

9 A Yes, that feeds CIS.
10 Q Do you know anything about who gets into
11 that database or makes changes to that RNACS
12 database?
13 A It would be normally -- from my experience
14 when I was in the district, it would be the
15 adjudications clerical folks, based on granting or
16 denial of benefits when they have -- they have to
17 update the system for decisions. That's normally
18 who would do that work.
19 Q So in the field offices?
20 A Yes, ma'am.
21 Q We've talked about NFTS. Have you ever
22 heard of RAFACS?

0029
1 A Yes.
2 Q Receipt and Alien File Accountability and
3 Control System?
4 A Yes, ma'am.
5 Q Does that feed into the CIS?
6 A It did. It was -- that's what NFTS
7 replaced. RAFACS was a system where you could only
8 see your own files. It was -- it wasn't -- like
9 NFTS is web-based, so I can see that you have a file
10 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras and what shelf -- or what
11 person has it.
12 RAFACS would not allow that. That just
13 would let me see what was here and only here. So
14 now it's more of a cross-reference. You can see
15 basically anybody's file holdings anywhere, if you
16 inquire, or you're trying to figure out where the
17 file is, you put in the alien number, and it will
18 say this is sitting at the western service center or
19 northern service center or wherever it resides so
20 you can go in and readily request it.
21 Q So to the best of your understanding,
22 RAFACS has been replaced?

0030
1 A Yes. Now. And the only caveat -- and
2 it's not that it hasn't been replaced.
3 I'll give you an example. Effective
4 yesterday morning, the Nebraska service center was
5 converted to NFTS. The last remaining office in the
6 country is Vermont, and in June, we'll finish their
7 conversion. We've already done the training. It's
8 just now getting the data -- you know, doing the
9 mechanics of moving all the data from the old RAFACS
10 system and converting it into NFTS.
11 Q Does that mean if an A-file is in Vermont
12 right now, you couldn't see it? Or can you see it?
13 A No, I can't, because they're on the old
14 RAFACS system.
15 Q So once they make the transition, you'll
16 be able to see what's there?
17 A Right.
18 Q And they will be able to see what's
19 everywhere else?
20 A Right. The only way I can tell if a file
21 is in Vermont currently, I would go in the Central
22 Index System, and it would show me the current file

0031
1 control service.
2 Q So NFTS links up with CIS?

3 A Yes, yes.
4 Q Can you see more in NFTS about the
5 location of an A-file than you would be able to see
6 in CIS?
7 A Yes, more specifics. See, CIS will only
8 give you the office where it says the file is. In
9 NFTS, it will tell me the office, and it will tell
10 me the shelf. It's a section and a shelf number.
11 So as you subdivide your shelving unit, it
12 could be shelf A, row 1, shelf A, row 2, and it's
13 subdivided. So it gets a little more specific.
14 And our belief, anyway, is that it helps
15 provide for more rapid retrieval of the file,
16 because each responsible party code we design -- or
17 we suggested that it be no more than one foot of
18 shelf -- of files, instead of the old terminal digit
19 order filing with an entire row, you know, which
20 would make it difficult to retrieve.
21 Q Have you ever heard of the RAPS, refugees,
22 asylum, parole system?
0032
1 A I've heard of it.
2 Q Do you know how it works with CIS?
3 A No, I don't work with it at all.
4 Q How about TRKS, Transaction Record Keeping
5 System?
6 A That's a sub -- that's a subsystem within
7 central index.
8 Q And then the last on my list is VIS,
9 verification Information System.
10 A Yeah, I -- I haven't worked with that at
11 all. I mean, I know what they do, as far as when
12 people request, you know, what the current status
13 is, but I don't know much more about it.
14 Q Okay. Do you know whether CIS links up
15 with any external systems, like the Social Security
16 Administration?
17 A No, CIS, no, we don't.
18 Q Not the Central Index System?
19 A No.
20 Q Okay. Is it your understanding that
21 information would go into one of these non-CIS
22 databases, like RNACS, and then from RNACS, it would
0033
1 get into the Central Index system?
2 A Normally, in my experience, when somebody
3 first applies for a benefit, we create the record in
4 CIS. But then again, I know there's some systems
5 where, based on the filing for a petition, claims
6 uploads records based on somebody filing, we just do
7 the piece that comes to us with -- when we do a
8 search and there's no record, we add it to our
9 system. I mean, I know there's some that will feed
10 CIS, like the data share from State Department, when
11 they issue the visa number, basically just save that
12 number for that individual. That feeds us.
13 But I don't know all the other ones that
14 do. You know, I'm used to from our side, you know,
15 we get a file, we create it electronically, and
16 that's how it gets in our system.
17 Q Let's say somebody's file is already in
18 the system, they're a legal permanent resident.
19 A Okay.

20 Q And then they apply for naturalization and
 21 it's granted. Do you know -- would it be fair to
 22 say, then, that the information that the person has,

0034
 1 naturalized, is going to be entered by the field
 2 office or --

3 A Right.

4 Q Would it be entered by anybody else?

5 A Normally, whoever does the ceremony or the
 6 adjudication. When they close the ceremony in
 7 CLAIMS 4, the information gets fed into CIS, and
 8 updates it to show now that they're no longer an LPR
 9 but they're a USC, their certificate number,
 10 normally the court number and the date of
 11 naturalization.

