated that applicants are submitting their information to DHS/USCIS, that the submission of the information is voluntary, how that data will be used by DHS/USCIS, and it provides the authorities under which their information is collected.

Most of the information regarding OAW parolees within CBP’s Automated Targeting System is collected directly from the parolees. Additional information regarding OAW parolees within CBP’s Automated Targeting System may be derived from other government data sources. Notice for this additional information is provided through the applicable source System of Records Notices and Privacy Impact Assessments (where applicable), as well as through the publication of the laws and regulations authorizing the collection of such information.

Additional information supplied by OAW parolees is supplied on a consensual basis, consistent with the conditions of parole.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that OAW parolees may not be aware and did not consent to their personally identifiable information being used for vetting purposes.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. Individuals completing and submitting the I-765, *Application For Employment Authorization*, are required to authorize the release of information contained in the application, supporting documents, and their USCIS records, to other entities and persons where necessary for the administration and enforcement of U.S. immigration law. However, certain information stored in CBP’s Automated Targeting System is not directly collected from the OAW parolee. Information within CBP’s Automated Targeting System is provided by various government data sources and notice is provided through the applicable source...
System of Records Notices and Privacy Impact Assessments (where applicable), as well as through the publication of the laws and regulations authorizing the collection of such information. Certain supplemental information supplied by OAW parolees is provided on a consensual basis, consistent with the conditions of parole.

**Data Retention by the Project**

The NVC will retain OAW Vetting Records, which include the Vetting Support Request, Vetting Support Response, Analyst Notes (if applicable), Analyst Recommendation, and Adjudication for a period of two years, which parallels the two-year parole period granted to many individuals under OAW.

OAW Vetting Support Agencies are authorized to retain the OAW Vetting Records for 90 days while operating under the NVC process and technology, pursuant to the National Vetting Governance Board’s authorized support to the OAW parole program.

Additionally, OAW Vetting Support Agencies are separately authorized to temporarily maintain OAW Vetting Records outside the NVC process and technology for up to two years from the time of receipt for the limited purpose of providing recurrent vetting support, as permitted by their respective legal authorities, unless identified as retainable by an OAW Vetting Support Agency in accordance with its Attorney General Guidelines or identified by a law enforcement agency or administrative agency as retainable in a Privacy Act compliant system. In such cases, a record may be retained for a longer period in accordance with the applicable records retention schedules and individual authorities to retain the information.

**Privacy Risk**: There is a risk that Vetting Records created through the NVC process and technology will be retained longer than necessary.

**Mitigation**: This risk is mitigated. The NVC will tag OAW Vetting Records to ensure that information is not retained for longer than two years. Further, unless the individual OAW record is identified as permanently retainable by a Vetting Support Agency receiving the record or retainable in a Privacy Act compliant system by a law enforcement or administrative agency in accordance with the record or according to existing information sharing agreements and in accordance with the agency’s legal authorities and other applicable policies and procedures, the retention period for the OAW Vetting Record will be limited to 90 days with respect to the use of the NVC technology and process and will not exceed two years outside that technology and process.

**Information Sharing**

Neither National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-9 nor the NVC provide any new legal authority to USICS, CBP, ICE, or OAW Vetting Support Agencies to collect, retain, store, or use information as part of the OAW mission. All vetting activities for OAW using the NVC process and technology are based on existing legal authorities. Existing external information sharing and access agreements supporting these vetting arrangements have been reviewed by USCIS, CBP, ICE and the Vetting Support Agencies to ensure all legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are satisfied regarding the sharing and use of OAW information in the
NVC process. These information sharing agreements and the classified OAW Addendum to the NVC-Intelligence Community Support Element (ICSE) Concept of Operations have established the terms and conditions of the sharing, including documenting the need to know, authorized users and uses, and the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections for the data.

USCIS and CBP have determined that disclosure of their OAW parolee data to the Vetting Support Agencies to provide vetting support services is compatible with the purposes for which the data was collected and is authorized under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(3) (specifically, the routine uses set forth in the DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records (especially Routine Uses G and EE)); DHS/USCIS-007 Benefits Information System (especially Routine Uses G, K, and W); DHS/USCIS-010 Asylum Information and Pre-Screening System of Records (especially Routine Uses G, H, and I); DHS/USCIS-017 Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening Information System of Records (especially Routine Uses G and I); DHS/USCIS-018 Immigration Biometric and Background Check (IBBC) System of Records (especially Routine Uses H, I, and R); and DHS/CBP-006 Automated Targeting System (especially Routine Uses G and H).

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the NVC process will result in information being shared with Vetting Support Agencies that do not have authority to support OAW vetting activities or do not have data relevant to OAW adjudications based on applicable legal standards.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC Legal Working Group and the Privacy, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (PCRCL) Working Group supporting the National Vetting Governance Board are charged with ensuring NVC activities comply with applicable law and appropriately protect individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The working groups conducted a thorough review of the NVC Implementation Plan, the classified OAW Addendum to the NVC-Intelligence Community Support Element Concept of Operations, and the NVC’s technical designs, plans, and deployment to ensure they meet all legal and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements. These reviews included an evaluation by the working group members, which include representatives from various Vetting Support Agencies and DHS, to ensure that the vetting does not exceed the legal authorities of either DHS or the Vetting Support Agencies. In addition, agency legal counsel and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties offices at DHS and the Vetting Support Agencies are engaged in reviews of the same issues to ensure their agencies are complying with applicable laws and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policies, standards, and practices. Information sharing agreements are in place to facilitate information sharing between USCIS, CBP, ICE, and OAW Vetting Support Agencies. These agreements have also been reviewed by oversight offices to ensure that all legal and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are being fulfilled.

**Redress**

The NVC does not possess the authority to collect, retain, use, or share information of its own and therefore does not provide any specific redress process. The NVC defers to the process or processes that Adjudicating Agencies employ to provide redress to individuals regarding their
adjudications, where applicable.

If OAW vetting results are considered in connection to a case-by-case determination that results in the termination of parole and initiation of removal proceedings, non-citizens will receive all process due under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

ICE and the OAW Vetting Support Agencies will respond to requests for records in accordance with their applicable policies, practices, and procedures, including, but not limited to, responses to requests submitted by Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or members of the public under the Privacy Act, Freedom of Information Act, or Judicial Redress Act. Any such requests to ICE for OAW Vetting Support Agency responses provided in response to Vetting Support Requests will be coordinated with those agencies prior to response, and any request for OAW data provided to an OAW Vetting Support Agency as a Vetting Support Request will be coordinated by that agency with ICE prior to response. To the extent permissible under applicable law, the agency receiving the request will defer to the data originator for a determination as to the proper response. If non-attribution for a response provided by an OAW Vetting Support Agency is, in that agency’s conclusion, appropriate, ICE will respond to the request without attribution to the OAW Vetting Support Agency, thereby protecting the source of the information from disclosure.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that individuals will not have the ability to contest an OAW parole termination that used information provided through the NVC process and technology as part of the determination.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. If vetting results are considered in a determination that results in the termination of OAW parole and initiation of removal proceedings, OAW parolees will receive all process due under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Further, individuals seeking notification of and access to any records related to ICE’s parole adjudication may submit a request in writing to the ICE Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer:

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
Freedom of Information Act Office  
500 12th Street SW, Stop 5009  
Washington, D.C. 20536  
http://www.ice.gov/foia/

All or some of the requested information may be exempt from access pursuant to the Privacy Act or the Freedom of Information Act (for those individuals who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and whose records are not covered by the Judicial Redress Act) in order to prevent harm to law enforcement investigations or national security interests.

**Auditing and Accountability**

The NVC process and technology includes an audit function that captures electronic messages and transactions within its own technology and with other systems involved in the OAW vetting workflow. It has the capability to allow full review of the actions that occurred in the
workflow, beginning with the original Vetting Support Request, through all OAW Vetting Support Responses, to any Analyst Recommendations. The format and location of these records permits the reporting of metrics, support of redress processes, and retrieval of records for compliance and oversight purposes.

**Responsible Officials**

Monte Hawkins  
Director  
National Vetting Center  
Department of Homeland Security

**Approval Signature**

Original, signed version on file with the DHS Privacy Office.

Lynn Parker Dupree  
Chief Privacy Officer  
Department of Homeland Security
USRAP Background

The United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) processes qualified refugees for resettlement into the United States under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1157). It is an interagency effort involving several U.S. government agencies. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) at the Department of State (State) has overall USRAP management responsibility outside the United States and program oversight. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration manages Resettlement Support Centers (RSC) through memoranda with international organizations and cooperative agreements with non-governmental organizations. Cases are typically referred to the USRAP by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or by U.S. Embassies and consulates. Additionally, certain groups of individuals may be designated by the U.S. government as eligible to self-apply for resettlement directly under the USRAP.

DHS’s U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has been delegated the responsibility for adjudicating applications and reviewing case decisions, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for determining admissibility at ports of entry and admitting eligible applicants as refugees into the United States. The USRAP vetting process is supported by various intelligence community partners, State (through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration), and DHS (through USCIS and CBP). To be eligible, refugee applicants must meet the INA definition of a refugee, not be firmly resettled in another country, otherwise be admissible, and merit a favorable exercise of discretion as determined by USCIS.

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration-funded Resettlement Support Centers receive applications for those who are referred by the UNHCR, or other agency, for consideration for resettlement into the United States or who are otherwise eligible to apply for resettlement into the United States under the USRAP. Under program requirements, Resettlement Support Centers collect information from the applicants, including biographic data on the principal applicant, any derivative applicants (i.e., a spouse and any unmarried children under the age of 21 who are seeking

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54 Section 101(a)(42) of the INA (codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(42)) defines a refugee as “any person who is outside any country of such person’s nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person has habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself to the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.”

