Stamps Numbers:

Stamp # was issued to Inspector on September 21, 1998. The stamp was retired on March 6, 2001 and destroyed.

Stamp # was issued to Inspector on November 27, 2001. The stamp was retired on May 29, 2001 and destroyed.

Stamp # was issued to Inspector on January 29, 2001. The stamp was retired on May 17, 2001 and destroyed.
MOHAMED ATTA  American Airlines Flight 11

- Passport: U.S. Visa Page
- Passport: Czech Republic Visa
STUDENT/SCHOOL SYSTEM
SCHOOL INFORMATION

SCHOOL CODE: 1096.000
SCHOOL NAME: HUFFMAN AVIATION INTERNATIONAL
ZIP CODE: 34285

SCHOOL ADDRESS:
400 E AIRPORT AVE
VENICE

SCHOOL SESSIONS: 09/10 04/05
01/10 06/15
00/00

SCHOOL/ attraverso STATUS:
I721 RCV/SCH DTL: 00001900/
SCHOOL CLASSIFICATION: 2
LEVEL OF EDUCATION: C
PUBLIC/PRIVATE: PR

LAST REVIEW: 00001900
WARNING LETTER SENT:
WITHDRAWAL NOTICE:
TYPE OF WITHDRAWAL:
SCHOOL VIOLATION:

SCHOOL OFFICIALS:
CHARLES VOSS

PRESS PF5 - INACTIVE OFFICIALS
PRESS PF6 - PRIOR I-702
PRESS PF4 - STUDENT SEARCH SCREEN
PRESS PF3 - CLEAR SELECTION CRITERIA
PRESS PF15 - MAIN INQUIRY SELECTION
PRESS CLEAR - EXIT

9/11 Personal Privacy

STSC
OIG004-0155
STX1260

STUDENT/SCHOOL SYSTEM
STUDENT INFORMATION - CURRENT STATUS

10/23/2001
10:34

ADMISSION NUMBER: GEN01509490
STUDENT NAME: ATTA
DATE OF BIRTH: 19680109
DATE OF LAST UPDATE: 10052001
A/D STATUS: Aft:
CURRT CLASS/DATE: M1 20010717
DURATION STATUS:
LAST DEPART DATE: MIA1096000
SCHOOL CODE/NAME: 810
MAJOR FLD STUDY:
STU STAT CD/DATE: 00000000
CURRENT ADDRESS:

STATE: ZIP:

ALTERNATE ADMISSION NUMBER: MOHOMED
COUNTRY CITIZEN: 368 EGYPT
COUNTRY OF RES/BIRTH:
ENTRY PLACE/DATE:
ADMIT CLASS/DATE:
PRIOR ARRIVALS: N
PRIOR DEPARTURES: N
LEVEL OF EDUC: SECD
EST COMP DATE: 20010901
BOND FLAG
OVERSTAY:
WAIVER:
APPREN FLAG:

ENTER - BENEFITS INFORMATION
PF15 - MAIN INQUIRY SCREEN
PF2 - STUDENT SEARCH SCREEN/MULTI-FIND LIST
CLEAR - EXIT

S+SC

OIG004-0156
STXI1240

STUDENT/SCHOOL SYST

STUDENT INFORMATION - BENEF1.3

ADMISSION NUMBER: GEN01509490
STUDENT NAME: ATTA MOHOMED

ALTERNATE ADMISSION NUMBER: --- PRACTICAL TRAINING ---

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

EMPLYMT AUTHORIZED:
 FROM: TO:

EXTENSION GRANTED TO:

EXT DENIED V/D TO: Y
REINSTATED:

DATE OF LAST UPDATE:

PREVIOUS SCHOOL
TRANSFER DATE:
CODE/NAME:

ENTER - MICROFILM INFORMATION
PF1 - STUDENT CURRENT STATUS
PF2 - STUDENT SEARCH SCREEN
PF15 - MAIN INQUIRY SCREEN CLEAR - EXIT

OG004-0157
MISSION NUMBER: 68653985708
MISSION CLASS: B2
ADMISSION DATE: JAN 10, 2001
ADMITTED TO DATE: SEP 08, 2001
PORT OF ENTRY: MIAMI FL
INSPECTOR NUMBER: [Redacted]
VISA ISSUE POST: BERLIN
VISA ISSUE DATE: MAY 18, 2000
ARRIVAL CARRIER: AA AMERICAN AIRLINES
AIRLINE FLIGHT NUMBER: 00069
TRAVEL MODE: AIR
INTENDED STREET ADDRESS: 516 W LAUREL RD
INTENDED CITY ADDRESS: NOKOMIS
STATE: FLORIDA
DEPARTURE: ACTUAL DEPARTURE CARRIER:
DEPARTURE DATE:
PORT OF DEPARTURE: ACTUAL DEPARTURE FLIGHT #:
SCREEN HELP:
PF1=NEXT PAGE  PF2=PRIOR PAGE  PF4=RETURN  PF5=HELP  PF6=MAIN MENU
PF7=FIRST PAGE  PF8=LAST PAGE  PF10=INQUIRY
MOHAMED ATTA  American Airlines Flight 11

- Passport: U.S. Visa Page
- Passport: Czech Republic Visa
1. Family name (surname)  
   Atta

2. First (given) name (do not enter middle name)  
   Mohamed

3. Country of birth  
   Egypt

4. Date of birth (mm/dd/yy)  
   09/01/68

5. Country of citizenship  
   Egypt

6. School (school district) name  
   Huffman Aviation International

7. Admission number (complete if known)  
   Approved on 06/22/90

8. School official to be notified of student's arrival in U.S. (Name and Title)  
   Nicole Antini, Student Coordinator

9. School address (include zip code)  
   400 East Avenue, Venice, FL 34285

10. School code (include 3-digit suffix, if any) and approval date  
    HIA 2147 1096 000

11. Visa issuing post  
    SRC-00-ZI-50863

12. Date visa issued  
    10-01-2000

13. Remasted, extension granted to  
    M-1  14  10-01-2001

14. Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant (M-1) Student Status - For Vocational Students (OMB No 1115-0051)

   For Immigration Only Use

   [Signature]

   [Stamp]

   [Signature]

   [Date]

   [Place]

   [City]

   [State or province]

   [County]

   [Signature of parent or guardian]

   [Date]

   [Signature of parent or guardian]

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INS INSPECTION RESULTS

TID= P2UM A524 MIAMI, AIR JRT CONCOURSE E
FLIGHT#: AA 69 AMERICAN AIRLINES

DOC TYPE: P #: 1617066 CNTRY: EG EGYPT
DNAME(LAST): ATTA FRST: MOHAMED
RFRD BY: LOWER/D-TRAINEE_INSPECTOR-B DTE: 01102001 THE: 1703
REASON: PAX TURNED IN A I20AB BUT HAS®®HAD A RESPONSE, MEANWHILE HE'S ATTENDING FLIGHT TRAINING SCHOOL, ALREADY WAS IN SCHOOL FOR 5/6 MONTHS, PLEASE VERIFY

SNAME(LAST): NATIONALITY: EG EGYPT
FRST: DOB:
DISPOSITION: B2 TEMPORARY VISITOR FOR PLEASURE
CHARGE (CODED):
DEFERRED TO POE:
SECONDARY OFFICER: V-F-INS INSPECTOR-B 01/10/2001 18:00
COMMENTS: LOOKOUT MATCH? (Y/N)
SUBJ APPLIED FOR M-1. I.S. ADJUSTED STATUS. NO OVERSTAY/ NO REMOVAL GROUNDS FOU ND.

(PF1=HELP) (PF2=PLD HELP) (PF3=MAIN MENU) (PF4=PREV MENU) (PF9=VIEW ACCESS)
(PF14=LINKLIST) (PF15=PREV LINKLIST) (PF16=PRINT) (PF17=HOME BASE)
LN: ATTA  FN: MOHAMED  DOB: 09/01/1968  COC: EGYPT
PASSPORT NUMBER : 1617066  GENDER: M  COR: GERMA
ARRIVAL  ADMN REC: 3 OF 4
ADMISSION NUMBER : 68653985708
MISSION CLASS : B2
ADMISSION DATE : JAN 10, 2001
ADMITTED TO DATE : SEP 08, 2001
PORT OF ENTRY : MIAMI FL
INSPECTOR NUMBER : [Redacted]
VISA ISSUE POST : BERLIN
VISA ISSUE DATE : MAY 18, 2000
ARRIVAL CARRIER : AA AMERICAN AIRLINES
AIRLINE FLIGHT NUMBER : 00069  TRAVEL MODE: AIR
INTENDED STREET ADDRESS : 516 W LAUREL RD
INTENDED CITY ADDRESS : NOKOMIS  STATE: FLORIDA
MICROFILM NUMBER :
DEPARTURE  ACTUAL DEPARTURE CARRIER :
DEPARTURE DATE :
ACTUAL DEPARTURE FLIGHT #:
PORT OF DEPARTURE :
SCREEN HELP:
PF1=NEXT PAGE  PF2=PRIOR PAGE  PF4=RETURN  PF5=HELP  PF6=MAIN MENU
PF7=FIRST PAGE  PF8=LAST PAGE  PF10=INQUIRY

NIXLTVW  DETAIL VIEW  DATE: 10/13/01  TIME: 11:36:40
"9/11 Law Enforcement Privacy
9/11 Law Enforcement Privacy

Departure Number

686539857 08

U.S. IMMIGRATION

Immigration and
Naturalization Service

JAN 10, 2000

Departure Record

ADMITTED
UNTIL
FEB 13, 2001

14. Family Name
ATTIA

15. First (Given) Name
MOHAMED

16. Birth Date (Day/Month/Year)
01/09/68

17. Country of Citizenship
EGYPT

OIG004-0209
Warning: A nonimmigrant who accepts unauthorized employment is subject to deportation.

Important: Retain this permit in your possession; you must surrender it when you leave the U.S. Failure to do so may delay your entry into the U.S. in the future. You are authorized to stay in the U.S. only until the date written on this form. To remain past this date, without permission from immigration authorities, is a violation of the law.

