On November 29, 2017, a USCIS Supervisory Refugee Officer at USCIS Headquarters, alleged that since 2011, a USCIS Biometrics Coordinator, Refugee Activity, reportedly informed female applicants to display their ears for photos. Mr. states that Mr. is issuing these instructions “out of sheer hatred for Muslims and Islam” and that, as a result, due to her ongoing hospitalization which commenced on August 2, 2019.

Ms. attorney has made four requests to USCIS to waive the biometrics appointment but USCIS has not provided a response. The attached letter to USCIS requests that USCIS waive the biometrics appointment.

On May 15, 2020, CRCL received a direct correspondence from attorney (G-28 provided) from the Central American Resource Center on behalf of Ms.:

On January 24, 2020, her attorney alleges that he received the N-400 interview notice and submitted a request for a CDI or “at the minimum an ASL interpreter” on the USCIS website with an estimated response date of February 10. On January 28, he alleges he was told after his request was reviewed that the file was not complete. Thereafter, on February 13, the attorney received a November 13, 2019 letter to USCIS. The interview was reportedly conducted by Officer , who stated that she could not conduct the interview in ASL, nor could the officer conduct the interview in ASL.

On December 10, 2019, CRCL received an email from attorney on behalf of , as follows:

On December 10, 2019, CRCL received an email from attorney on behalf of , as follows:

“On December 10, 2019, CRCL received an email from attorney on behalf of , as follows:

The email was addressed to Mr. , a USCIS Biometrics Coordinator, Refugee Activity, reportedly informed female Muslim refugee applicants are humiliated and are threatened that their application will not proceed if they do not allow their ears to be photographed.

CRCL-00005-0176
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<th>Situation</th>
<th>Incident Basis</th>
<th>Incident Location</th>
<th>Incident Time</th>
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On June 22, 2020, CRCL reviewed a letter sent on June 19, 2020, to Chad Wolf, Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), from Representative Carolyn Maloney, Chair of the House Committee on Oversight and Reform. In the letter, Representatives question the DHS’s use of resources—including drones and armed uniformed officers—to surveil and intimidate peaceful protesters who were exercising their First Amendment rights to protest the murder of George Floyd by the Minneapolis Police Department, and in numerous other jurisdictions around the country. The representatives also seek information regarding DHS’s use of facial recognition with respect to protections, and complete list of facial recognition technologies that have been used or conducted or assisted in conducting surveillance of any protests under Color of Law, May 23, 2019, 666, including information about who requested DHS assistance, among other information.

On March 12, 2021, Sunflower State Attorney General Derek Schmidt filed a lawsuit in the Kansas District Court in Butte County against the Kansas Department of Corrections alleging that the state’s use of facial recognition technology is violating the Constitution. The suit claims that the state’s use of Clearview AI, a facial recognition company, is unconstitutional because it violates the Fourth Amendment’s protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. The suit also alleges that the state’s use of Clearview AI is a violation of the state’s constitutional right to privacy.

According to the lawsuit, the state’s use of facial recognition technology is violating the Constitution because it is being used to identify individuals for law enforcement purposes. The suit also claims that the state’s use of facial recognition technology is violating the state’s constitutional right to privacy because it is being used to identify individuals for law enforcement purposes.
On November 13, 2020, Mr. H alleged that on March 15, 2017, he was approved for citizenship, yet is being detained by ICE. Mr. H claimed that he does not have a removal offense. He contended that he should be released because he is in the process of applying for a naturalization benefit. He claimed he was ordered by court to get medical test and biometrics test for his immigration case; however, he never received the forms, and he cannot reach his deportation officer. He is being told to present himself to the IC in 15 days. He claimed he has no criminal record. According to the article, ICE deported Mr. H to Mexico despite his pending claim for deferred action and the requests from two Congressmen.

Finally, on March 11, 2019, CRCL received an OIG referral email (#C1910557) regarding Sierra Leone national Mr. S, an ICE detainee at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, NY. The OIG referral states that Mr. S claimed he was ordered by court to get medical test and biometrics test for his immigration case; however, he never received the forms, and he cannot reach his deportation officer. He is being told to present himself to the IC in 15 days. He claimed he has no criminal record. According to the article, ICE deported Mr. S to Mexico despite his pending claim for deferred action and the requests from two Congressmen.
On May 28, 2020, CRCL received unsigned email correspondence that may be from a resident of Washington, DC. The writer raised allegations of civil rights violations against DHS and the MPD, presumably the Metropolitan Police Department. However, CRCL was unable to verify the authenticity of the email and was unable to provide specific details about the allegations.

On March 9, 2021, CRCL received email correspondence from a resident of Washington, DC, expressing concerns with the treatment she has allegedly received from the USCIS Field Office in Phoenix, Arizona. Her concerns include allegations of racial discrimination and unnecessary delays in the immigration process.

On July 17, 2020, CRCL received email correspondence from an applicant for naturalization, providing a copy of his Amended Complaint in a civil suit he filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The complaint alleges constitutional violations and seeks monetary damages.

The article reports that after this article was published online on June 10, DHS officials acknowledged the breach in a press release and promised to take action to prevent similar incidents in the future. The article also notes that the breach was discovered through an audit of a contractor's database.

The article suggests that these surveillance cameras likely will have an impact as law enforcement agencies increasingly integrate facial recognition technology. The article notes that facial recognition technology can be used to identify individuals based on physical characteristics such as facial features, and that this technology can be used to track movements and identify individuals in public spaces.

The article reports that Amazon has been particularly interested in outfitting cameras operated by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with facial recognition, according to emails recently unearthed by the Project on Government Oversight. "We are interested in using facial recognition technology to enhance our efforts to identify individuals who may be a threat to national security," the emails reportedly state.

The article notes that facial recognition technology is also being used by other government agencies, including the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to identify individuals based on physical characteristics. The article notes that the use of facial recognition technology by government agencies has raised concerns about privacy and civil liberties, and that there have been reports of errors and inaccuracies in facial recognition systems.

The article concludes that facial recognition technology raises important privacy and civil liberties concerns and that the government should be more transparent about its use of facial recognition technology.
On February 11, 2020, CRCL reviewed an article published by the *Vox* titled "The world's scariest facial recognition software, explained." The article reports that Clearview AI has created a database of more than 3 billion images scraped from the internet and that, using its app, law enforcement can "identify a face and match it with publicly available information about the person, within just a few seconds." The article reports that according to reporting by the *New York Times*, "DHS has used Clearview AI within the past year." DHS did not respond to a request for comment.

First Amendment

Fourth Amendment