55 Resettlement Support Centers are international and nongovernmental organizations that carry out administrative and processing functions for the USRAP under cooperative agreements or memoranda with State. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration funds Resettlement Support Centers in Vienna, Austria; Istanbul, Turkey; Amman, Jordan; Nairobi, Kenya; Kyiv, Ukraine; Bangkok, Thailand; and San Salvador, El Salvador. Some of these Resettlement Support Centers have smaller sub-offices in additional processing locations.
to resettle with the principal applicant), and any other immediate family members\(^{56}\) to prepare cases for security screening, interviews, adjudication by USCIS, and potential resettlement to the United States. The biographic information collected from the applicant, derivative applicants, and immediate family members are then provided to State’s refugee case management system, and ultimately to USCIS to initiate a vetting request with its vetting partners.

The INA sets forth numerous categories of inadmissibility for individuals seeking admission to the United States, including a series of categories pertaining to criminal and related grounds and a separate series pertaining to security and related grounds, which includes grounds pertaining to terrorist activities. To ensure the enforcement of these provisions, the INA separately authorizes State and DHS to maintain direct and continuous relationships with intelligence and law enforcement agencies within the U.S. government. For decades, State and DHS have leveraged this authority to support the review of refugee cases to identify applicants that may fall within one or more of the security-related categories of inadmissibility in the INA or other relevant provisions of U.S. law or policy.

Once the vetting partners communicate their results to USCIS, and it is determined that the applicant is eligible for resettlement (including that all required security checks have been resolved), the Resettlement Support Center conducts necessary out-processing steps (a medical exam, cultural orientation, a sponsorship agreement with a domestic resettlement agency, etc.) and refers the case to the International Organization for Migration, an inter-governmental organization that assists in arranging refugee travel to the United States.

As with all individuals seeking admission to the United States at a port of entry, CBP inspects the applicant and determines whether the applicant is admissible. CBP vets the refugee traveler prior to boarding, conducts an inspection upon arrival at the U.S. port of entry, and admits eligible applicants into the country as refugees. The Office of Refugee Resettlement at the Department of Health and Human Services and various non-governmental organizations provide resettlement benefits and assistance services to admitted refugees once they have arrived.

**National Vetting Center (NVC) Support to USRAP Vetting**

The NVC leverages the process and technology described in the NVC Privacy Impact Assessment above to facilitate the vetting of refugee application data, helping to ensure that adjudications are informed by all appropriate responsive information held by USRAP Vetting Support Agencies in a timely and comprehensive manner while also safeguarding sensitive data included in and related to applications for refugee resettlement. As explained in the Privacy Impact Assessment, the NVC does not make recommendations or adjudications. Its role is limited to that of a facilitator or service provider of the NVC process and technology used to facilitate vetting and adjudications by USCIS.

The starting point for the vetting of all refugee applicants through the NVC process and technology is the transmission of a Vetting Support Request, which includes refugee application data.

\(^{56}\) This generally includes parents, siblings, and any spouse or children, even if they are not included on the application for resettlement.
data, to the USRAP Vetting Support Agencies. Existing memoranda of agreement between State, USCIS, and the Vetting Support Agencies determine which data fields in the application are included in the Vetting Support Request and how they are delivered to each Vetting Support Agency. USCIS Vetting Analysts then use the NVC technology to receive and review any relevant and appropriate classified or unclassified record made available by one or more Vetting Support Agencies. USCIS Vetting Analysts review the information and make a recommendation as to whether the applicant(s) may pose a national security, fraud, or public safety concern. This recommendation is communicated to a USCIS Refugee Officer, who reviews the recommendation along with all other information available to them to decide whether to approve or deny the application for refugee resettlement.

The NVC’s process and technology will allow for:

- Distribution of Vetting Support Requests (i.e., data from USRAP applications) to Vetting Support Agencies;
- Receipt and distribution of Vetting Support Responses from Vetting Support Agencies to USCIS;
- Workflow management of Vetting Support Responses;
- Integrated view-only capability for USCIS Vetting Analysts to access classified and unclassified information identified by Vetting Support Agencies as relevant to a Vetting Support Request;
- Support for USCIS Vetting Analysts to document their analysis and recommendations;
- Storage and correlation of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses;
- Managing access to and handling of data by individual users and infrastructure according to pre-determined rules and standards;
- Managing the retention of data according to approved State/USCIS record schedules and information sharing agreements;
- Logging user activity for audit, oversight, and accountability purposes; and
- Support for redress procedures (where applicable), FOIA requests, discovery in litigation, and other data retrieval requirements.

Privacy Impact Analysis

Authorities and Other Requirements

The USRAP processes qualified refugees for resettlement into the United States under section 207 of the INA. The use of the NVC process for this vetting program does not require any new legal authorities to collect, retain, store, or use information, or to make adjudications based on vetting. All activities undertaken through the NVC process are based on CBP’s, USCIS’s, and State’s existing legal authorities. USRAP Vetting Support Agencies similarly are engaged in the vetting process pursuant to their own existing legal authorities.

USRAP records are maintained in various State and DHS systems and are subject to several System of Records Notices (SORN). The System of Records Notice coverage includes but is not limited to the applications; related forms; internal correspondence and notes relating to USRAP adjudications; and information regarding applicants’ family members, and employers (potentially including U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (U.S. persons)).

The refugee application, supplemental evidence, and supporting documentation are maintained in State’s refugee case management system, which is governed by State’s Refugee Case Records System of Records Notice (STATE-59);\(^58\) in the applicant’s USCIS A-File, which is governed by the A-File System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001);\(^59\) and in USCIS systems governed by the Refugee Access Verification Unit System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-008).\(^60\) The Immigration Biometric and Background Check System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-018)\(^61\) and the Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-017)\(^62\) govern the information collected, used, and maintained as part of the adjudication process, including decisional information. Finally, USCIS’s Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Directorate may review certain applications or individuals for potential fraud, public safety, and national security concerns. The Fraud Detection and National Security System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-006)\(^63\) governs how Fraud Detection and National Security creates and uses information during those reviews.

**Characterization of the Information**

State and USCIS will continue to collect and use the same information collected from individuals throughout the application process for refugee resettlement, and USCIS Refugee Officers will continue to receive recommendations from USCIS Vetting Analysts. These recommendations are generated by USCIS Vetting Analysts who, acting under USCIS authorities, analyze information made available by Vetting Support Agencies through the vetting process. The nature and scope of information that is made available by the Vetting Support Agencies is defined by pre-existing information sharing agreements between State, USCIS, and Vetting Support Agencies in concert with the Vetting Information Sharing and Technical-assistance Agreement (VISTA) agreed to by those agencies and approved by the National Vetting Governance Board.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that USCIS Refugee Officers may make decisions to grant or deny an application for refugee resettlement based on inaccurate information identified during the NVC process.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. Information is collected directly from


applicants during the application process for refugee resettlement, ensuring a high level of accuracy upon collection. However, if an applicant for refugee resettlement provides inaccurate information, it may result in inaccurate results from the NVC process. Referral partners (including UNHCR, U.S. Embassies, or the applicant themselves in some cases) provide initial data, and Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration -funded Resettlement Support Center workers confirm data in pre-screening applicants. USCIS Refugee Officers interview all applicants during the application process and can ask questions to resolve potential identity matching issues and other discrepancies. Further, Vetting Support Agencies are required to apply their analytic standards to ensure that information regarding the applicant is objective, timely, relevant, and accurate. For example, Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must comply with Intelligence Community Directive 203, which requires that personally identifiable information is disseminated “only as it relates to a specific analytic purpose . . . [and] consistent with IC element mission and in compliance with IC element regulation and policy, including procedures to prevent, identify, and correct errors in PII.”64 Consistent with Intelligence Community Directive 206, intelligence analytic products also should describe any factors affecting source quality and credibility.65

The recommendations provided by USCIS Vetting Analysts may inform, but do not determine the outcome of an application’s adjudication. It is the responsibility of USCIS’s Refugee Officers to evaluate the substance and assessed reliability of the information provided by Vetting Support Agencies in conjunction with other information available to them when determining whether to approve or deny an application for refugee resettlement.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that USCIS Refugee Officers will make adjudications based solely on Vetting Analysts’ recommendations and not on all the appropriate information available to them.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The goal of the NVC process is not to make an adjudication on behalf of USCIS, but rather to provide a recommendation based on a consolidated view and analysis of the vetting responses and information made available by the Vetting Support Agencies. USCIS Refugee Officers will base their adjudications on the totality of the information available to them, including information in the application and supporting documentation, other contents of the applicant’s A-File, the results of USCIS’s security checks, general information about country conditions that is relevant to the applicant’s claim, and the USCIS Refugee Officer’s interview of the applicant and derivative applicants.

The USCIS Refugee Officer may base a denial on information identified through or outside of the NVC process and technology and for reasons unrelated to national security, such as fraud or inadmissibility. At all times, the USCIS Refugee Officer makes the final determination to approve or deny refugee status based on the application of statutory criteria.

**Uses of the Information**

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USCIS will continue to use the information included in an individual’s application for refugee resettlement to determine the eligibility of the foreign national to travel to the United States, including whether the applicant(s) may pose a risk to public safety or national security under the provisions of the INA. With the addition of the vetting support provided through the NVC process, USCIS will be better equipped to identify ineligible applicants, thereby enhancing national security while also better facilitating refugee resettlement.

USCIS will continue to employ unclassified vetting processes, document reviews, and applicant interviews to inform its adjudications in addition to the vetting against classified holdings that takes place through the NVC process. Information provided to USCIS through the NVC process will help to streamline USRAP application, vetting, and adjudication processes.