Surrender this permit when you leave the U.S.:
- By sea or air, to the transportation line;
- Across the Canadian border, to a Canadian official;
- Across the Mexican border, to a U.S. official.

Students planning to reenter the U.S. within 30 days to return to the same school, see 'Arrival-Departure' on page 2 of Form I-20 prior to surrendering this permit.

Record of Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port:</th>
<th>Departure Record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight #/Ship Name:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OIG004-0210
Welcome to the United States

1-94 Arrival/Departure Record - Instructions

This form must be completed by all persons except U.S. Citizens, returning resident aliens, aliens with immigrant visas, and Canadian Citizens visiting or in transit.

Type or print legibly with pen in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. Use English. Do not write on the back of this form.

This form is in two parts. Please complete both the Arrival Record (Items 1 through 13) and the Departure Record (Items 14 through 17).

When all items are completed, present this form to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Inspector.

Item 17-If you are entering the United States by land, enter LAND in this space. If you are entering the United States by ship, enter SEA in this space.

Form 1-94 (04-13-96)

1. Family Name

2. First (Given) Name

3. Birth Date (Day/Mo/Year)

4. Country of Citizenship

5. Sex (Male or Female)

6. Passport Number

7. Airline and Flight Number

8. Country Where You Live

9. City Where You Boarded

10. City Where Visa Was Issued

11. Date Issued (Day/Mo/Year)

12. Address While in the United States (Number and Street)

13. City and State

Departure Number

B-1

B-1

FEB 09 2001

14. Family Name

15. First (Given) Name

16. Birth Date (Day/Mo/Year)

17. Country of Citizenship

See Other Side

OIG004-0196

ENGLISH

STAPLE HERE
MEMORANDUM OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Interview of Immigration Inspector

On March 20, 2002, at approximately 1:40 p.m., DOJ/OIG Special Agents (SAs) and interviewed Immigration Inspector (II) at the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) Training area, Miami International Airport (MIA). Also present during the interview was DOJ Attorney Stephen Fallowfield. The purpose of the interview was to determine the handling and processing of Mohamed Atta’s entry into the United States through MIA on January 10, 2001. Prior to any questioning, II was given an administrative warning (Kalkines), OIG Form III-226/3 (Warnings and Assurances to Employee Required to Provide Information), and was subsequently placed under oath. II agreed to being interviewed by the OIG and stated the following:

- Has been employed with INS since 1995 – II for two years
- Did not recall the specifics of the inspection
- Was shown a copy of the INS Inspection Results Report
- Stated the scenario is not an uncommon for foreign students to enter country without proper documents (issue I-515 for 30 days)
- Did not recall Atta possessing an I-20. Must have I-20 if attending school. Don’t recall Atta giving school dates.
- Reviewed INS Inspections Results Report from 01/10/01—and stated he meant to say in the report that Atta has not received a response from INS (as stated above) re: I-20
- Became suspicious because he was attempting to enter as a B-2 but mentioned school. Maximum 6 months on B-2 visa.
- Might have stamped passport, mistook tourist for student visa (M-I). Don’t recall Atta mentioning an I-539. Not familiar with I-539 process
- Speculated that the secondary inspector may have admitted Atta for eight months. II was not sure if he “wrote” the admission to date on the I-94. Also stamped top & bottom portion of Customs deck / would have written in admission date
- Believes that the “get ’em in and get ’em out so they can enjoy vacation” policy contributed to the admission
- Primary II – ask standard questions, purpose of visit, how long in U.S., where will you be living while in U.S., previous visits to U.S. Can review APIS screen only
- Secondary Officer can run additional computer checks to verify status, CIS, NIS, CLAIMS, STSC, NCIC, etc. Verify I-20 issue, legally attending school, change of status or extensions, proper school.
- Must review I-20 for school dates. No reason to give ATTA 8-months
- ATTAs entry with B-1/B-2 into U.S. – discretion of SI1 in order to admit.
- ATTA can file a waiver I-193 or withdraw his application, which would mean returning to the country in which he departed from.

Special Agent Name
and Signature: 

Date: March 20, 2002
ATTA can file for an M-1 visa while residing in the U.S.

NO I-20 & M-1 visa – options: computer check to verify status (I-539), contact Supervisor, waiver. Pay fee, Supervisor has final decision

Appropriate action – never been confronted with such a matter

Grounds for removal – hard to say, said it depends on persons circumstances

[ was subsequently contacted via telephone re: any notes he may have in his possession re: ATTA. claims he has no notes. He wrote an e-mail requesting a copy of the I-94 ATTA presented on 01/10/01 to determine if he in fact wrote the 8-months on the I-94. The e-mail was deleted from the system.
Re: Interview of Immigration Inspector

On April 17, 2002, at approximately 1:15 p.m., DOJ/OIG Special Agents (SAs) and interviewed Immigration Inspector (II) at the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) Administrative Office area, Miami International Airport. The purpose of the interview was to determine if II made handwritten entries on the original Arrival / Departure Record (I-94) belonging to Mohamed Atta, dated January 10, 2001 with admission number 68653985708. Prior to any questioning, II was given an administrative warning (Kalkines), OIG Form III-226/3 (Warnings and Assurances to Employee Required to Provide Information), and was subsequently placed under oath. II agreed to being interviewed by the OIG and stated the following:

- Was shown a copy of I-94 with admission # 68653985708
- After reviewing I-94, said the handwriting / date was not his
- He doesn’t recall placing a B-1 stamp in Atta’s passport. However, he does own a B-1 date stamp, which he purchased on his own
- Voluntarily turned his B-1 stamp over to the OIG
- Also made an impression with his B-1 stamp on a blank I-94
- He has used his B-1 stamp until three months ago
- In looking at the I-94, said the date appears to be a 9 or possibly a 7 – the middle portion looks like a H or 18, and 01 for the year
- Normally writes his dates European and South American style because most of the passengers come from Europe and South America and it’s easier for the passenger’s to understand the date – He would write his dates as follows: 09 Jul 01
- Voluntarily provided the OIG with a writing sample on a blank I-94 – He wrote the following: 09 Jul 2001
- The admission stamp on the I-94, # was old number.
- He was recently issued a new admission stamp with #
- B-1 visas for business purposes, can be issued up to one year with a supervisors approval depending on time needed and expiration date on the passport
- said he normally issues a B-1 for 30 days if passengers have in the past continuously entered the U.S. back to back on a B-2 six month visa
- does not like giving six months on a B-1 visa
- would issue a B-1 visa and tell the person to file for an extension (I-539 process)
- If the person needed more than six months on a B-1 visa, can also refer to secondary for further review and supervisor approval, especially if the passenger is looking to attend some form of training. Most cases involve training for companies while in the U.S.
- Under B-1 visas, domestic servants normally request a one-year status. These passengers are sent to secondary for further review an supervisor approval

OIG004-0193
said his stamps look alike and on several occasions placed the wrong stamp on the I-94. Had to cross out and make handwritten changes to the I-94.

- B-2s are issued for up to six months. If more time is needed, normally tell passenger to file for an extension.
- After filing for an extension, the passenger will receive notice in the mail (I-797) and a approval letter from INS with the expiration date.
- did not know why the NIIS report shows a date of September 8, 2001.
- If Atta entered on January 10, 2001, a six-month visa would be issued until July 9, 2001.
- The top portion of the I-94 goes to the contractor at the Nebraska Service Center for data entry, with the bottom portion going to the passenger.
- Upon departing the U.S, the passengers turn the bottom portion (Departure Record) over to the airlines.
- The airlines in turn hands over the I-94's to INS – INS sends to service center for data entry into NIIS.
- In regard to Customs Declarations – IIs are only concerned with the form being filled out correctly, and the signature on the Customs form matches with the signature on the passport.
- said he does not recall placing a B-1 date stamp in Atta's passport or issuing him a 30 day B-1 visa.
- also said the handwriting on the I-94 was not his – nor does he know whose handwriting appears on the I-94.
- No additional information.
I-193 waiver is processed and completed at the port of entry (fee $170.00 pre 9/11). Any problems, person is sent to deferred Inspections, nearest INS District Office and issued an I-546.
- I-539s are not handled by Inspections. This would be an adjudications function.
- Prior to 9/11, INS would find a way to keep the student in the U.S.
- Post 9/11, waivers require District Director approval.

January 10, 2001 Miami International Airport
American Airlines Flight #69
Primary Inspector

Interviewed by SA and SA on November 27, 2001
- Was not given Kalkines Warnings nor placed under oath
- Recalled Atta presenting an Egyptian passport and an I-20
- After inspecting Atta's immigration documents, determined Atta did not have the correct visa (M-1)
- Had already stamped the I-94 and passport
- Referred Atta to secondary because he did not have a M-1 visa
- INS Inspections Result sent to hard secondary by stated Atta turned in an I-20AB (field note)
- Had a response (field note: meanwhile he's attending flight training school, already was in school for 5/6 months, please verify)

Interviewed by SA Attorney Stephen Fallowfield, and SA on March 20, 2002
- Was given Kalkines Warnings and placed under oath
- Did not recall the specifics of the inspection
- Was shown a copy of the INS Inspection Results Report
- Stated the scenario is not an uncommon for foreign students to enter country without proper documents (issue I-515 for 30 days)
- Did not recall Atta possessing an I-20. Must have I-20 if attending school. Don't recall Atta giving school dates.
- Reviewed INS Inspections Results Report from 01/10/01—Lower stated he
Became suspicious because he was attempting to enter as a B-2 but mentioned school. Maximum 6 months on B-2 visa.

Might have stamped passport, mistook tourist for student visa (M-I). Don’t recall Atta mentioning an I-539. Not familiar with I-539 process.

Speculated that the secondary inspector may have admitted Atta for eight months. Was not sure if he “wrote” the admission to date on the I-94. Also stamped top & bottom portion of Customs deck / would have written in admission date.

Believes that the “get ’em in and get ’em out so they can enjoy vacation” policy contributed to the admission.

Primary II - ask standard questions, purpose of visit, how long in U.S., where will you be living while in U.S., previous visits to U.S. Can review APIS screen only.

Secondary Officer can run additional computer checks to verify status, CIS, NIIS, CLAIMS, STSC, NCIC, etc. Verify I-20 issue, legally attending school, change of status or extensions, proper school.