The sharing and use of information made available to USCIS by the Vetting Support Agencies is governed by the information sharing agreements in place between those agencies, the classified NVC/Intelligence Community Support Element Concept of Operations, and Vetting Support Agency-specific guidelines and policies applicable to the sharing of intelligence, law enforcement, or other information. USRAP Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must determine that sharing intelligence with USCIS is permitted under their Attorney General-approved Intelligence Oversight Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, which are mandated by Executive Order 12333, and applicable internal policies and procedures before they may provide it to USCIS through the NVC process and technology.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the stated purposes of the collection of USRAP data during the application process are inconsistent with the vetting activities that will be facilitated through the NVC process and technology.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The purposes for collection of USRAP application data, as documented in System of Records Notices, Privacy Impact Assessments, Privacy Act Statements or Privacy Notices, and applicable information sharing agreements, are reviewed as a part of the NVC process to on-board a new vetting program to ensure they are accurate and adequately support the vetting activities. This will help to ensure that individuals who provide the information receive adequate public notice of the purposes for which the data is collected and how it is used.

**Notice**

Notice is provided primarily via publicly available System of Records Notices and Privacy Impact Assessments published by both DHS and State. Refugee applicants and their family members who are listed on a refugee resettlement application are required to acknowledge or sign a notice of confidentiality, which notifies refugee applicants of all different parties with whom refugee application data is shared, including U.S. government partners for the purposes of security vetting. At all times, vetting records created through the NVC process and technology are covered by the provisions of the Immigration Biometric and Background Check System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-018) and the Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-017). The refugee application, supplemental evidence, and supporting
documentation are maintained in State’s refugee case management system, which is governed by State’s Refugee Case Records System of Records Notice (STATE-59); in the applicant’s USCIS A-File, which is governed by the A-File System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001); and in USCIS systems governed by the Refugee Access Verification Unit SORN (DHS/USCIS-008). The Immigration Biometric and Background Check System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-018) and the Refugee Case Processing and Security Screening System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-017) govern the information collected, used, and maintained as part of the adjudication process, including decisional information. Finally, USCIS’s Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate may review certain applications of individuals for potential fraud, public safety, and national security concerns. The Fraud Detection and National Security System of Records Notice (DHS/USCIS-006) governs how Fraud Detection and National Security creates and uses information during those reviews.

The Refugee Case Processing and Security Vetting Privacy Impact Assessment (DHS/USCIS/PIA-068) examines the collection, use, and maintenance of information by USCIS in support of refugee resettlement and employment eligibility. State’s Refugee Processing Center START and Amazon Web Services Government Cloud (AWS GovCloud) and START Privacy Impact Assessments examine State’s primary case management systems for tracking and processing applications for refugee resettlement.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that applicants and other individuals whose PII is included in an application for refugee resettlement may not be aware and did not consent to their PII being used for vetting purposes.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. The USRAP application process asks the applicant(s) for information about individuals who may be unaware of the application or uninvolved in its completion. There is no means by which State or USCIS may provide notice to these individuals because they are unlikely to directly participate in completing the USRAP application. However, this Privacy Impact Assessment and the System of Records Notices cited above serve as notice to the public regarding the USRAP and that the NVC facilitates the vetting of refugee application data. Additionally, each application for refugee resettlement contains a Privacy Notice detailing USCIS’s authority to collect information, the purposes of data collection, routine uses of the information, and the consequences of declining to provide the requested information to USCIS.

**Data Retention by the Project**

USCIS owns and maintains the official record copy of the refugee vetting record stored in the NVC technology and retained in accordance with the applicable USCIS records schedule, which mandates a retention period of 100 years from the individual’s date of birth.\(^6\) The NVC technology maintains copies of the refugee vetting record data for five years from the date that the NVC receives

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\(^6\) NARA Disposition Authority Number DAA-0563-2013-0001-0005. To calculate the retention period for vetting records within the NVC technology, USCIS will use the date of birth of the subject of the vetting request if one is available. Typically, USCIS will have dates of birth for the primary applicant and any derivative applicants. For records in the NVC technology where there is no date of birth for the subject of the vetting request, USCIS will use the primary applicant’s date of birth to calculate the retention period.
the vetting request. At all times, the refugee vetting records held in the NVC technology are maintained, used, and shared in accordance with the provisions of the relevant System of Records Notices.

Individual Vetting Support Agencies may also maintain internal records reflecting the results of the automated and manual reviews sent forward to the NVC. Where a Vetting Support Agency has identified and confirmed an analytically significant match related to a vetting request, the Vetting Support Agency may retain that information as authorized by applicable Attorney General-approved Guidelines or as law enforcement information pursuant to the Vetting Support Agency’s record control schedules. In no event shall a Vetting Support Agency retain vetting request information not determined to constitute an analytically significant match for longer than three years (USCIS’s retention period for this data).

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that Vetting Support Agencies will retain information from Vetting Support Requests for longer than is necessary.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. Existing and new information sharing agreements between Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies that define the retention of data are reviewed by the NVC’s Legal Working Group and Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties (PCRCL) Working Group prior to the on-boarding of any new vetting programs to the NVC process. These information sharing agreements are reviewed along with the retention periods outlined in applicable Privacy Impact Assessments, System of Records Notices, record retention schedules, and Attorney General-approved Guidelines. These reviews aim to ensure that retention policies are appropriate and balance the U.S. Government’s need to retain the data for operational purposes and afford effective redress against the risks to individuals that lengthy retention periods may create (e.g., data breaches and the possible adverse consequences of relying on aging, inaccurate data).

Additionally, the retention period for the vetting support records applicable to each vetting program is documented internally in classified documents that outline the specific processes for those particular vetting programs. This documentation defines the authorized retention period of Vetting Support Requests shared with Vetting Support Agencies and the purposes for such sharing. Vetting Support Agencies may retain vetting records for longer periods when, for example, they are identified as foreign intelligence or are relevant to law enforcement investigations in accordance with existing information sharing agreements, applicable law, and policy.

For Vetting Support Request information ingested by Vetting Support Agencies’ internal systems, this risk is not fully mitigated solely by NVC technologies. This risk is further mitigated by the internal retention controls of the Vetting Support Agencies, including records retention schedules, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Order 12333-derived retention limitations.

**Information Sharing**
Neither National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-9\textsuperscript{67} nor the NVC provide any new legal authority to State, DHS, or Vetting Support Agencies to collect, retain, store, or use information regarding applications for refugee resettlement. All refugee vetting activities using the NVC process and technology are based on existing legal authorities. State and DHS will continue to share information with other federal counterterrorism partners. Existing information sharing and access agreements supporting these vetting arrangements have been reviewed by State, DHS, and the appropriate Vetting Support Agencies to ensure all legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are satisfied regarding the sharing and use of information in the NVC process. The classified Addendum to the NVC/Intelligence Community Support Element Concept of Operations also contains provisions that govern the scope of information sharing and prescribe appropriate information sharing safeguards.

State has determined that disclosure of data to Vetting Support Agencies to provide vetting support services is compatible with the purposes for which the data was collected. These information sharing agreements and the classified NVC/Intelligence Community Support Element Concept of operations have established the terms and conditions of the sharing, including documenting the need to know, authorized users and uses, and appropriate privacy protections for the data.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the NVC process will result in information being shared with Vetting Support Agencies that do not have authority to support vetting activities or do not have data relevant to adjudications of applications for refugee resettlement based on applicable legal standards.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC Legal Working Group and the PCRCL Working Group supporting the National Vetting Governance Board are charged with ensuring NVC activities comply with applicable law and appropriately protect individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The working groups conducted a thorough review of the NVC Implementation Plan and reviewed the NVC’s technical designs, plans, and deployment to ensure they meet all legal and PCRCL requirements. These reviews included an evaluation by the working group members, which include representatives from Vetting Support Agencies, State, and DHS to ensure that the vetting does not exceed the legal authorities of State, DHS, or the Vetting Support Agencies. In addition, agency legal counsel and PCRCL offices at State, DHS, and the Vetting Support Agencies are engaged in reviews of the same issues to ensure their agencies are complying with applicable laws and PCRCL policies, standards, and practices.

**Redress**

The NVC does not possess the authority to collect, retain, use, or share information of its own and therefore does not provide any specific redress process. The NVC defers to the process or processes that Adjudicating Agencies and data owners employ to provide redress to individuals regarding their decisions and adjudications, where applicable.

\textsuperscript{67} See \url{https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-optimizing-use-federal-government-information-support-national-vetting-enterprise/}. 
When USCIS denies a refugee application, it provides the applicant a “Notice of Ineligibility for Resettlement” that generally will indicate the legal basis for the denial. There is no appeal for a denial of an application for refugee resettlement. USCIS may, however, exercise its discretion to review a case if an applicant files a “Request for Review” with the assistance of the Resettlement Support Centers that processed their application.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that individuals will not have the ability to contest an adjudication that used information provided through the NVC process and technology as part of the determination.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated by the ability of an applicant to file a “Request for Review” of the denial of an application for refugee resettlement. USCIS may exercise its discretion to conduct a review of the case in question. The NVC defers to the process or processes that Adjudicating Agencies and data owners employ to provide redress to individuals regarding their decisions and adjudications, where applicable.

**Auditing and Accountability**

All personnel must undergo appropriate training before accessing the NVC technology, including classification and data protection training. Additionally, all personnel seeking access to refugee data in the NVC technology must undergo targeted confidentiality training related to the handling of special protected class data.