Must review I-20 for school dates. No reason to give ATTA 8-months.

ATTAs entry with B-1/B-2 into U.S. - discretion of SII in order to admit.

ATTA can file a waiver I-193 or withdraw his application, which would mean returning to the country in which he departed from.

ATTA can file for an M-1 visa while residing in the U.S.

NO I-20 & M-1 visa - options: computer check to verify status (I-539), contact Supervisor, waiver. Pay fee, Supervisor has final decision.

Appropriate action - never been confronted with such a matter.

Grounds for removal - hard to say said it depends on persons circumstances (story). Was subsequently contacted via telephone re: any notes he may have in his possession re: ATTA claims he has no notes. He wrote an e-mail requesting a copy of the I-94. ATTA presented on 01/10/01 to determine if he in fact wrote the 8-months on the I-94. The e-mail was deleted from the system.

Secondary Inspector

Interviewed by SA and on December 20, 2001 at Miami International Airport.

Recalled ATTA being referred to Hard Secondary as a possible overstay on a B-1/B-2 tourist visa.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

EVENT: Interview of Inspector Miami International Airport

DATE: March 25, 2004

Special Access Issues: None

Prepared by: Janice Kephart-Roberts, Joanne M. Accolla

Team Number: 5

Location: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Ronald Reagan Building, 14th & Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC

Participants: Non-Commission:
- Customs Inspector, Miami Intl. Airport
  - Alex Damen, Customs & Border Protection Counsel’s Office

Participants: Commission – Janice Kephart-Roberts, counsel
  - Joanne M. Accolla, Staff Assistant

Background:

JKR asked who else interviewed about the Atta entry. He said a few months after 9/11 he was interviewed by the DOJ IG, and a rep of Tom Ridge; then again by DOJ IG. (Nov. March 20, 2002 – DOJ IG; April 17, 2002 – DOJ IG.) He was never interviewed by the FBI or CBP.

said he was questioned on requirements for students, adjusting status, what do they need in terms of documents to come into this country. He said they spoke to everyone – himself, the officer in secondary, the acting watch commander at the time and acting port supervisor at the time. His colleagues said they were asked what their role was. It was impression they were looking for people to blame by the types of questions they were asking.
Was trained at FLETC in 2000 for 3 months; brief training in counterterrorism – a couple of hours – an expert was brought in who discussed counterterrorism with us; showed video; learned about different organizations. The training program was more concerned with immigration policy and laws and not terrorists at that time.

Fraudulent Documents

JKR asked if video discussed any types of fraudulent documents passing through borders and inspector’s role? said it was geared to information on what kinds of groups there are. He said they had training on document fraud of maybe a week long, everything from passport, visa, birth certificates, any kind of travel documents – can’t really learn fraud – it takes time. He said they were told what to look for regarding false stamps. He said they would put documents on table and they would have to look it over and determine which were the good and bad documents. They also had to write down why the document was bad.

Data Base Training

They also received database training. Each class lasted about a week. The instructors he had were more focused on how computer worked rather than reading database; at FLOTEC it’s not how much you can learn - it was learn this now, then get rid of it; when you get to port you will have more exposure to it.

Mock Inspections

They had mock primary inspection – lasted one day; one scenario 5-10 minutes, etc.; sea port, land port and airport.

Cultural/Behavioral/Language Training

Didn’t get cultural training. They focused on mostly learning naturalization laws, deportation charges; fire weapon. In terms of behavior training, they were told the obvious – sweaty palms, artery pumping, eye contact, etc. Since he speaks Spanish, he just had to take the test and didn’t have to stay extra 5 weeks for language training.

More like a slang Spanish.

on primary line – from academy 1-2 weeks training at port before – then in booth with training officer – if you had a good training officer it makes a big difference- I had a good training officer – by myself on the line in
SOP Pre 9/11 Primary Inspections

said the chances of catching fraud are rare if you are not used to seeing the documents. He would ask purpose of coming to the U.S.; how long you will be here; do you have family here; where are you staying; last time you were here; for how long. Then he would look at documents to the best of his ability —

This was something he was told to do.

said these are standard questions. He asked the questions to determine admissibility; if a person has overstayed last time — find out why; how did you support yourself; concern is that they are living or working here illegally.

B1s

B1 was always "time needed." There is a lot of confusion on B1s he said. Many officers would give 30 days; but the actual law says it is time needed — if someone comes in for business and needs 2 months, we would give them 2 ½ months. He thought this was national policy. If there was some confusion they would just give them 30 days.

said he had pre-made stamps. The B1 was 30 days. If the person needed to stay longer he would write it in.

B2s

Time for B2s was 6 months. He doesn't use stamps any more; he writes it down. When asked if he felt he had discretion to give less time on a B2, said we were told not to limit a B2 — even if you think it was an overstay — refer to secondary — it was port policy.

Processing Time

was told — if more than they were upset. When asked if there were professional repercussions, said a big part of your appraisal was based on processing time — your supervisor would take you aside and tell you are going to slow; when they do your appraisal they count how many you do in an hour and note it on your appraisal. He said they also noted how many referrals you make to secondary. We were told to refer what you think is bad — don’t use it as a shot gun — but don’t overwhelm secondary with referrals.

Regarding processing time at Miami depending on what kind of day it was and what time of year, sometimes the wait in line was 1-2 hours to get through secondary.

JKR asked if there was a requirement to ask for return flight and itinerary. said is was up to inspector — it would depend on who was in front of me;
am going to ask when you are going back home — discretion of officer — learn this from experience.

Adjudicate Normal Primary

said depending on the documents you have.

JKR asked if he could read Arabic stamps.

was asked during Jan. 2000 and prior, if anyone at Miami was available that could speak Arabic and he said he was not aware of anyone. When asked about continuing training from Forensic Document Lab, he said when it comes to fraud, you learn with experience. When asked if the port make sure there was someone around who is well versed in stamps, he said he could always ask one of your colleagues or supervisor.

Treatment of Saudis

said he did not see a lot of Saudis — the bulk of Arabs were Turkish (we had Turkish Air); a few Saudis and a few Iranians. He stated he had no cultural perception of Saudis pre 9/11.

Targeting/Profiling

JKR asked what unusual characteristics or answers would cause you to refer to secondary.

JKR asked if he got Lookout hits prior to January 2001. He said he got hits everyday in primary. Prior to 9/11 he never saw a hit for a terrorists; all the hits pre 9/11 were
immigration violations; customs lookout – drugs; lookout for DEA or lookout for historical data.

Since 9/11, he has had terrorist hits. One of them was immigrant visa, supposedly had connections with ALQ – sent to secondary – person was admitted I think.

Another time, I questioned and pressured a person of Arab descent to get information; asked for wallet to see if he had any local identification. Once you have been on the line for awhile you get a sense of something is not right. His wallet was blank, he fainted in front of me. I scanned passport and it was a hit for possible involvement with terrorist organization. Don’t know how it was adjudicated.

☐ said if you can’t communicate, you use body language to talk to person; you learn some languages; you learn a few words, use your hands for 4 months; if you still can’t communicate you could refer to secondary, but if no one in secondary to speak language doesn’t look good. Alitalia can help you with Italian; the only mid east airlines was from Turkish Airline; most likely airline reps – Arabs arrived on flights from British Airways, Air France, Lufthansa.

ATTA

J – at that time on January 10, 2001 – had you worked in secondary?
☐ no
J – would you have considered yourself a rookie?
☐ once you were there a couple of months, I was comfortable.
J – on 1/10/01 the records indicate you were working primary – do you recollect the primary inspection of Atta?
☐ no – done so many since then.

J – the DOJ IG report seems to indicate you recalled a little

☐ what I stated that I don’t remember the actual inspection; but could tell him what I usually do. Don’t remember exact exchange.

J – go through inspection report – to be clear – you have seen his picture
☐ unfortunately

☐ don’t remember the actual inspection – when you have 1000s inspections unless it was something unusual, you don’t remember.

I can comment on what I could have done in that scenario.

J – here is his visa; and other side of visa page – can you tell me whether either 3 of the admission stamps – ☐ was my admission stamp – 1/10/2001 dated.
☐ I might have been process of admitting him and I realized he didn’t have proper documents for going to school. I did all my stamping with B1 and B2 stamps – this type
of scenario – I stamped it and realized he didn’t have proper papers and referred him to secondary. My stamp on top left. Written B2 – not my writing, void written across not mine.

J – 194 – has your stamp – arrival record
☐ correct
J – has ______ on it, 1/10/03 – written like b1 to b2
☐ could be my stamp
J – admitted until 2/9/01 – that would be your stamp as B1 –thinking of admitting for 30 days?
☐ I don’t really recall maybe I gave him a B1 initially
Done in deferred – not his handwriting.

J – that cold be your stamp for 30 days for B1
☐ that could be my stamp

The INS Inspection Results – name of it is Muhammad Atta, came in DOB 09/01/68; date 1/10/01 at 17:03 – says referral – Lower/trainee inspector –“Passenger turned in an I-20B but has not had a response; meanwhile he is attending flight training school; already in school 5-6 months please verify.”
☐ for credit in classes I20A/B for vocational it is I20 M/M
J – would you normal ask to see this form
☐ if a student, yes

“Not have a response” means he hadn’t heard from change of status form to attend school.

J – best you can reflect – he told you he was currently attending flight school
☐ yes
J – “but already in school 5-6 months”
☐ already in school 5-6 months
J – change of status applied for
☐ only have 2 lines to fill in information so we have to abbreviate.

J – no recollection if he showed you I20
☐ no
J – would you normal check claims
☐ on primary you are not allowed to check
You are able to get secondary screen on primary, but when on primary you are told to process people.

J – do your recall whether get on any help0 in translation
☐ he must have spoken English to me
J – did you ask for further documentation, when he said he was in flights school
☐ you always ask SOP – you ask for F1 and I20

9/11 Law Enforcement Privacy
I - do you recollect I20
- no
- what was your concern with Atta; you wrote the report
- because he may have been here illegally or going to school illegally.
J - concern about visa?
- didn’t have proper visa - he needs either an F or M depending on school

J - what was understanding of law in terms of change of status outstanding it was still pending, he leaves and comes back - was the application still valid
- regarding change of status, I did know if left the country and came back, he needed the right visa.