The NVC process and technology includes an audit function that captures electronic messages and transactions within its own technology and with other systems involved in the vetting workflow. It has the capability to fully review the actions that occurred in the workflow, beginning with the original Vetting Support Request, through all vetting responses, to any USCIS Vetting Analyst recommendations. The format and location of these records permits the reporting of metrics, support of redress processes (where applicable), and retrieval of records for compliance and oversight purposes.

**Responsible Officials**

Monte Hawkins  
Director  
National Vetting Center  
Department of Homeland Security

**Approval Signature**

Original, signed version on file with the DHS Privacy Office.

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Lynn Parker Dupree  
Chief Privacy Officer  
Department of Homeland Security
NVC PIA Addendum 4:

Uniting for Ukraine Vetting of Noncitizens Seeking Advance Authorization to Travel to the United States to Seek Parole

Last updated April 25, 2022 (back to top)

Due to the rapidly growing humanitarian crisis stemming from the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the U.S. Government has committed to welcoming up to 100,000 displaced Ukrainians and others fleeing Russian aggression. To support this humanitarian effort, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is working, in coordination with its partners across the U.S. Government, to provide an avenue for eligible noncitizens who have been displaced by the conflict in Ukraine to apply for advance authorization to travel to the United States to seek parole. This Addendum outlines a process by which eligible individuals may request such travel authorization, and by which the appropriate screening and vetting is conducted so that adjudicators can make fully informed decisions.

Ukrainian citizens, and certain non-Ukrainian immediate family members, who were physically present in Ukraine as of February 11, 2022, may be eligible to participate in the Uniting for Ukraine process. They will be required to meet several other requirements as well – (1) they will be required to possess a valid Ukrainian passport, or, if a child without their own passport, be included in a parent’s passport; (2) they will need to be supported by a U.S.-based person in lawful status or entity submitting a declaration of financial support (Form I-134) to DHS’s U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS); (3) they must clear biographic and biometric background checks to be considered for this process; and (4) they will need to meet public health requirements, including, as appropriate, proof of required vaccinations, as determined by the DHS Chief Medical Officer, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Uniting For Ukraine Process

First, a supporting individual or entity based in the U.S. (U.S. supporter) will submit a signed declaration of financial support via the myUSCIS portal. This declaration will include biographic information on the U.S. supporter and the Ukrainian citizen(s) and eligible family members whom they intend to support (beneficiary). USCIS conducts the appropriate financial verification and background checks on the U.S. supporter. Following USCIS’s approval of the U.S. supporter, the beneficiary will receive an electronic message from USCIS inviting them to create a myUSCIS account.

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68 The decision to parole a noncitizen into the United States is made at the port of entry, on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) section 212(d)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5).
69 Ukrainians’ immediate family members who are not Ukrainian citizens may also be considered for parole under Uniting for Ukraine. Immediate family members, for the purposes of Uniting for Ukraine, include: the spouse or common-law partner of a Ukrainian citizen; and their unmarried children under the age of 21. Non-Ukrainian immediate family members authorized to travel under this process must accompany the principal Ukrainian when completing travel to the United States.
70 More information on the Form I-134 can be found at https://www.uscis.gov/i-134.
71 NVC classified vetting is completed using only biographic selectors collected about the beneficiary or beneficiaries on the I-134.
72 The myUSCIS portal may be found at https://my.uscis.gov.
account. Once in myUSCIS, the beneficiary or beneficiaries will be required to review their biographic information and to attest to completion of all additional requirements, such as vaccinations.

Once the myUSCIS enrollment process is complete, a copy of beneficiaries’ biographic data is sent to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Automated Targeting System (ATS), where it is vetted for law enforcement, border security, national security, and counterterrorism purposes. To inform decisions regarding an applicant’s eligibility to travel to the United States, the beneficiaries’ biographic information is vetted against security and law enforcement databases. The results of this vetting help to inform CBP’s assessment of whether the individual’s travel poses a law enforcement or security risk, and whether the advance authorization to travel to the U.S. should be approved. This process will include classified vetting of individuals seeking advance authorization to travel using the NVC’s process and technology.

The National Vetting Governance Board authorized vetting support to the U4U program through the NVC process and technology until October 1, 2022. Upon that date, NVC support will terminate unless the National Vetting Governance Board decides to extend the timeline or make it a permanent operational program.

**NVC Support to Uniting for Ukraine Vetting**

All Ukrainian citizens and other eligible beneficiaries between the ages of 14 and 79 whose information is submitted via Form I-134 will be vetted through the NVC process and technology. The NVC process and technology described in the full NVC PIA above will be used to facilitate the vetting of Uniting for Ukraine data, helping to ensure CBP is informed by all responsive information held by appropriate Vetting Support Agencies within the U.S. Government.

The starting point for vetting of all beneficiaries whose information is provided via Form I-134 is the transmission of a Vetting Support Request, consisting of beneficiaries’ biographic data, to Vetting Support Agencies. The documentation approved by the National Vetting Governance Board that authorizes this vetting support, which reflects the terms and conditions of information sharing and vetting support for this initiative as agreed to by all departments and agencies participating in the initiative, specifies which available data fields are included in the Vetting Support Request and how they are delivered to each Vetting Support Agency. CBP Vetting Analysts use NVC technology to receive and review any Vetting Support Response for which there is a relevant and appropriate classified or unclassified record made available by the Vetting Support Agencies. CBP Vetting Analysts develop a recommendation to either grant or deny the request for advance travel authorization based on their analysis of this information. CBP Adjudicators then

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75 As explained in the PIA, the NVC does not make recommendations or adjudications. Its role is limited to that of facilitator or service provider of the NVC process and technology used to facilitate vetting by CBP.
review the recommendation, any relevant analyst notes provided by the CBP Vetting Analyst, and any additional unclassified information available to make their final decision to grant or deny the advance authorization for travel.

The NVC’s process and technology will allow for the:

- Distribution of Vetting Support Requests (i.e., data from all Form I-134 submissions) to Vetting Support Agencies;
- Receipt and distribution of Vetting Support Responses from Vetting Support Agencies to CBP;
- Workflow management of Vetting Support Responses;
- Integrated view-only capability for CBP Vetting Analysts to access classified and unclassified records identified by a Vetting Support Agency as relevant to a Vetting Support Request;
- Support for CBP Vetting Analysts to document their analysis and recommendations;
- Storage and correlation of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses;
- Managing access to data by individual users and infrastructure according to pre-determined rules and standards;
- Managing the retention of data according to approved record schedules and information sharing agreements;
- Logging user activity for audit, oversight, and accountability purposes; and
- Support for established redress processes, FOIA requests, discovery in litigation, and other data retrieval requirements.

Privacy Impact Analysis

Authorities and Other Requirements

USCIS collects Form I-134 information pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), section 101, and 8 U.S.C. sections 1182(d)(5), 1184(a), and 1258. Section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) bars the admission into the United States of any foreign national who, in the opinion of the U.S. Department of State officer adjudicating a visa application, a Department of Homeland Security officer, or an immigration judge adjudicating an application for admission, is likely at any time to become a public charge. Section 213 of the INA, however, permits the admission of a foreign national who is inadmissible on public charge grounds, in the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security (or, for immigration judge cases, the discretion of the Attorney General) upon the posting of a bond or other undertaking (method). Form I-134 is the “undertaking” prescribed in section 213 of the INA. System of Records Notice (SORN) coverage for information collected via Form I-134 is provided by DHS/USCIS-001 – Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System76 and by DHS/USCIS-007 – Benefits Information System77.

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Pursuant to 8 U.S.C § 1182(d)(5), the Secretary of Homeland Security has the authority and discretion to parole noncitizens into the United States temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons or a significant public benefit. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(f), DHS may issue an “appropriate document authorizing travel” to a noncitizen without a visa who is travelling to the United States to seek parole.


The use of the NVC process and technology for the Uniting for Ukraine vetting process does not provide any new legal authorities for CBP to collect, retain, store, or use information, or to make adjudications based on vetting. All activities undertaken through the NVC process are based on CBP’s existing legal authorities. Uniting for Ukraine Vetting Support Agencies similarly are engaged in the vetting process pursuant to their existing legal authorities.

Characterization of the Information

The USCIS Form I-134 collects biographic information about beneficiaries that will be used to develop Vetting Support Requests that will be sent to the Vetting Support Agencies. In order to make a final adjudication on a beneficiary’s advance authorization to travel, CBP will receive a recommendation generated by CBP Vetting Analysts who, acting under CBP authorities, analyze information made available by Vetting Support Agencies. The nature and scope of information that is made available by the Vetting Support Agencies is defined by the documentation approved by the National Vetting Governance Board that authorizes this vetting support, which is attached as an addendum to the classified NVC Concept of Operations (CONOP).

Privacy Risk: There is a risk that CBP may make decisions to grant or deny an advance authorization to travel based on inaccurate information identified during the NVC process.

Mitigation: This risk cannot be fully mitigated. Information collected about the beneficiary via Form I-134 is provided by the U.S. supporter and not by the beneficiary themselves. This risk is partially mitigated because the beneficiary will have the opportunity to review the accuracy of their information via the myUSCIS portal prior to being transmitted to the NVC. However, if an individual seeking advance authorization to travel provides inaccurate information, it may lead to a decision that is not in the best interest of the beneficiary or the United States.

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78 Parole allows a noncitizen to temporarily enter the United States where such parole provides a significant public benefit or is for an urgent humanitarian reason. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows authorized DHS officials to use their discretion to parole any noncitizen applying for temporary admission into the United States for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. (See 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5); 8 C.F.R. § 212.5). An individual who is paroled into the United States has not been admitted into the United States for purposes of immigration law.
information, it may result in inaccurate results from the NVC process.

When beneficiary information is provided, Vetting Support Agencies are required to apply their analytic standards to ensure that any information disseminated to CBP regarding the applicant is objective, timely, relevant, and accurate. For example, Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must comply with Intelligence Community Directive 203, which requires that PII is disseminated “only as it relates to a specific analytic purpose . . . [and] consistent with IC element mission and in compliance with IC element regulation and policy, including procedures to prevent, identify, and correct errors in PII.”79 Consistent with Intelligence Community Directive 206, intelligence analytic products also should describe any factors affecting source quality and credibility.80

The recommendations provided by the CBP Vetting Analysts inform, but do not determine the outcome of the request for advance authorization to travel. It is CBP’s responsibility to evaluate the substance and assess reliability of the additional information provided by the Vetting Support Agencies, in conjunction with other information available to the CBP Adjudicator, in determining whether to approve or deny an application.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that CBP will make decisions based solely on the Analyst’s Recommendation and not all appropriate information available to them.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The goal of the NVC process is not to make an adjudication for CBP, but rather to provide a recommendation based on a consolidated view and analysis of the Vetting Support Responses and information made available by the Vetting Support Agencies. CBP Adjudicators will still conduct other appropriate vetting activities outside of the NVC process using ATS and other systems, ensuring that the final adjudication will be holistically based on all information about the noncitizen that is available.

CBP will also have access to NVC technology to view the Vetting Record, including the Vetting Support Responses, underlying information, and Analyst Notes, before making the final decision on the advance travel authorization.

**Uses of the Information**

CBP will use the information to determine the eligibility of the beneficiary to travel to the United States, including whether the individual poses a law enforcement or security risk. With the addition of the vetting support provided through the NVC process, CBP will be better equipped to identify travelers of interest and distinguish them from those who do not pose a higher risk, thereby improving its security capabilities while also more efficiently facilitating the travel of those who do not pose a security risk.

CBP will continue to vet beneficiary information against selected security and law enforcement databases at DHS outside of the NVC process while also employing the NVC process.

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and technology to compare against Vetting Support Agencies’ holdings as well.

The sharing and use of information made available to CBP by Vetting Support Agencies is governed by the documentation approved by the National Vetting Governance Board that authorizes this vetting support, which is attached as an addendum to the classified NVC CONOP, along with the Vetting Support Agencies’ guidelines and policies applicable to the sharing of intelligence, law enforcement, or other information. Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must determine that sharing intelligence with CBP is permitted under their Attorney General Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, which are mandated by Executive Order 12333 and other applicable procedures, before they may provide it to CBP through the NVC process and technology.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the stated purposes of the collection of data via Form I-134 are inconsistent with the vetting activities that will be facilitated through the NVC process and technology.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The purposes for collection of the data are defined in publicly available documents such as the Privacy Notice (provided to individuals submitting information via Form I-134), USCIS’s Benefits Information System and Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records SORNs, CBP’s ATS SORN, the ATS PIA (to include the Uniting for Ukraine Addendum), and the National Vetting Center PIA (to include this Addendum). These documents clearly state that the information collected via Form I-134 will be used for screening and vetting purposes.

All vetting activities conducted via the NVC process and technology are clearly defined and governed by documentation approved by the National Vetting Governance Board that authorizes this vetting support, which is attached as an addendum to the classified NVC CONOP.

**Notice**

U.S. supporters who provide information through Form I-134 do so voluntarily and after having the opportunity to review the Privacy Notice, so it is expected they are fully aware that they are submitting the information to DHS, that the submission of the information is voluntary, how DHS intends to use that data, and the authorities under which it is collected.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that beneficiaries may not be aware and did not consent to their PII being used for vetting purposes.

**Mitigation:** Because Form I-134 collects information about beneficiaries who may not be aware of the process or participate in its completion, this risk cannot be fully mitigated. However, the beneficiary is notified by USCIS of the U.S. sponsor’s Form I-134 submission. The beneficiary must also create a myUSCIS account in order to continue to the screening and vetting stage of the Uniting for Ukraine process. In addition, DHS has taken a number of steps to provide general public notice of the Uniting for Ukraine process, including by publishing notice of this activity in the Federal Register, this PIA Addendum, CBP’s ATS PIA (including the Uniting for Ukraine Addendum), and additional U.S. Government messaging.
If an individual who did not provide their own information and believes that DHS may have information about them that was submitted through Form I-134, that individual may seek to review this information by following the record access procedures described in USCIS’s Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System and Benefits Information System SORNs.

**Data Retention by the Project**

The NVC will retain vetting records, which include the Vetting Support Request, Vetting Support Response, Analyst Notes (if applicable), Analyst Recommendation, and Adjudication for a period of up to two years.

Additionally, Vetting Support Agencies are separately authorized to temporarily maintain vetting records outside the NVC process and technology for up to two years from the time of receipt for the limited purpose of providing recurrent vetting support unless identified as retainable by a Vetting Support Agency in accordance with its Attorney General Guidelines or identified by a law enforcement agency or administrative agency as retainable in a Privacy Act compliant system. In such cases, a record may be retained for a longer period in accordance with the applicable records retention schedules and individual authorities to retain the information.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that vetting records will be retained longer than necessary as a result of the NVC process and technology.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The retention period for the vetting record will not exceed two years, unless the individual record is identified as permanently retainable by a Vetting Support Agency in accordance with the documentation approved by the National Vetting Governance Board. If the record is found to be retainable, it may be retained for a longer period by that Vetting Support Agency, but only in accordance with that agency’s legal authorities and other applicable policies and procedures, including, for those Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community, the standards for collecting and retaining foreign intelligence information described in the agency’s Attorney General Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, which are required by Executive Order 12333.

**Information Sharing**

Neither National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-9 nor the NVC provide any new legal authority to CBP, USCIS, or Vetting Support Agencies to collect, retain, store, or use information collected via Form I-134. All vetting activities using the NVC process and technology are based on existing legal authorities. The documentation supporting these vetting arrangements has been reviewed by CBP and the Vetting Support Agencies to ensure all legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are satisfied regarding the sharing and use of Uniting for Ukraine beneficiary information in the NVC process. This documentation and the classified Addendum to the NVC-Intelligence Community Support Element (ICSE) Concept of Operations have established the terms and conditions of the sharing, including documenting the need to know, authorized users and uses, and the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections for the data.

USCIS and CBP have determined that disclosure of beneficiary data to the Vetting Support
Agencies to provide vetting support services is compatible with the purposes for which the data was collected and is authorized under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(3) (specifically, the routine uses set forth in the DHS/CBP-006 Automated Targeting System (especially Routine Uses G and H)).

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the NVC process will result in information being shared with Vetting Support Agencies that do not have authority to support vetting activities or do not have data relevant to adjudications based on applicable legal standards.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC Legal Working Group and the PCRCL Working Group supporting the National Vetting Governance Board are charged with ensuring NVC activities comply with applicable law and appropriately protect individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The working groups conducted a review of the NVC Implementation Plan and reviewed the NVC’s technical designs, plans, and deployment to ensure they meet all legal and PCRCL requirements. These reviews included an evaluation by the working group members, which include representatives from various Vetting Support Agencies and DHS, to ensure that the vetting does not exceed the legal authorities of either CBP or the Vetting Support Agencies. In addition, agency legal counsel and PCRCL offices at CBP, DHS, and the Vetting Support Agencies are engaged in reviews of the same issues to ensure their agencies are complying with applicable laws and PCRCL policies, standards, and practices.

Information sharing agreements are also in place to facilitate information sharing between CBP and the Vetting Support Agencies. These agreements have also been reviewed by appropriate oversight offices to ensure all legal and PCRCL requirements are being fulfilled.

**Redress**

The NVC does not possess the authority to collect, retain, use, or share information of its own and therefore does not provide any specific redress process. The NVC defers to the process or processes that Adjudicating Agencies employ to provide redress to individuals regarding their adjudications, where applicable.

In the event of a redress inquiry, CBP will follow all applicable redress procedures established by DHS’s Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP)\(^1\) and the CBP Redress Office. They will facilitate the review and assessment of any information identified during the NVC process, including by coordinating with relevant Vetting Support Agency partners, as appropriate, to ensure that the information used in the initial adjudication is still valid and determine if any updated information is available.

CBP and the Vetting Support Agencies will respond to requests for records in accordance with their applicable policies, practices, and procedures, including, but not limited to, responses to requests submitted by Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or members of the public under the Privacy Act, FOIA, or Judicial Redress Act. Any such requests to CBP for Vetting Support Agency responses provided in response to Vetting Support Requests will be coordinated with those

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\(^1\) For more information about DHS TRIP, please see [https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip](https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip).
agencies prior to response, and any request for data provided to a Vetting Support Agency as a Vetting Support Request will be coordinated by that agency with CBP prior to response. To the extent permissible under applicable law, the agency receiving the request will defer to the data originator for a determination as to the proper response. If non-attribution for a response provided by a Vetting Support Agency is, in that agency’s conclusion, appropriate, CBP will respond to the request without attribution to the Vetting Support Agency, thereby protecting the source of the information from disclosure.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that individuals will not have the ability to contest a decision that used information provided through the NVC process and technology as part of the determination.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. This PIA Addendum as well as the ATS PIA provide options for redress, including the DHS TRIP process described above. The NVC defers to the process or processes that Adjudicating Agencies and data owners employ to provide redress to individuals regarding their decisions, where applicable

**Auditing and Accountability**

The NVC process and technology includes an audit function that captures electronic messages and transactions within its own technology and with other systems involved in the vetting workflow. It has the capability to fully review the actions that occurred in the workflow, beginning with the original Vetting Support Request, through all Vetting Support Responses, to any Analyst Recommendations. The format and location of these records permits the reporting of metrics, support of redress processes, and retrieval records for compliance and oversight purposes.