J - what if you had known he had overstayed a month
- refer to secondary even if it was just a day

J - if he is continuing flight training, is that a legitimate B1, B2 activity?
- there are 2 types of flight training - a pilot for training B1 - to learn how to be pilot that is an M1

J - the simulator is - neither is B2?
- correct

J - you basically considered him he was possibly a student with wrong type of visa> what would you recommend in secondary?
- yes - at the time, you really don’t have option, you bring up with supervisor and he would have final word. Options for students: either admit because of adjusted status; deny because he doesn’t have right visa; if student comes in with visa but not I20, you can parole him for 30 days.

If I-20 with wrong visa?

Discretion of supervisor; will run checks to see if he is adjusting status – could admit or send back.

J - he came in June 2000, he applied immediately to flight school and attended ( came in as B2 ) applied for change of status from B2 to student; then beginning of December his permitted length of stay is up he stays another 2 weeks; finishes flight school, is done with flight school, gets commercial pilot license. Leaves in January with pending application after overstayig one month; goes away for one week and comes back on Jan. 10 - if you knew he was done with flight school, left with pending application and overstayed, and you were secondary and had information – but he told primary he was still in flight school and showed I20

- when a person says in primary and secondary can give 2 different stories
J – isn’t secondary following up on what primary says

if person he is coming 4 months, I am coming for 4 months, no job at home, referred to secondary; person is thinking of new story to tell officer, and reads my comments – he must have misunderstood – this is what I meant to say.

Look at my comments and go in that direction; if the information I give and check my computer – let me go through your bags and wallet. Can’t always go with primary notes. A lot of times, our paper system is not the best way to go – if the bottom portion of I-94 for the most part there is no record of you leaving the country. Can see when you entered, for the most part, I can’t tell when you left; Means I have to check receipts in bag or drivers license.

J – do you work secondary now?
- yes I do.

J – where were you in the process, when you decided to send him to secondary
What did you do with the I-94

this type of scenario, could have happened is I stamped I-94, put on my light, asked him to step aside

J – wouldn’t have crossed out stamp?
- no

what I should have done, waited to do all my checks before stamping; should have asked him to redo I-94

DHS

said to be honest, not much of a change; on primary, main goal is to process people and get them in. Especially before 9/11. People think we are in charge but we are not in charge of airport. The airlines are – they want more passengers to be processed faster.

We are told to process them and get them in. Occasional computers would go down, we are told on customs to write TD (computer down) – or airlines would complain, supervisors would get on us.

Now supposedly time is not there; but mentally it is. Not uncommon to have airline supervisor go to our supervisor and tell them we want them processed – don’t know if Customs will tolerate it – seen it several times - American Airlines will come to our supervisors and tell him I want 5 more inspectors.

J – why would an inspector have discretion on B2s – why would that eliminate some types of secondary
if a person says to me I have been here 6 months for the last 3 years; I want as much
time as you can give me. You could limit the persons and say here is 2 months. Our
charges are 7As and 7Bs - immigrating visas - 6Cs are fraud.

J - are you familiar with National Targeting Center
\[\text{yes, have contacted them on several occasions - if their computers are up, they can help - if not, we can go to embassy of that country. On weekends, it's not always available - 95\% of the time it is available.}\]

Passenger Analytic Units - folks who work with NTC and do culling of manifests -
not familiar

\[\text{USVISIDIT - I think it is going in wrong direction}\]
Technology is fine; I have gotten some hits for fraudulent visas; majority of hits because
wrong finger is used; I have gotten a TIPOFF hits not on USISIT on name check TEXT system.

SEVIS - we have been having problem with passwords logging in.
10 different programs - with 10 different passwords;
Very few inspectors have access to SEVIS.

Message for Bonner: I don't see big different before and after 9/11 - no departure control.
J - exit kiosks - manned by person?
Number of officers need to increase and I am quite sure the airlines would complain
would like to have them checked for exiting.
Admit them as fast as you can - airlines have way too much control at the airport - other people have come on detail and said same.

J - he was originally given 8 months - it looks like this stamp - you gave him 1 month -
was the 8 months = did it happen in secondary. Jan. 10/01 admitted 9/8/01 -
\[\text{either was an error - when you are in vocational classes 30 days beyond expiration of classes not more than a year. Gave him 30 days beyond when classes ended.}\]
J -1903 number of there - B1 not B2 - but I-94 arrival stamp says and has date and says - looks like B1 and written over it B/2 -
not my handwriting
J - is it possible wrong inspector number got associated with this report - the secondary hand wrote over admission stamp longer length of stay and was actually one that gave 8 months - got to be error - doesn't make sense.
not my handwriting on I94 or admission stamp. If in the computer it may do it because I referred him; since I referred him it keeps the officers stamp number who referred him.

☐ - the I94 admission stamp is yours right

☐ - yes

When we remove someone from secondary, it doesn’t ask for stamp number.
Use of name in report: The Commission would agree, if you want, that the Commission will not use your name or your personal information without prior consultation with DHS/CBP about the information we seek to use. Unless we really feel the need, we won’t use your name. However, we will not make the flat promise that we will not under any circumstances use your name. (Circumstances when would use name: probably only in making policy recommendations or factual information that requires a quote.)

Background.

Who else has interviewed you: DOJ OIG, FBI, DHS, CBP.
Do you recollect the inspection of Atta on January 10, 2001?

FLETC. in 2000.

- When did you train? How long? 3 mos.
- Training in CT?
- Document fraud?
- Databases? 1 wk. not about how to read.
- Mock secondary inspections?
- Cultural training?
- Behavioral training?
- Language training?

Please describe the standard operating procedures you employ in primary screening, including questions asked, documents reviewed, and databases checked.

- Length of stay for B1s: was there a standard length of stay given pre 9/11? Was that a port decision, or national operating policy? If you gave less than the standard time, were there professional repercussions?
- Length of stay for B2s: was there any discretion in length of stay granted B2s pre 9/11?
- Length of stay for vocational students: what was your understanding of the rule? Did the one year limitation include the 30 days to leave, or was the 30 days tacked on at the end of the stay so that the stay in reality was 13 months?
- Processing time at Miami: was there a standard processing time? Any professional repercussions if did not meet that processing time?
- Was there a port policy about referrals to secondary; a certain criteria that had to be met to refer to secondary?
- Did you always ask for flight itinerary to check for unusual travel? Return ticket?
Review of passport and visa.

- What do you look for on the document to determine whether fraud or not?
- Can you read Arabic stamps/cachets?
- Have you received any training in reading documents other than FLETC prior to 9/11?
- Does the port always make sure there are inspectors on duty in secondary with expertise in documents and stamps?

Treatment of Emirates and Saudis.

- How did inspectors view Saudis pre 9/11? Ever considered a threat to national security?
  - At JFK, did you ever notice that any particular nationalities were treated any differently than others?
  - What about Saudis in particular?
  - How did the treatment affect adjudication of Saudis?
  - If you could not communicate with a Saudi, what would you do?
  - Were there any Arabic speakers in INS inspections at JFK? Did you always have to rely on the airlines?
  - Would the airline help you out?

Profiling.

- What unusual characteristics about an alien applying for admission would cause you concern and result in a referral to secondary?
  - What would be the nature of your concern; what would you think was wrong?

- Atta's primary inspection. (show documents).
  - Where do you normally work?
  - Where were you working on January 10, 2001?
  - Do you recollect Atta (did in DOJ OIG interview)?
  - Please describe how you conducted the inspection and what transpired, to the best of your recollection.
  - Why did you refer to secondary; what was your chief concern? Did this look like someone who should have had an M-1 visa instead of a B-2?
• Did you review Atta’s passport and visa? Did you check to see if any potential fraud?

• **Primary inspection report (show travel document copies and report):**
  - Electronic printout of “INS Inspection Results” for Atta on January 10, 2001, reads: (read data fields)
  - Primary inspector wrote:
    - “Pax turned in a I20AB but has (not) had a response, meanwhile he’s attending flight training school, already in school for 5/6 months, please verify.
    - “Pax turned in a I20AB”. What do you mean? What is an I-20AB? To whom did he turn in an I-20? Did Atta show you an I-20? Could you check CLAIMS?
    - “but has not had a response.” A response to what? How did you know Atta had not had a response?
    - “meanwhile he’s attending flight training school”. How did you know? Was there anyway to verify this information, other than calling up the school?
    - “already in school 5/6 months.” Again, is this what Atta told you?
    - “please verify”. Did all the information stated in that report require verification?
    - If you had been the secondary inspector presented with the above information, and could only verify the pending application and Atta’s I-20, what would you have done with Atta? (Remove him, defer inspection for 30 days, admit as a B2)

  - Did you check CLAIMS for any pending applications? The Student / School System to call and verify whether Atta was attending school? NIIS for prior entries?
  - Do you recall whether you got any help in translation or whether you could communicate in English with Atta?
  - What documents did you request Atta show you?
  - What documents did Atta show you?
  - Any recollection of whether Atta mentioned he was attending flight school? Any recollection if he showed you an I-20? Mentioned that still in school?
  - Is a continuation of flight training, the type of flight training that requires a change of status, fit into a legitimate B2 activity?
  - Did he exhibit any unusual behavioral characteristics during the screening that caused you any concern?
  - Did you check whether he had a return ticket?
  - Was there consideration given that perhaps he was a student with the wrong visa type?
• Admission stamp in passport (show).
  o Is the Jan. 10 admission stamp yours? Who wrote the "B1"? Who wrote the "B2" and "@ Miami..."?
  o Did you write the 'VOID' over your stamp?
  o Did you give 8 months, or six?

• I-94.
  o Did you stamp an I-94? What time period did you put on it? Was this stamped in Atta's passport?
  o What did you do with the admission stamp and I-94 once you realized that you may not have adjudicated Atta correctly?

• Nonimmigrant Information System (show).
  o Did you complete this information? Inspector no. again is

• I-94 told DOJ OIG appeared fraudulent.
  • Any of these I-94s I'm showing you now?

Changes at DHS.

• What changes do you see on the front line with the new CBP?
• Are you familiar with National Targeting Center?
• What effect has US VISIT had on entry and the inspection process?
• Use and value of SEVIS.
• Adequate access to DOS visa via the Consular Consolidated Database.
• If you had a message for Commissioner Bonner what would it be?
Became suspicious because he was attempting to enter as a B-2 but mentioned school. Maximum 6 months on B-2 visa.

Might have stamped passport, mistook tourist for student visa (M-1). Don’t recall Atta mentioning an I-539. Not familiar with I-539 process

Speculated that the secondary inspector may have admitted Atta for eight months. Was not sure if he “wrote” the admission to date on the I-94. Also stamped top & bottom portion of Customs deck / would have written in admission date

Believes that the “get em in and get em out so they can enjoy vacation” policy contributed to the admission

Primary II - ask standard questions, purpose of visit, how long in U.S., where will you be living while in U.S., previous visits to U.S. Can review APIS screen only

Secondary Officer can run additional computer checks to verify status, CIS, NIIS, CLAIMS, STSC, NCIC, etc. Verify I-20 issue, legally attending school, change of status or extensions, proper school.

Must review I-20 for school dates. No reason to give ATTA 8-months

ATTA’s entry with B-1/B-2 into U.S. – discretion of SII in order to admit.

ATTA can file a waiver I-193 or withdraw his application, which would mean returning to the country in which he departed from.

ATTA can file for an M-1 visa while residing in the U.S.

NO I-20 & M-1 visa – options: computer check to verify status (I-539), contact Supervisor, waiver. Pay fee, Supervisor has final decision

Appropriate action – never been confronted with such a matter

Grounds for removal – hard to say, said it depends on persons circumstances (story)

Was subsequently contacted via telephone re: any notes he may have in his possession re: ATTA claims he has no notes. He wrote an e-mail requesting a copy of the I-94 ATTA presented on 01/10/01 to determine if he in fact wrote the 8-months on the I-94. The e-mail was deleted from the system.

Secondary Inspector

Interviewed by SA and on December 20, 2001 at Miami International Airport

Recalled ATTA being referred to Hard Secondary as a possible overstay on a B-1/B-2 tourist visa.
checked INS computer records (CIS) and determined ATTA had filed an application for extension while still in status (B-1/B-2).

also learned through computer checks that ATTA had filed for a change of status (and not an adjustment of status) from a tourist visa to a student visa.

In both cases confirmed that ATTA had paid the appropriate fees to INS.

Based on the above conditions, determined there were no grounds for ATTA to be removed from the U.S.

INS Inspection Results Report stated the following: Subj applied for M-1, I.S. Adjusted Status. No overstay/No removal grounds found.


Was given Kalkines Warnings but not placed under oath.

was working the expedite desk in Hard Secondary on 01/10/01.

Vaguely recalls handling ATTA in Hard Secondary. Was shown a copy of the INS Inspection Results Report.

said he did not recall the interview.

Hard Secondary computer systems: CLAIMS, CIS, NIIS, NAILS, NLETS, NCIC, STSC, etc.

Didn't recall ATTA being an overstay.

All databases run through TECS and interfaces with NAILS, CIS, API.

API has lookouts and hits on inbound passengers. Flight manifests provided by airlines.

NAILS data must be entered into CIS in order for a hit to show up in TECS and API.

CLAIMS claims he ran to check for A-number.

CLAIMS ran to verify extensions/ change of status. Reason there would be a fee attached to the filing of an 1-539.

STSC would also show pending applications. does not recall running ATTA through STSC.

TECS Lookouts can vary on time in system. Once removed from system, not sure if achieved.

B-1/B-2 visa with I-20, but wrong visa (M-1) could not recall what ATTA told him about the I-20 or attending flight school.

Part-time/ Full-time don't recall.

B-1/B-2 tourist visa, for part-time training, not primary reason for coming to US, not a problem and would admit.

B-1/B-2 good up to one year.

B-1/B-2 normally get 6-months, however most don't get more than 6-months.
Interviewed telephonically by SA [redacted] on March 21, 2002
  o Was not given Kalkines Warnings nor sworn in before statement
  o Stated that he does not maintain notes for non adverse action cases
  o Speculated that if Atta was just going to be training for a few hours then he would have been admissible as B-2
  o Stated a passenger who is taking flight training can be admitted as a B-2 if:
    • The passenger is applying for entry as a B-2
    • Has a valid B-2 visa
  o Stated a passenger possessing a B-2 visa can be admitted if the inspector knows the PAX intends to file an I-20 to become a student
  o Stated a I-530 and I-20 are abandoned if the applicant leaves the USA—therefore the applicant would have to re-apply

July 19, 2001 Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport
Delta Airlines flight #109
Primary Inspector [redacted]

Interviewed telephonically by SA [redacted] on March 22, 2002
  o Was not given Kalkines Warnings nor placed under oath
  o Does not recall the specifics of the inspection
  o Does not recall exactly why he admitted Atta for a five month B-1 visit. Speculated that he would have done so if a passenger had a return ticket or if the passenger mentioned their visit was business related
  o Stated he would have referred Atta to secondary inspection if a lookout had been returned by APIS
MEMORANDUM OF INVESTIGATION

Case Number: 111

Reporting Office: Miami Field Office

RE: Interview of II [redacted] on December 20, 2001

On December 20, 2001, S/As [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Immigration Inspector (II) [redacted] at Miami International Airport (MIA). [redacted] was interviewed regarding his contact with terrorist Mohamed Atta on January 10, 2001. Prior to beginning the interview, [redacted] was advised he was being interviewed as a witness in this criminal investigation. In order to refresh his memory, [redacted] was provided copies on INS inspection records relating to Atta’s entry at MIA on January 10, 2001. [redacted] stated he had been employed with INS for approximately 10 years as an II, and he has worked at MIA for that entire period.

[redacted] related the following details regarding his contact with and processing of Atta at MIA on January 10, 2001: [redacted] was working in hard secondary inspection from 1-9 p.m. on the date in question. [redacted] recalled that Atta was referred to hard secondary inspection as a possible overstay on a B1-B2/Tourist Visa. [redacted] checked INS computer records (CIS) and determined that Atta had filed an I-900 application for extension while still in status (B1-B2/Tourist Visa). Additionally, [redacted] learned through his computer checks that Atta had filed for a change in status from a Tourist Visa to a Student Visa. In both cases, [redacted] confirmed that Atta had paid the appropriate fees to INS. Based on the above information, [redacted] determined that there were no grounds for Atta to be removed from the United States. Therefore, Atta was processed and permitted entry into the U.S.

[redacted] was questioned about the date (September 8, 2001) that II [redacted] placed on Atta’s I-94. [redacted] was the II who initially processed Atta in primary inspection on January 10, 2001 before Atta was referred to II [redacted] in hard secondary. A review of the date placed on the I-94 appeared to be an oversight by II [redacted] as he stamped Atta in for eighty months versus six months. [redacted] explained that the date placed on the I-94 for entry under a Tourist Visa does not always have to be six months. [redacted] stated that the date stamped on the I-94 could be for up to one year from date of entry into the U.S. under a Tourist Visa. [redacted] said he did not view II's handling of Atta as an oversight. [redacted] added that an II in hard secondary is not required to roll back the date on the I-94 under these circumstances.

[redacted] was questioned about any interaction he had with Supervisory Immigration Inspector (SII) [redacted] on January 10, 2001. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had nothing to do with his handling of Atta at MIA on January 10, 2001. [redacted] added that no other SII or II intervened on Atta’s behalf while [redacted] was processing Atta in...
hard secondary at MIA. advised the SII on duty in hard secondary at the time he. processed Atta was explained that SII had no contact with Atta and never discussed Atta's processing with SII.

stated that he prepared a memorandum to INS management regarding his handling of Atta. was unable to provide a copy of the memorandum to OIG agents at the time of this interview but indicated he would fax a copy of the memorandum to S/A as soon as possible. provided no additional information.

Investigation is continuing by the Miami Field Office.
On March 19, 2002, at approximately 5:40 p.m., DOJ/OIG Special Agents (SAs) and interviewed Senior Immigration Inspector (SRI) at the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) Training area, Miami International Airport (MIA). Also present during the interview was DOJ Attorney Stephen Fallowfield. The purpose of the interview was to determine the handling and processing of Mohamed Atta's entry into the United States through MIA on January 10, 2001. Prior to any questioning, SRI was given an administrative warning (Kalkines), OIG Form III-226/3 (Warnings and Assurances to Employee Required to provide Information), but was not placed under oath. SRI agreed to being interviewed by the OIG and stated the following:

- was working the expedite desk in Hard Secondary on 01/10/01.
- Vaguely recalls handling ATTA in hard secondary. Was shown a copy of the INS Inspection Results Report.
- said he did not recall the interview.
- Hard Secondary computer systems: CLAIMS, CIS, NIIS, NAILS, NLETS, NCIC, STSC, etc.
- Didn't recall ATTA being an overstay.
- All databases run through TECS and interfaces with NAILS, CIS, APIS.
- APIS has lookouts and hits on inbound passengers. Flight manifests provided by airlines.
- NAILS data must be entered into CIS in order for a hit to show up in TECS and APIS.
- CIS claims he ran to check for A-number.
- CLAIMS ran to verify extensions / change of status. Reason there would be a fee attached to the filing of an I-539.
- STSC would also show pending applications. does not recall running ATTA through STSC.
- TECS Lookouts can vary on time in system. Once removed from system, not sure if achieved.
- B-1/B-2 visa with I-20, but wrong visa (M-1) - could not recall what ATTA told him about the I-20 or attending flight school.
- Part-time / Full-time don't recall.
- B-1/B-2 tourist visa, for part-time training, not primary reason for coming to US, not a problem and would admit.
- B-1/B-2 good up to one year.
- B-1/B-2 normally get 6-months, however most don't get more than 6-months.
Re: Telephonic interview of Senior Immigration Inspector