**Responsible Officials**

Monte Hawkins  
Director  
National Vetting Center  
Department of Homeland Security

**Approval Signature**

Original, signed version on file with the DHS Privacy Office.

Lynn Parker Dupree  
Chief Privacy Officer  
Department of Homeland Security
Under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended and codified at Title 8 of the U.S. Code, an individual may not ordinarily travel to or enter the United States without appropriate documentation, such as a visa. Before issuing a visa, a Department of State (DOS or “State”) Consular Officer must determine that an applicant qualifies for the classification of the visa sought and is not inadmissible under any provision of the INA. The INA sets forth numerous categories of inadmissibility for a visa, including a series of categories pertaining to criminal and related grounds and a separate series pertaining to security and related grounds, which includes grounds pertaining to terrorist activities. In all instances, the ultimate determination to grant or deny a visa resides with the Consular Officer stationed at a DOS post—usually, a U.S. Embassy or Consulate overseas.

Non-immigrant visas (NIV) are issued to foreign nationals seeking to enter the United States on a temporary basis for tourism, business, medical treatment, or certain types of temporary work. To evaluate whether an applicant qualifies for an NIV and is not inadmissible under any provision of the INA, State’s Bureau of Consular Affairs (State/CA) is authorized to maintain direct and continuous relationships with security partners within the U.S. Government. For decades, State has leveraged this authority to support the review of NIV cases, in part through its Security Advisory Opinion (SAO) process. In the counterterrorism context, the SAO is an opinion generated by State/CA to inform Consular Officers’ adjudication of a visa case where there is reason to believe—whether based on the Consular Officer’s interactions with the applicant; the results of automated security checks against counterterrorism or other law enforcement, border security, or homeland security data; or due to broader circumstances surrounding the case—that additional information on the applicant would be useful in determining whether the applicant falls within one or more of the security-related categories of inadmissibility in the INA or other relevant provisions of U.S. law or policy.

National Vetting Center (NVC) Support to NIV Vetting

The NVC leverages the process and technology described in the NVC Privacy Impact Assessment above to facilitate the vetting of NIV application data, helping to ensure that State adjudications are informed by all appropriate responsive information held by NIV Vetting Support Agencies in a timely and comprehensive manner. The starting point for the vetting of all NIV applicants through the NVC process and technology is the transmission of an NIV Vetting Support Request, which consists of NIV application data, to the NIV Vetting Support Agencies. Existing memoranda of agreement (MOA) between State and the various Vetting Support Agencies determine which data fields in the application are included in the Vetting Support Request and how

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82 As explained in this Privacy Impact Assessment, the NVC does not make recommendations or adjudications. Its role is limited to that of facilitator or service provider of the NVC process and technology used to facilitate vetting and adjudications by State.
they are delivered to each Vetting Support Agency.

The NVC facilitates the process through which NIV Vetting Support Agencies make available Vetting Support Responses for review by State. State Vetting Analysts use NVC technology to receive and review any NIV Vetting Support Request for which there is a relevant and appropriate classified or unclassified record made available by the NIV Vetting Support Agencies. State Vetting Analysts develop a recommendation to either grant or deny the visa based on their analysis of this information. State Consular Officers at post then review the recommendation and any notes provided by the State Vetting Analyst, along with any additional unclassified information available, to make their final decision to grant or deny the NIV application.

The NVC’s process and technology will allow for the:

- Distribution of Vetting Support Requests (i.e., data from all NIV applications) to NIV Vetting Support Agencies;
- Receipt and distribution of Vetting Support Responses from NIV Vetting Support Agencies to State;
- Workflow management of Vetting Support Responses;
- Integrated view-only capability for State Vetting Analysts to access classified and unclassified records identified by Vetting Support Agencies as relevant to a Vetting Support Request;
- Support for State Vetting Analysts to document their analysis and recommendations;
- Storage and correlation of Vetting Support Requests and Vetting Support Responses;
- Management of access to data by individual users and infrastructure according to pre-determined rules and standards;
- Management of the retention of data according to approved NIV record schedules and information sharing agreements;
- Logging of user activity for audit, oversight, and accountability purposes; and
- Support for NIV redress procedures, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, requests, discovery in litigation, and other data retrieval requirements.

Department of State Access to U.S. Custom and Border Protection’s (CBP) Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) for NIV Vetting

Upon implementation of State’s NIV program at the NVC, State Vetting Analysts will also be able to view CBP’s ESTA vetting records within the NVC technology to support the NIV program. ESTA applicants that are denied authorization for travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) are instructed that they may apply for a visa. Accordingly, State

83 See DHS/CBP/PIA-007 Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) and subsequent updates, available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy.
84 See 8 C.F.R. § 217 (describing this program). The Visa Waiver Program (VWP), administered by DHS in consultation with the Department of State, permits citizens of certain countries to travel to the United States for
expects that many visa applicants from VWP countries will have previously applied for an ESTA. As a result, State will utilize information contained in ESTA vetting records within the NVC technology to further their analysis of pending NIV applications, as appropriate.

State Vetting Analysts will be granted read-only access to denied ESTA vetting records within the NVC technology, through the following process:

- Following the NVC’s receipt of a “red” message to indicate a match against at least one of the other Vetting Support Agency’s intelligence or law enforcement holdings occurred at the automated comparison stage, the NVC will send an initial red message to CBP’s Automated Targeting System (ATS).  

- Upon receipt of this message, the Automated Targeting System will search its existing holdings to identify if the NIV applicant has a previously denied ESTA application.

- If the Automated Targeting System identifies an NIV applicant as having previously been denied an ESTA, then the Automated Targeting System will send a message to the NVC that includes the NIV application number and the denied ESTA application number.

- If a Vetting Support Agency follows up with a “Reviewed Red” message, the NVC technology will display a notification with the NIV record indicating the applicant had an ESTA application denied and provide State Vetting Analysts with the ESTA record number.

Once implemented, State Vetting Analysts will have access to all denied ESTA vetting records, including CBP Vetting Analyst and Adjudicator notes, within the NVC technology. State Vetting Analysts will be provided with read-only access to closed (i.e., adjudicated) ESTA denials in the NVC technology to avoid intentional or inadvertent modification of the ESTA vetting record. Further, State Vetting Analysts will be unable to view or otherwise access vetting records for ESTA applications that are pending a final decision at CBP.

DHS/U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Support to NIV Vetting

The process described in this Privacy Impact Assessment and accompanying NIV Addendum to the NVC Concept of Operations (CONOPs) will replace the prior SAO process that identifies certain NIV applications for additional scrutiny based on counter-terrorism concerns. ICE’s Office of Homeland Security Investigations has historically supported the SAO process and will serve as a Vetting Support Agency for the NIV program through the NVC moving forward. As a Vetting Support Agency, ICE will provide support to State by searching for analytically significant business or tourism for stays of up to 90 days without a visa. In return, those countries must permit U.S. citizens and nationals to travel to their countries for a similar length of time without a visa for business or tourism purposes.


86 See DHS/ICE/PIA-011(a) Visa Security Program Tracking System-Network, available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy, which sets forth more information on ICE’s role in the SAO process.
threat information (ASTI)\textsuperscript{87} in DHS holdings relating to certain visa applications where there has already been an indication of terrorism or other threats to national security or public safety.

ICE does not review all NIV applications. Instead, it only reviews those applications that result in a match against intelligence or law enforcement holdings from Vetting Support Agencies that have authorized ICE to view their matches at the automated comparison stage. Once an automated match is received by the NVC, a message is sent to CBP’s Automated Targeting System, which maintains a copy of the NIV application, to queue the NIV application in the Automated Targeting System’s Unified Passenger (UPAX) interface.\textsuperscript{88} Once the application is queued in Unified Passenger, an ICE analyst is then tasked with reviewing the application and conducting additional research within DHS holdings. Unified Passenger queries can access law enforcement, border crossing, and immigration data from various DHS systems, including, but not limited to CBP’s TECS\textsuperscript{89} and ICE’s Enforcement Integrated Database.\textsuperscript{90} The ICE analyst may also query ICE’s Investigative Case Management System (ICM) for further information.\textsuperscript{91} These queries are completed directly through the Investigative Case Management System, not through Unified Passenger. ICE analysts will not query any DHS classified information in conducting their research.

In addition to the reviews described above, ICE analysts will also review any “Discretionary SAOs” issued by State. Discretionary SAOs are created when a State Consular Officer determines that an additional level of scrutiny should be applied to an application based on case-specific factors, such as information uncovered during the applicant interview process. In such instances, ICE will provide the results back to the NVC technology for the State vetting analyst to review via the NVC interface.

Based on an ICE analyst’s review, there are two potential outcomes: (1) If the ICE analyst confirms the presence of analytically significant threat information in DHS unclassified holdings, they will flag it in Unified Passenger. Unified Passenger will then send a “Reviewed Red” message to the other agencies involved in the vetting process (including State), which will include a notes section in which the ICE analyst can provide additional information; (2) If the ICE analyst concludes that there is no analytically significant threat information in DHS unclassified holdings, then a “Reviewed Green” message will be sent.

State Vetting Analysts will review responses from all Vetting Support Agencies, including

\textsuperscript{87} Analytically significant threat information provides analytic insight into the threat posed by an individual or group, whether directly or indirectly, to national security, homeland security, border security, or public safety. Information contained in a Vetting Support Request that is linked to other information available to Vetting Support Agencies through the NVC process only qualifies as analytically significant threat information where the link is accurate and sufficiently analytically significant to warrant dissemination outside of the Vetting Support Agency consistent with the guidelines, processes, and procedures of the Vetting Support Agency identifying the information.