On March 21, 2002, DOJ/OIG Special Agent (SA) telephonically contacted Senior Immigration Inspector (SRI) in connection with the entry of Mohamed Atta into the United States through Miami International Airport on January 10, 2001. SRI was not given any administrative warning, nor was he placed under oath prior to any questioning. SRI agreed to speak with SA and stated the following:

- Stated that he does not maintain notes for non adverse action cases
- Speculated that if Atta was just going to be training for a few hours then he would have been admissible as B-2
- Stated a passenger who is taking flight training can be admitted as a B-2 if:
  - The passenger is applying for entry as a B-2
  - Has a valid B-2 visa
  - Stated a passenger possessing a B-2 visa can be admitted if the inspector knows the PAX intends to file an I-20 to become a student
  - Stated a I-530 and I-20 are abandoned if the applicant leaves the USA, therefore the applicant would have to re-apply
Re: Interview of Senior Immigration Inspector

On April 16, 2002, at approximately 5:00 p.m., DOJ/OIG Special Agents (SAs) and interviewed Senior Immigration Inspector at the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) Administrative Office area, Miami International Airport (MIA). The purpose of the interview was to determine if Senior Inspector made handwritten entries on the original Arrival/Departure Record (I-94) belonging to Mohamed Atta, dated January 10, 2001 with admission number 68653985708. Prior to any questioning, Senior Inspector was given an administrative warning (Kalkines), OIG Form III-226/3 (Warnings and Assurances to Employee Required to provide Information), and was subsequently placed under oath. Senior Inspector agreed to being interviewed by the OIG and stated the following:

- Was shown a copy of I-94 with admission # 68653985708
- He doesn’t recall owning a B-1 stamp. B-1/B-2 stamps are purchased by IIs and are not issued by INS
- He normally writes B-1 or B-2 with the date
- If he was filling in for someone, he may use a B-1 stamp if available
- He normally does not carry a B-1 stamp around with him
- Doesn’t recall if his admission stamp # was __________
- He was recently issued a new admission stamp with # __________
- He can’t tell if the handwriting on the stamp is or isn’t his
- He can’t tell if he wrote the date. Claims to have a “sloppy” handwriting
- He said its SOP if an II scratches out or makes any changes to an I-94, the II has the option to issue a new I-94
- Can’t tell if the handwriting is his because he write differently at times
- When writing the date, he normally spells out the month, day, and year. He may also write the date using numbers, i.e. 09 July 01, and may write the day, month an year
  - In looking at the I-94, said the date appears to be 09 July 01. The middle portion of the date are not his initials and looks like July.
- This would be the correct date if Atta entered on January 10, 2001 with a B-2 visa
- B-1 visas for business purposes, can be issued up to one year with a supervisors approval – B-1s can also be issued for two weeks or one month depending on the passengers circumstances
- did not know why the NIIS report shows the date of September 8, 2001
- The top portion of the I-94 goes to the contractor for data entry, with the bottom portion going to the passenger
- In regard to making changes and comments on the I-94, there are no comments made on the Departure portion of the I-94. However, comments can be made regarding parolees, asylum applicants, adverse actions, put A# on I-94 etc.
The top portion of the I-94 is to be filled out if the computer goes down and manual entries have to be made.

In looking at the copy of the I-94, said he could not tell if the document was a counterfeit. He needs to see the original. However, the wording on the admission stamp appear to be spelled correctly.

Does not recall making any changes / notations on Atta’s I-94. He was not sure if the handwriting was his. He never seen or heard of any INS directive about writing over stamps.

In regard to a passport entry, the passport would normally be stamped with the classification and not the date. The INS policy prefers to stamp and not write dates in the passport.

B-1 visas – have seen more than three months issued – if no problems, a GS-07, 08, 11, can authorize without a supervisors approval.

B-2 visas – more than six months normally requires a supervisors approval.

Depends on superiors and passenger flow in secondary – sometimes a supervisor wants to see every case and on some days does not “Speed is the name of the Game”.

If the supervisors in secondary are not expediting passengers in a timely manner, the supervisor must write a memo or co-mail the Port Director, which in turn effects the IIs Performance Evaluation Report – mostly internal.

The Airlines are also responsible for making sure the I-94’s are filled out correctly. There are Passenger Processing Representatives who assist the passengers with filling out the I-94s.

There is nothing INS can do to prevent an alien from crossing out and making changes to an I-94. Its not uncommon for aliens to purchase stamps and make changes.

Customs Declaration also shows the intent or classification in which a passenger is intending to enter the U.S.

No additional information.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of the Inspector General

WARNINGS AND ASSURANCES TO EMPLOYEE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

This is an administrative inquiry regarding allegations of misconduct or conduct that affects your capacity to carry out your official duties. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, you are advised that the authority to conduct this interview is contained in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and in Department of Justice Order 1393-90.

The purpose of this interview is to obtain information which will assist in the determination of whether administrative action is warranted.

You are going to be asked a number of specific questions regarding the performance of your official duties and conduct that affects your capacity to carry out your official duties.

You have a duty to reply to these questions and disciplinary action, including dismissal, may be undertaken if you refuse to answer or fail to reply fully and truthfully.

Neither your answers nor any information or evidence gained by reason of your answers can be used against you in any criminal proceeding, except that if you knowingly and willfully provide false statements or information in your answers, you may be criminally prosecuted for that action. The answers you furnish and any information or evidence resulting therefore may be used in the course of disciplinary proceedings which could result in disciplinary action, including dismissal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have read and understand my rights and obligations as set forth above.

Office of the Inspector General
Special Agent Conducting Inquiry
Witness
Time

CERTIFICATION OF NON-COOPERATION

I herein certify that, after being advised of his/her rights and the obligation to cooperate in an administrative interview undertaken by the Office of the Inspector General, on

Date
Name of Employee
refused to answer relevant questions asked as part of such interview.

Special Agent, Office of the Inspector General

Date

OIG Form 111-226/3 (10/07/99) Warnings and Assurances to Employee Required to Provide Information
MEMORANDUM OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Interview of Senior Immigration Inspector

On April 22, 2002, at approximately 4:08 p.m., DOJ/OIG Special Agents (SAs) interviewed Senior Immigration Inspector (SRI) at the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS) Administrative Office area, Miami International Airport (MIA). The purpose of the interview was to determine if SRI made handwritten entries on the original Arrival / Departure Record (I-94) belonging to Mohamed Atta, dated January 10, 2001 with admission number 68653985708. Prior to any questioning, SRI was given an administrative warning (Kalkines), and was subsequently placed under oath. SRI agreed to being interviewed by the OIG and stated the following:

- Was shown original I-94 with admission # 68653985708
- Doesn't recall the interview, too long ago
- Doesn't recall making the entries
- Handwriting is sloppy – cannot definitively say the writing is or is not his. Handwriting also changes from time to time
- Writes his dates differently, not consistent
- May write date with day, month, year or month, day, year
- Date on I-94 looks like 9 Jul 01 with a B-2 classification – this would be correct for a B-2 visa, 6 months is what is normally issued. If more than 6 months would need supervisory approval
- Don't see September 8 date on the I-94 – know nothing about a September 8 entry
- Normally issue one day less than entry date – in this case if Atta was given 8 months, the I-94 would have reflected a September 9 entry date
- After further review of the I-94, the date looks more like July than 08 in the middle section of the date, and the first digit looks more like a 9 than a 7
- Generally don't give more than 6 months for B-2 visa without supervisory approval
- Don't recall telling a supervisor about Atta case, too long ago
- Can't say the writing on the I-94 is mine or not. I would be lying if I said either way.
- Don't know who else could have written date on the I-94
- Nothing additional
WARNINGS AND ASSURANCES TO EMPLOYEE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

This is an administrative inquiry regarding allegations of misconduct or conduct that affects your capacity to carry out your official duties. In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, you are advised that the authority to conduct this interview is contained in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and in Department of Justice Order 1393-90.

The purpose of this interview is to obtain information which will assist in the determination of whether administrative action is warranted.

You are going to be asked a number of specific questions regarding the performance of your official duties and conduct that affects your capacity to carry out your official duties.

You have a duty to reply to these questions and disciplinary action, including dismissal, may be undertaken if you refuse to answer or fail to reply fully and truthfully.

Neither your answers nor any information or evidence gained by reason of your answers can be used against you in any criminal proceeding, except that if you knowingly and willfully provide false statements or information in your answers, you may be criminally prosecuted for that action. The answers you furnish and any information or evidence resulting therefore may be used in the course of disciplinary proceedings which could result in disciplinary action, including dismissal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have read and understand my rights and obligations as set forth above.

Office of the Inspector General
Special Agent Conducting Inquiry

Witness

Time

CERTIFICATION OF NON-COOPERATION

I herein certify that, after being advised of his/her rights and the obligation to cooperate in an administrative interview undertaken by the Office of the Inspector General, on

______________________________
Date

______________________________
Name of Employee

refused to answer relevant questions asked as part of such interview.

______________________________
Special Agent, Office of the Inspector General

______________________________
Date
INS INSPECTION RESULTS
TID=P2UM A524 MIAMI, AIR. JRT CONCOURSE E
FLIGHT#: AA 69 AMERICAN AIRLINES
DOC TYPE: P #: 1617066
CNTRY: EG EGYPT
DNAME(LAST): ATTA
FRST: MOHAMED
SEX: M
DOB: 090168
DTE: 01102001 TME: 1703
RFRD BY: LOWER/D-TRAINEE INSPECTOR-B
REASON:
PAI TURNED IN A I20AB BUT HAS HAD A RESPONSE, MEANWHILE HE'S ATTENDING FLIGHT
TRAINING SCHOOL, ALREADY WAS IN SCHOOL FOR 5/6 MONTHS, PLEASE VERIFY
SNAME(LAST):
NATIONALITY: EG EGYPT
DISPOSITION: B2 TEMPORARY VISITOR FOR PLEASURE
CHARGE (CODED):
DEFERRED TO POE:
SECONDARY OFFICER: WILLSON/F-INS INSPECTOR-B
COMMENTS: REFERRAL CODE:
SUBJ APPLIED FOR M-1, I.S. ADJUSTED STATUS. NO OVERSTAY/ NO REMOVAL GROUNDS FOUND.

(PF1=HELP) (PF2=FLD HELP) (PF3=MAIN MENU) (PF4=PREV MENU) (PF9=VIEW ACCESS)
(PF14=LINKLIST) (PF15=PREV LINKLIST) (PF16=PRINT) (PF17=HOME BASE)
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

EVENT: Interview of Inspector [Redacted] (Secondary Inspector for Atta entry)
Miami International Airport

DATE: March 26, 2004

Special Access Issues: None

Prepared by: Janice Kephart-Roberts, Joanne M. Accolla

Team Number: 5

Location: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Ronald Reagan Building,
14th & Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC

Participants: Non-Commission: [Redacted] Customs Inspector, Miami Intl. Airport
Alex Damen, Customs & Border Protection Counsel’s Office

Participants: Commission – Janice Kephart-Roberts, counsel
Joanne M. Accolla, Staff Assistant

Background:

Previously interviewed by DOJ IG and Internal Affairs of Immigration (local internal
affairs at INS from Waterdale) multiple times. Cannot recall if anyone from Tom Ridge’s
office interviewed him or CBP; FBI – maybe, wasn’t identified – don’t know who is who
at the interviews – it was a blur. Said he couldn’t tell one person from another –
everyone was wearing suits.

Said he did not really receive continued training. Learned about changes in policy and
law via memos. FDL fraud alerts put on clipboard in hard secondary. Didn’t know if
there was a binder with FDL alerts to check.

FLETC training – no training in counterterrorism per se– had a generic class as an
overview – did not provide operational help – it was an hour class. Document fraud
training was limited at the academy – about an hour or 2. Database training was limited –
did get some training in TEXT. Mock primary inspections – one class – one for the
border and one for an airport scenario. This was only in primary. No cultural training;
one behavioral class, can’t remember what was covered. Language training in Spanish
for one month. Firearms training – everyday for about a week. Was not required to carry
fire arm only during TDF (Terrorism Detection and Fraud) – certain teams go to airplane
because aliens on aircraft. Also used fire arms for escort removal or
shuttling people to detention center. Did not have weapon in the line or secondary.

SOP for Normal Primary

Pre 9/11: passenger comes up – swipe passport or visa; how long in US, what are you
intentions, how long did you stay last time? Databases – text check
being done – a regular hit put in by inspectors or from another airport looking for subject
staying for 6 months possible living here illegal or possible drug – referred to secondary.
TIPOFF hits were automatic hard secondary. Had one or 2 pre 9/11. Don’t know how
they were adjudicated.

Length of stay for B1s pre 9/11 – generally about 30 days. Had one pre-made stamp that
he used or wrote in by hand. If they asked for 2 weeks, I would give one month. If they
asked 3 months, it is discretion of officer to give up to 6 months.

Length of stay for B2s pre 9/11 – you can give up to a year; generally 6 months. Gave
beyond 6 months sometimes. This would happen generally in secondary. If you wanted
to give less than 6 months, you have to refer because 6 months is standard B2 admission.
As a primary officer, I have referred to secondary.

Vocational Students – my understanding was 13 months.

Generally would process them as fast as you can move them – general understanding was
the faster the better – with our evaluations there is a time set – I think for
aliens, not sure. If you want to pass an evaluation you tried to do that.

Pressure to process quickly – everybody felt it – pressure came from headquarters down –
felt it was national policy. Did not feel there was a port policy about referrals to
secondary; just needed to make sure referrals were good and not frivolous – counted on
your evaluation. Have to have basis for referral.

Did not receive other than FLETC
formal training on fraud – it was “on the job” training. Have used the Forensic
Document Lab once or twice pre 9/11. Depending on what stamps or countries, felt
comfortable – i.e. you know what numbers are and how to deal with it.

Not familiar with Saudi or UAE documents – did not see many of them.

Treatment of Saudis and Emirates

View of Saudis pre 9/11, general feeling amongst inspector – wasn’t very look that we
had finished Desert Storm – they are just like any other alien – nothing highlighted them
vs. people from other countries. Primary concern about being admissible was – out of
status, altered document, hit, overstay. In secondary, a little bit deeper because you are
conducting interviews and could go the full gambit. No Arabic speakers available on
primary or secondary line – have to call for translators. The airlines did not help with
Arabic.

Targeting/Profiling

Not concerned if traveling alone on B2 visa; if you have over $10,000 sent to Customs.
People coming in stay with family members so $ not a concern or removable.

So doesn’t necessarily raise concerns.

If I can’t communicate with someone in primary, try to go with French (we have people
that speak French). Arabic speaker back then the general procedure unless you see
document fraud, you admit them – even if you can’t communicate – you can check their
ticket and money.

- treated it as a discretionary request. If they didn’t
have proper visa, they were referred to secondary.

Atta

On January 10, 2001, said he was primarily working hard secondary. Does not
recollect interviewing Atta.

JKR – in the first DOJ IG interview, vague interview, any recollection now? said
no.

JKR: So we will do this based on documentation.

JKR – secondary officer January 10, 2001 at 1800. (went to primary at 1703).
“Subject applied for M1 I.S. Adjusted status. No overstay/no removal grounds found.”
My understanding he applied for M1 – doesn’t remember if it was a database check –
Would you have relied on Atta?

If he had paper, I would take paper - but could do both.

JKR would you normally check Claims -

you do any of the above.

JKR - if he has an I20 and presents to you, then that’s sufficient and you don’t feel need
to check student school system and Claims?

it’s up to inspector – if he feels it warrants, he can check further; or he can accept
documentation. I don’t not recall anything about inspection

“IS” means in status.

JKR – adjusted status – what do these 3 things mean.

he adjusted from one status to another by filing from M1 – looks like it was
approved so he was not out of status and no overstay. Would normally check to see if he
is overstay.

JKR – Conclusion “no removal grounds found?”

yes

JKR – When you get report in secondary, do you have the screen that primary inspector
wrote?

yes

JKR what do you do with information normally?

can’t recall if I checked data bases – might have.

JKR – For flight training school attending – would you have verified? – with student
school system given you information he was still in school?

maybe or may be not.

JKR – I’m asking because we got information from system. Updated August 2001.
7/17/01 current class date. If his application had been pending and not approved, would
the student school system if it is current hold the information about the status?

maybe yes, maybe no.

JKR – would CLAIMS normally be checked for status of application in January?

we have applications in CLAIMS that were approved that we still can’t find.

JKR – overstays hit the databases?
there is no such thing

JRK - about departure date - lag time getting that information

if the I94 W was turned in, if the airline did it properly, if it was inputted.

JRK - one of the things you said in prior interviews with Miami field office of DOJ IG - was you recalled Atta referred to hard secondary as a possible overstay, you checked records and . . . . and applied for change of status from tourist to student.” Curious about extension because we haven’t received any documents about extension.

don’t recollect.

JRK - let’s say data systems had all information; hypothetical: Let’s look at stamps first. because its confusing

could be my handwriting - stamp number don’t recall if its mine because I have had

JRK - Lower stamp dated 1/10/2001. Written on top of B1 is written B2. Void written above it. If primary made mistake and put stamp in but then sent to secondary, would primary write void.

sometimes the primary guys do it – no set policy.

JRK - records indicate this was your stamp – can you distinguish what number is?

don’t know – I would guess

JRK the NIIS report indicates September 08 – doesn’t seem to match.

I don’t know

Stamped, handwritten used. Everything that is red is standard.

JRK - and all the rest hand written?

yes

JRK - on this one – it looks like US Immigration Miami – its not your stamp – the dates are stamped in instead of handwritten 2/9/01 – but crossed out – new date and entry type entered – SOP to change I94 and passport if you needed to make change of admission status in secondary?

Change both? You can do that or do entire I94 over again. Don’t know if that’s my handwriting. “But my finger too many times & my handwriting has changed many times over the years.”
Hypothetical: you were under impression that Atta had applied for M1 and was in status and had adjusted status. What was your understanding of pending application if someone leaves the country with application still pending?

- depends on application

JKR - to change from tourist to M1

- I think it would still be in status.

JKR - if you knew Atta had overstayed visa for one week and left and came back – would it have affected your adjudication?

- was an extension filed?

JKR - pending application was filed

- you are still in status as far as the overstay goes.

JKR - if you had been able to determine he had finished his schooling even though he had given 194 to inspector?

- if student said that he was finished with school, - the system could have said he was finished but he is not – have to go on his word. Working with student system that was a piece of garbage – nothing factual – arbitrary – claims filed late – it was useless. Have to use it – but what you get out of it to base adjudication – not good.

JKR - if you had seen in CLAIMS that he had not adjusted status?

- Claims holds anything you are filing for

JKR - we know he applied for change of status

- If he left country while change of status pending, it would not have changed adjudication because we have people applying for F1? If you come as a student you are in US for – not my understanding (check tape).

What if he says he is full time student and he has M1 not B2 – does it affect adjudication?

- might have adjusted it here –

JKR - in system it has as pending, not adjusted – is it a problem

Regular practice to let people in a different rubric than a M1 – Can you come in and take English classes, yes.
JKR – difference from full time or occasional school

JKR – fine line – what is full time

JKR – would you have asked questions about where he is attending school, what type of school

I don’t think so

JKR – if he says where he is attending, look up to see if it is a certified school?

if you can find it. Would ask how long you are attending. Depends on school – university you go for semester hours. You have guys coming in for one class at aviation school – depends on school set up – it could be M1, depending on facts.

JKR if he is attending flight school and he sought to adjust status to attend flight school, would you think he was going full time?

not necessarily – yes or no.

9/11 Law Enforcement Privacy

JKR – when indications look like he is full time –

still gray – because you have people coming from all over the world because it is cheaper – some come for night flying, instrument flying, a class – grey area – because they don’t run like college institution.

JKR – is there a fix for grey area – to make it easier to adjudicate?

clarify the law – set strict limits on B2 – because it is too vague – incidental to a B2 is wide open – what is definition of “incidental.”

JKR – what if you eliminated “incidental” all together?

don’t see how you could.

JKR – law has changed since 9/11 – can’t request change of status as student while you are here – have to go back abroad to do it.