\textsuperscript{88} Unified Passenger (UPAX) is a technology refresh that updates and replaces the older functionality of the legacy ATS-Passenger interface. Unified Passenger functionality improves the process and system that assists CBP Officers in identifying individuals who require additional inspection and making admissibility decisions regarding individuals seeking admission to the United States.


\textsuperscript{91} See DHS/ICE/PIA-045 ICE Investigative Case Management (ICM), available at https://www.dhs.gov/privacy.
ICE, and begin the State Visa Office’s process for making a recommendation on whether to refuse or issue the visa. That recommendation is ultimately sent from the Visa Office to the State Consular Officer, who has the authority to adjudicate the visa application.

**Privacy Impact Analysis**

**Authorities and Other Requirements**

State collects NIV application information pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 301 (Secretary of State’s authorities with respect to Management of the Department of State); 22 U.S.C. § 2651a (Organization of the Department of State); 22 U.S.C. § 3921 (Management of the Foreign Service); and 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101-1537 (INA). The creation of the NVC does not provide new legal authorities to State to collect, retain, store, or use information, or to make adjudications based on vetting. All activities undertaken through the NVC process are based on State’s existing legal authorities. NIV Vetting Support Agencies similarly are engaged in the vetting process pursuant to their own existing legal authorities.

NIV case records are maintained in a number of DOS systems, but are subject to a single, comprehensive Privacy Act System of Records Notice (SORN) for all visa records: Visa records, State-39. In addition to the applications, this System of Records Notice also covers their related forms; photographs; internal (within DHS) and external communications; internal correspondence and notes relating to visa adjudications; and information, including personally identifiable information (PII) regarding applicants’ family members, employers, and references (including U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (U.S. persons)).

**Characterization of the Information**

State will continue to collect the same information from NIV applicants through the application process. Importantly, this application information will continue to include a digital photograph of the applicant, which will be utilized in the same way it was prior to NIV’s implementation at the NVC, except that these photographs will now be passed to NIV Vetting Support Agencies using the NVC’s process and technology. NIV Vetting Support Agency analyst reviews are automatically triggered where a selector from an application appears to match to information already collected by vetting support partners, just as they were prior to the NVC. A significant part of the analytic review conducted by the analyst is determining whether the apparent match concerns the same individual (i.e., whether the applicant is the same person flagged in the partner’s holdings). At times, the biographic information available to the analyst is sufficient to confirm or disqualify the match, but there are also occasions where the biographic information is insufficient to make a determination either way (e.g., there may be more than one individual with the same name and date of birth). Where that occurs and the Vetting Support Agency’s previously

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93 DHS defines “Personally Identifiable Information” or PII, as any information that permits the identity of an individual to be directly or indirectly inferred, including any other information that is linked or linkable to that individual, regardless of whether the individual is a U.S. citizen, legal permanent resident, visitor to the U.S., or employee or contractor to the Department.
collected information includes a photograph of the individual whose biographic information matched to one or more biographic selectors in the NIV application, the analyst may compare the photograph included in the NIV application package against the photograph in the NIV Vetting Support Agency’s collection to assist in determining whether the automated match was accurate. At no time does the NIV Vetting Support Agency engage in automated one-to-one or one-to-many matching of the biometrics, and the manual comparison of photographic information only occurs where there has already been an automated match of biographic selectors and the photographic comparison would supplement the analyst’s review of the available biographic information.

Notably, State Consular Officers will continue to receive recommendations from State Vetting Analysts, albeit through a new process and technology. Specifically, State Vetting analysts will now view information related to NIV applicants and make recommendations to State Consular Officers through the NVC process and technology. These recommendations are generated by the State Vetting Analysts who, acting under State authorities, analyze information made available by NIV Vetting Support Agencies. The nature and scope of information that is made available by the NIV Vetting Support Agencies is defined by the NIV Concept of Operations agreed to by those agencies and approved by the National Vetting Governance Board.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that State Consular Officers may make decisions to grant or deny a visa application based on inaccurate information identified during the NVC process.

**Mitigation:** This risk is partially mitigated. Information is collected directly from applicants during the NIV application process, ensuring a high level of accuracy upon collection. However, if an NIV applicant provides inaccurate information, it may result in inaccurate results from the NVC process. State Consular Officers have the opportunity during the visa application process to communicate with the applicant and ask questions to resolve potential identity matching issues. Furthermore, NIV Vetting Support Agencies are required to apply their analytic standards to ensure that information regarding the applicant is objective, timely, relevant, and accurate. For example, NIV Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the Intelligence Community must comply with Intelligence Community Directive 203, which requires that personally identifiable information is disseminated “only as it relates to a specific analytic purpose . . . [and] consistent with [Intelligence Community (IC)] element mission and in compliance with IC element regulation and policy, including procedures to prevent, identify, and correct errors in [personally identifiable information].”

Consistent with Intelligence Community Directive 206, intelligence analytic products also should describe any factors affecting source quality and credibility.

The recommendations provided by the State Vetting Analysts inform, but do not determine the outcome of a visa adjudication. It is the responsibility of State’s Consular Officers to evaluate the substance and assessed reliability of the additional information provided by NIV Vetting Support Agencies in conjunction with other information available to them when determining whether to approve or deny an NIV application.

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**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that State Consular Officers will make NIV adjudications based solely on the State Vetting Analyst recommendation without considering all the appropriate information available to them.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The goal of the NVC process is not to make an adjudication for State, but rather to facilitate a recommendation from State Vetting Analysts based on a consolidated view and analysis of the Vetting Support Responses and information made available by the NIV Vetting Support Agencies. State Consular Officers will base their adjudications on the totality of the information available to them, including classified and unclassified vetting processes, document reviews, and interviews.

State Vetting Analysts will make their recommendations based on whether the information provided by NIV Vetting Support Agencies meets the legal standard described in relevant sections of U.S. law—usually, the grounds of inadmissibility contained in section 212 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1182. In cases in which the State Consular Officer believes that an analyst’s recommendation of refusal is inconsistent with the totality of available information about the visa applicant, the officer can request a supplementary analysis of the analytically significant threat information in the context of all known facts. Ultimately, the decision to grant or deny a visa rests entirely in the discretion of the State Consular Officer.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that State Vetting Analysts may have access to more ESTA vetting records, within the NVC technology, than is required to make a recommendation on an NIV application to a State Consular Officer.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC implements access control capabilities to ensure that State Vetting Analysts are limited to read-only access to denied ESTA vetting records within the NVC technology. Further, State Vetting Analysts will be unable to view or otherwise access vetting records for ESTA applications that are pending a final decision at CBP. Decisions about access to the data for the NIV program were incorporated into the NVC process and coordinated with the National Vetting Governance Board’s Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties (PCRCL) and Legal Working Groups.

**Uses of the Information**

State will continue to use the information included in an individual’s visa application as well as their denied ESTA vetting records within the NVC technology, as appropriate, to determine the eligibility of the foreign national to travel to the United States, including whether the visitor poses a law enforcement or security risk. With the addition of the vetting support provided through the NVC process, State will be better equipped to identify travelers of interest and distinguish them from legitimate travelers, thereby improving its security capabilities while also facilitating the travel of lawful visitors.

State will continue to employ unclassified vetting processes, document reviews, and applicant interviews in addition to the vetting facilitated through the NVC’s process and technology. The addition of the State Vetting Analyst recommendation for State Consular Officers only enhances State’s ability to mitigate security gaps present in previous NIV application, vetting,
and adjudication processes.

The sharing and use of information made available to State by NIV Vetting Support Agencies is governed by the information sharing agreements in place between those agencies, the classified NVC/Intelligence Community Support Element Concept of Operations, and NIV Vetting Support Agency-specific guidelines and policies applicable to the sharing of intelligence, law enforcement, or other information. NIV Vetting Support Agencies that are elements of the IC must determine that sharing intelligence with State is permitted under their Attorney General Guidelines for the protection of U.S. person information, which are mandated by Executive Order 12333 and other applicable procedures, before they may provide it to State through the NVC process and technology.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the stated purposes of the collection of NIV data during the application process are inconsistent with the vetting activities that will be facilitated through the NVC process and technology.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The purposes for collection of NIV application data, as documented in System of Records Notices, Privacy Impact Assessments, Privacy Act Statements or Privacy Notices, and information sharing agreements, are reviewed as a part of the NVC process to on-board a new vetting program to ensure they are accurate and adequately support the vetting activities. This helps to ensure that individuals who provide the information receive adequate public notice of the purposes for which the data is collected and how it is used.

Further, 8 U.S.C. § 1202(f) and interagency information sharing agreements limit the use of data beyond what is authorized and appropriate. Visa records and records containing information subject to § 1202(f) are marked with a prominent banner for notice purposes. Any uses of information protected under § 1202(f) that are not previously authorized under existing agreements require prior approval by State.