JKR – what helps you in secondary – to have all facts in front of you – to do adjudication

a student system that is accurate – SEVIS is a lot better than what we had – USVISIT will take care of overstays in the future – CLAIMS is still not up to date because of massive amount of petitions.
JKR – what about biometrics – would it help in secondary? Consolidated Visa Data Base?

☐ we love it - its great - it will pick up altered visas. - it’s a great tool.

JKR – in situation where someone comes back in as a student, would you have checked

☐ no

Would have IDENT if you had suspected or doing a case then you enroll them.

JKR – check to see how much money – in a situation where they are going back to school

☐ maybe yes or maybe no.

JKR – as far as you are concerned, flight school could fit into either B1 or B2?

☐ if you are coming in for simulator training, it’s a B1

JKR – personal training with flight instructor

☐ B2 or could be M depending on how it is structured.

JKR -so it could be a B2 for 6 months.

Other recommendations on clearing up grey areas:

☐ with regard to visas or removal charges?

I have said before, it is very easy to look after the fact to say they should be removed. You cannot remove someone because he was rude, suspicious. If it was lack of money, I would have thrown out lots of people. So money can’t be a base.

JKR – what do you think overall policy on adjudications? Was there pressure to admit – did you feel it was difficult to go to supervisor not to admit

☐ Yes.
JKR – because INA says the opposite – the burden of proof on alien – but in practice it is on the inspector and the U.S.

Was there a lot of public pressure for admitting people?

☐ yes

JKR – any particular embassies?

☐ no – just overall.

DHS

Familiar with National Targeting Center – have used it and is helpful

Changes on line since CBP has taken over: USVISIT extremely positive

JKR – has any of the policies or pressures changed since CBP

☐ its improving – facilitation is not primary issue as it was in the past; border security is now primary issue. Happier with the way it is now.

JKR – if someone like Mr. Atta, came before you now, what do you think would be the adjudication assuming the change in your databases and information available to you now, i.e. SEVIS and overstay information.

☐ In today’s climate, if anything was violated, he would be gone. If we have data systems that work, the attitude of service less likely to facilitate and give waivers on the assumption that everything has been approved.

JKR – would you have considered a deferred or paroled for 30 days to verify his status?

☐ don’t know

JKR – did you use parole very often?

☐ If you defer, you are deferring inspection – means get your paperwork together. A parole is a deferral.

JKR – on statement that Mr.☐ wrote “he is attending flight school” – would you ever try to verify that any other way other than school system – would you pick up phone?

☐ you could – can’t recall I did that for a flight school. Did that once in awhile for other schools.
If Atta had come up as done with school, would it have affected your adjudication??

- As coming in as a b2?
  - don’t think so

JKR – you find out he lies and has B2 which is legitimate as tourist? Does it raise questions as why is lying?

- if there is inconsistency, it would – hit all the databases you can to get to the bottom of it. You would interview him – and ask him why did you say this and why did you say than – and if the answers are inconsistent, then – if you don’t have anything concrete on INA – then he is being admitted. Now, if you verified that he lied, he would be in a world of hurt considering his country of origin– on the legal side – is there anything to remove him – massive questions.

JKR – would it affect your questioning if he had been here 8 months, left for a week and came back to ask for another 6 months –

- tried to figure out if he has been working in US illegally or living here. If you can’t prove it, you can’t bar him.

JKR – if you take a sworn statement from him and you can get him for lying under oath?

- no, it’s a criminal charge. Misrepresenting a material fact – back in the grey again.

- it’s getting better – take a while to work things out the merge with Customs – technology wise, attitude – here to do job and not for airlines.

Current position is supervisor. Still at Miami International.

- don’t remember if DOJ IG showed documents
Use of name in report: The Commission would agree, if you want, that the Commission will not use your name or your personal information without prior consultation with DHS/CBP about the information we seek to use. Unless we really feel the need, we won't use your name. However, we will not make the flat promise that we will not under any circumstances use your name. (Circumstances when would use name: probably only in making policy recommendations or factual information that requires a quote.)

Background.

Who else has interviewed you: DOJ OIG, FBI, DHS, CBP.

Do you recollect the inspection of Atta on January 10, 2001?

FLETC.

- When did you train? How long?
- Training in CT?
- Document fraud?
- Databases?
- Mock secondary inspections?
- Cultural training?
- Behavioral training?
- Language training?
- Firearms: Yes / No.

Normal primary.

- Please describe the standard operating procedures you employ in primary screening, including questions asked, documents reviewed, and databases checked.
- Length of stay for B1s: was there a standard length of stay given pre 9/11? Was that a port decision, or national operating policy? If you gave less than the standard time, were there professional repercussions?
- Length of stay for B2s: was there any discretion in length of stay granted B2s pre 9/11?
- Length of stay for vocational students: what was your understanding of the rule? Did the one year limitation include the 30 days to leave, or was the 30 days tacked on at the end of the stay so that the stay in reality was 13 months?
- Processing time at Miami: was there a standard processing time? 30 minutes from disembarking the plane to exiting primary inspection; 45 seconds screening; 1 ½ minutes to screen? Any professional repercussions if did not meet that processing time?
- Was there a port policy about referrals to secondary; a certain criteria that had to be met to refer to secondary?

Review of passport and visa.
• What do you look for on the document to determine whether fraud or not?
• Can you read Arabic stamps/cachets?
• Have you received any training in reading documents other than FLETC prior to 9/11?
• Does the port always make sure there are inspectors on duty in secondary with expertise in documents and stamps?

**Treatment of Emirates and Saudis.**

• How did inspectors view Saudis pre 9/11? Ever considered a threat to national security?
  • At JFK, did you ever notice that any particular nationalities were treated any differently than others?
  • What about Saudis in particular?
  • How did the treatment affect adjudication of Saudis?
  • If you could not communicate with a Saudi, what would you do?
  • Were there any Arabic speakers in INS inspections at JFK? Did you always have to rely on the airlines?
  • Would the airline help you out?

**Profiling.**

• What unusual characteristics about an alien applying for admission would cause you concern and result in a referral to secondary?
  
  What would be the nature of your concern; what would you think was wrong?

• **Atta's secondary inspection.** (show documents).
  
  Where do you normally work?
  Where were you working on January 10, 2001?
  Do you recollect Atta (did in DOJ OIG interview)?
  Please describe how you conducted the inspection and what transpired, to the best of your recollection.
  Did you review Atta’s passport and visa? Did you check to see if any potential fraud?
  How long did you interview Atta?
  Did he show you the I-20?
Did you ask where he was going to school? If he had finished his schooling? How many hours he intended to spend in school? (If full time, could have deferred inspection for 30 days to show proper paperwork or insisted he have a proper M-1; if part time, is that a B1 or B2 status? Shouldn’t have been a B1, which is typically 3 months?

Did you IDENT, taking fingerprints and photo?

What information was available in CLAIMS? Did you check it?

What information was available in Student School System? Did you check it?

- NIIS for prior entries?

- Did he exhibit any unusual behavioral characteristics during the screening that caused you any concern?
- Did you check whether he had a return ticket?

**Primary inspection report (show travel document copies and report):**
- Electronic printout of "INS Inspection Results" for Atta on January 10, 2001, reads: (read data fields)
  - Primary inspector wrote:
    - "Pax turned in an I20AB but has (not) had a response, meanwhile he's attending flight training school, already in school for 5/6 months, please verify."
    - "Pax turned in a I20AB".
      - Did you attempt to verify that Atta had an I-20?
      - Did you check in the student school system?
    - "but has not had a response."
      - What did you understand this to mean?
      - Did you check CLAIMS if an extension or change of status application had been filed?
      - What did you find?
      - What was your understanding of whether the I-539 application was considered abandoned?
      - Did you check NIIS?
    - "meanwhile he’s attending flight training school".
      - Was there anyway to verify this information, other than calling up the school? (Student/school system notorious lacking in correct information.)
    - "already in school 5/6 months."
      - Was there anyway to verify this information, other than calling up the school? (Student/school system notorious lacking in correct information.)
      - Would the student school system have told you if Atta had completed school?
      - If Atta had come up as completing school, would that have changed your adjudication?
• “please verify”. Did all the information stated in that report require verification?
• From that information you were provided by Atta, what was your chief concern? Did this look like someone who should have had an M-1 visa instead of a B-2?
• At the time of the adjudication, what did you consider the options for Atta? (Remove him, defer inspection for 30 days, admit as a B2)

  o Do you recall whether you got any help in translation or whether you could communicate in English with Atta?
  o What documents did you request Atta show you?
  o What documents did Atta show you?
  o Any recollection of whether Atta mentioned he was attending flight school? Any recollection if he showed you an I-20? Mentioned that still in school?
  o Is a continuation of flight training, the type of flight training that requires a change of status, fit into a legitimate B2 activity?
  o Was there consideration given that perhaps he was a student with the wrong visa type?

• Secondary inspection report.
  o "Subj applied for M-1. I.S. Adjusted Status. No overstay/No removal grounds found.” Please explain your findings.

• Admission stamp in passport and I-94 (show).
  o Did you write “Void” on the Jan. 10 admission stamp no. [] with “B2” written over “B1” and “@ Miami...”? Please explain.
  o Is the new stamp [] below the primary stamp [] your work? Did you change it from B1 to B2? Did you write VOID on the [] stamp?
  o Is the stamp with [] yours? What is the date? Looks like 91801 Why did you give 8 months when you were admitting as a B2?
  o Did you stamp the I-94 arrival record? (If this says 71801, then must not have stamped the I-94 that was stapled into the passport and was destroyed with the new date?)
  o If you put on passport a change to 71801 from 91801, why wouldn’t that information have made it back into NIIS?

• Nonimmigrant Information System (show).
  o Did you complete this information? Inspector no. again is []

• I-94 told DOJ OIG appeared fraudulent.
  • Any of these I-94s I’m showing you now?

Changes at DHS.

9/11 Law Enforcement Privacy
• What changes do you see on the front line with the new CBP?
• Are you familiar with National Targeting Center?
• What effect has US VISIT had on entry and the inspection process?
• Use and value of SEVIS.
• Adequate access to DOS visa via the Consular Consolidated Database.
• If you had a message for Commissioner Bonner what would it be?