**Notice**

Individuals who complete an NIV application do so voluntarily and after having the opportunity to review the Privacy Notice. They are notified in writing that they are submitting the information to State, how that data will be used, and the authorities under which it is collected. However, the NIV application does require that the applicant provide information concerning a U.S. point of contact—specifically, a name, address, telephone number, and email address. The U.S. point of contact (as well as other individuals listed on the application) may be an individual, a company, or another entity like a hotel where the individual plans to stay. If it is an individual, it may be a U.S. person, who may not know that the NIV applicant provided their information during the application process. Additionally, family members may not be aware that the applicant has provided their information on an NIV application.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that applicants and other individuals whose personally identifiable information is included in an NIV application (e.g., U.S. points of contact) may not be aware and did not consent to their personally identifiable information being used for vetting purposes.
Mitigation: This risk partially mitigated. Because the NIV application process asks the applicant for information about individuals who may not be aware of the application or participate in its completion, this risk cannot be fully mitigated. There is no way for State to provide notice to these individuals because they are unlikely to be involved in the application itself and may not be aware of it. In lieu of this, a number of steps have been taken to provide general public notice of this fact, including the publication of this Privacy Impact Assessment Addendum by DHS and State’s Overseas Consular Support Applications Privacy Impact Assessment,96 the unclassified version of the NVC Implementation Plan,97 and the Privacy Notice provided to the applicant at the time of application on the NIV form, DS-160.

If an individual who is not an NIV applicant believes that State may have information about them as part of the NIV application, they may seek to review this information by following the individual access, redress, and correction procedures described in both the State-39 System of Records Notice and the Redress portion of this document.

Data Retention by the Project

NIV vetting records stored within the NVC technology are duplicates of the official record copy, which is retained on State servers for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) approved retention periods. These copies of NIV vetting records are controlled by State and stored in NVC Services for 11 years from the date of visa record creation. At all times, the copies of NIV records held in State-controlled spaces in NVC Services are maintained, used, and shared according to the provisions of the State-39 System of Records Notice.

As reflected in the State-39 System of Records Notice, the retention period for NIV applications depends on the nature of the information and the disposition of the visa adjudication; however, all NIV application data is retained in State’s Consular Consolidated Database for 25 years for issued NIVs and either 25 or 100 years for refused NIVs depending on the grounds for refusal. All State records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas, including NIV case records, are protected as confidential pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1202(f), but this statute permits the limited use of visa records for, among other purposes, the enforcement and administration of the INA, and other laws of the United States.98

Individual NIV Vetting Support Agencies may also maintain internal records reflecting the results of the automated and manual reviews sent forward to NVC Services. Retention periods for any such records are determined by the applicable records schedules for those agencies in accordance with existing information sharing agreements and its Attorney General Guidelines.

98 As used in this context, the designation “confidential” does not relate to the security classification of a document, but rather to its releasability to anyone, including a visa applicant.
Privacy Risk: There is a risk that NIV Vetting Support Agencies will retain information from Vetting Support Requests for longer than is necessary.

Mitigation: This risk is mitigated. The Adjudicating Agencies and Vetting Support Agencies review applicable information sharing agreements that define the retention of data, in coordination with the NVC’s Legal Working Group and Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Working Group, prior to the on-boarding of any new vetting programs to the NVC process. These information sharing agreements are reviewed along with retention periods outlined in applicable Privacy Impact Assessments, System of Records Notices, record retention schedules, and Attorney General Guidelines. These reviews aim to ensure retention policies are appropriate and balance the U.S. Government’s need to retain the data for operational purposes and afford effective redress against the risks to individuals that lengthy retention periods may create (e.g., data breaches and the possible adverse consequences of relying on aging, inaccurate data).

Additionally, the retention period for the vetting support records applicable to each vetting program is documented internally in classified documents that outline the specific processes for those particular vetting programs. This documentation defines the authorized retention period of Vetting Support Requests shared with NIV Vetting Support Agencies and the purposes for such sharing. Vetting Support Agencies may retain vetting records for longer periods when, for example, they are identified as foreign intelligence or are relevant to law enforcement investigations in accordance with existing information sharing agreements, applicable law, and policy.

For Vetting Support Request information ingested by NIV Vetting Support Agencies’ internal systems, this risk is not fully mitigated solely by NVC technologies. This risk is instead further mitigated by the internal retention controls of the Vetting Support Agencies, including records retention schedules, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Order 12333-derived retention limitations.

Information Sharing

Neither National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-9 nor the NVC provide new legal authority to State or NIV Vetting Support Agencies to collect, retain, store, or use NIV information. All vetting activities for NIV using the NVC process and technology are based on existing legal authorities. State will continue to share NIV information in bulk with other federal counterterrorism partners. Existing external information sharing and access agreements supporting these vetting arrangements have been reviewed by State and the NIV Vetting Support Agencies to ensure all legal, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties requirements are satisfied regarding the sharing and use of NIV information in the NVC process. The classified NIV Addendum to the NVC Concept of Operations also contains provisions that govern the scope and protections of information sharing and use.

State has determined that disclosure of NIV data to the NIV Vetting Support Agencies to provide vetting support services is compatible with the purposes for which the data was collected and is authorized under the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(3)—specifically, the routine uses set forth in the State-39 System of Records Notice. These information sharing agreements and
the NIV addendum to the classified NVC Concept of Operations have established the terms and conditions of the sharing, including documenting the need to know, authorized users and uses, and the privacy protections for the data.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that the NVC process will result in information being shared with Vetting Support Agencies that do not have authority to support visa vetting activities or do not have data relevant to visa adjudications based on applicable legal standards.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated. The NVC Legal Working Group and the PCRCL Working Group, supporting the National Vetting Governance Board, are charged with ensuring NVC activities comply with applicable law and appropriately protect individuals’ privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The working groups conducted a thorough review of the NVC Implementation Plan and reviewed the NVC’s technical designs, plans, and deployment to ensure they meet all legal and PCRCL requirements. These reviews included an evaluation by the working group members, including representatives from the NIV Vetting Support Agencies and State, to ensure that the vetting does not exceed the legal authorities of either State or the NIV Vetting Support Agencies. In addition, agency legal counsel and PCRCL offices at State, DHS, and the NIV Vetting Support Agencies are engaged in reviews of the same issues to ensure their agencies are complying with applicable laws and PCRCL policies, standards, and practices.

**Redress**

For NIV applicants who were refused visas, no process exists by which the visa refusal can be challenged or reconsidered other than by submitting a new visa application. Consular Officers’ determinations may not be overruled, but they are subject to appropriate internal reviews at post by a supervisory Consular Officer or another appropriate official while the visa case is pending. In most cases, the Consular Officer notifies the applicant of the section of law that was determined to be the basis for denial. The Consular Officer may also inform applicants that they may reapply for a visa; a subsequent application is considered a new case. Applicants are generally advised whether they may apply for a waiver of their ineligibility.99

State generally applies the protections of the Privacy Act of 1974 (Privacy Act), as amended and codified at 5 U.S.C. § 552a, consistent with its published regulations. But pursuant to sections (k)(1)-(3) of the Privacy Act, it does not make available the accounting of disclosures of a record to the subject of the record where such disclosures would otherwise be required by section (c)(3) of the Privacy Act or permit individuals protected by the Privacy Act to access or review visa records pertaining to them as would otherwise be required by section (d) of the Privacy Act.100 Further, under State regulations, records exempted by the originator of the record under sections (j) or (k) of the Privacy Act retain their exemptions if subsequently incorporated into any State system of

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99 Under certain circumstances, such as for humanitarian reasons, an applicant who has been denied a visa may be issued a temporary waiver or pardon of the indelibility to travel (approved by DHS) provided they abide by a pre-defined set of terms.

100 Pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1202(f), visa records are generally not releasable under the Freedom of Information Act or the Privacy Act to a first-party requestor unless the document was submitted by or sent to the requesting party.
records, provided the reason for the exemption remains valid and necessary.

An NIV applicant may seek to review information about them by following the individual access, redress, and correction procedures described in the State-39 System of Records Notice. If State receives an inquiry about a person that concerns a derogatory entry in the Consular Lookout and Support System database that originated from State, the requestor may be directed to DHS’s Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP). DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program will coordinate the review of the requestor’s case with the appropriate agency or agencies, which will make any necessary changes to the requestor’s records.

State and the NIV Vetting Support Agencies will respond to requests for records in accordance with their applicable policies, practices, and procedures, including, but not limited to, responses to requests submitted by Congress, the Government Accountability Office, or members of the public under the Privacy Act, Freedom of Information Act, or Judicial Redress Act of 2015 (5 U.S.C. § 552a note). Any such requests to State for NIV Vetting Support Agency responses provided in response to NIV Vetting Support Requests will be coordinated with those agencies prior to response, and any request for data provided to an NIV Vetting Support Agency will be coordinated by that agency with State prior to response. To the extent permissible under applicable law, the agency receiving the request will defer to the data originator for a determination as to the proper response. If non-attribution for a response provided by an NIV Vetting Support Agency is, in that agency’s conclusion, appropriate, State will respond to the request without attribution to the specific NIV Vetting Support Agency, thereby protecting the source of the information from disclosure.

**Privacy Risk:** There is a risk that individuals will not have the ability to contest a visa adjudication that used information provided through the NVC process and technology as part of the determination.

**Mitigation:** This risk is mitigated by the ability of a visa applicant to re-apply for a visa. In cases in which a visa applicant believes a visa denial under 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B) is in error or based on incorrect information, they may seek review and correction of that information via the DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program process.

**Auditing and Accountability**

The NVC process and technology includes an audit function that captures electronic messages and transactions within its own technology and with other systems involved in the NIV vetting workflow. The audit function logs user activity throughout the vetting workflow to include the original Vetting Support Request, NIV Vetting Support Responses, and State Vetting Analyst recommendations. The format and location of these records enhances metrics reporting, support to redress processes, and records retrieval for compliance and oversight purposes.

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101 For more information about DHS TRIP, please see [www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip](http://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip).
Responsible Officials

Monte Hawkins
Director
National Vetting Center
Department of Homeland Security

Approval Signature

Original, signed copy on file with the DHS Privacy Office.

___________________________
Lynn Parker Dupree
Chief Privacy Officer
Department of Homeland Security