12 Q Now --

13 A And, of course, the office where it
 14 occurred, I'm sorry.

15 Q Thanks. You had mentioned that the
 16 information would be put into CLAIMS 4.

17 A For naturalization, yes, ma'am.

18 Q Why not RNACS?

19 A RNACS was replaced by CLAIMS 4 in the
 20 late '90s.

21 Q Thank you.

22 A And the changeover started somewhere

0035
 1 around 1997, I believe. So nobody actively uses
 2 RNACS for naturalization cases anymore.

3 Q So to the best of your understanding, a
 4 change in somebody's electronic record to reflect
 5 their naturalization would be made in CLAIMS 4?

6 A Yes, ma'am.

7 Q And then that would uplink to the Central
 8 Index System?

9 A Right. Now, I don't know if it still
 10 feeds through RNACS to get to CIS. I know it comes
 11 to CIS and it's updated. I don't know the mechanics
 12 of how.

13 Q You mentioned that you used to be in a
 14 field office; is that right?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Tell me when that was.

17 A Oh, gosh. I started in 1996 in the
 18 Seattle district office as a records technician, and
 19 I came here in 2000, I believe. I went back, and
 20 then I came back in 2004. So from '96 to about
 21 2000, I was in the district, and then from 2002 to
 22 2004, I was back in the district.

0036
 1 Q And you were doing records-related work
 2 both times?

3 A Yes, yes.

4 Q In your first position in the Seattle
 5 district office, were you physically doing data
 6 entry?

7 A I did data entry, I did -- I chased down
 8 more files than most people would ever want to do.
 9 Most of it was just tracking files, replacing bad
 10 bar codes at the time. We did some data entry
 11 because it was -- for us, it was a small district.
 12 So, I mean, everybody kind of worked together to do
 13 what had to be done to get the work out.

14 Q Did you ever do data entry when somebody
15 naturalized?
16 A In RNACS, the old RNACS system, I did,
17 back then.
18 Q What kind of document would your district
19 office receive that would trigger somebody to do the
20 data entry for a naturalization?
21 A At the time, obviously, the N400, which
22 was the application for naturalization, and whatever

0037
1 other supporting documents they required. I don't
2 know anymore.

3 Q That would --
4 A But the N400, I'm sorry, was the document
5 that we used once it was adjudicated and stuff,
6 because they already had a preexisting A-number. So
7 the adjudicator got it, they would conduct the
8 interview and either grant or deny or continue the
9 case.

10 Once it was granted, they would come to us
11 to close out RNACS, update it with the, you know,
12 the adjudicating officer and the status.

13 Q Would that status be changed in the
14 database before the person took the oath of
15 citizenship?

16 A For us, at the time, no.

17 Q You would wait until they took the oath of
18 citizenship?

19 A Yeah, we had to.

20 Q How would you get the news that that had
21 been accomplished?

22 A In our case -- and again, I can only speak

0038
1 for what we did in Seattle -- we had daily
2 ceremonies. Well, when I say "daily," it was like
3 four times a week, because you needed one day to try
4 to slow down a minute.

5 But we did them, and then like that
6 evening, depending on how many there were, or the
7 following morning, we would start to update all of
8 the records.

9 We also ran -- we had a unique situation.
10 We ran a night shift, where none of the other
11 offices really did. So when they did the ceremony
12 in the afternoon, part of what the night crew had to
13 do was update everything so it could be closed out
14 before the records could go for -- to be archived.

15 Q That's very efficient.

16 A Yeah, we were.

17 Q Let me catch up with my outline for a
18 minute.

19 Do you know -- I know that we've just been
20 talking about how the Seattle field office worked
21 with updating people's records for naturalization in
22 the '96 to 2000 period.

0039
1 Are you able to testify on behalf of CIS
2 about how records are updated to reflect
3 naturalization today?

4 A I mean, the only thing I know is when the
5 ceremonies are closed out in C 4, the data gets
6 pushed up to CIS. That's a pretty much standard
7 practice.

8 Q When you say NC 4, is that the same as
9 CLAIMS 4?

10 A No, I meant to say CLAIMS 4. In C 4, I'm
11 sorry.

12 when CLAIMS 4 is closed out, then the data
13 comes and gets loaded into CIS. It's --

14 Q I'm curious about, for example, if
15 somebody were to take the oath of citizenship in
16 Seattle or Tucson -- I mean not Seattle, Phoenix or
17 Tucson or Yuma in Arizona, whether you're familiar
18 with how that information moves from the ceremony at
19 the federal courthouse into a database like CIS.

20 A No. I mean, I don't know the specifics of
21 how they do it.

22 The certificates, obviously, they get

0040

1 printed prior to the ceremony so they can have them
2 on hand. So they have -- there's a manifest or a
3 list of those who are going to -- scheduled to
4 attend the ceremony on a given day. And then after
5 the ceremony is done, it's just, I guess, a
6 bookkeeping thing of if there were no-shows for the
7 ceremony, you have to void out those certificates as
8 no-shows.

9 If somebody didn't turn in their green
10 card, they would have to have -- do a -- it's a
11 document for lost alien registration card, because
12 we also have to account for -- you know, if we
13 retrieve or don't retrieve the card, you know,
14 because you want to preclude any potential for
15 fraud, you know. Somebody may find it and use it
16 for their own reason.

17 You know, and then once -- again, once
18 they get that portion straight, as far as, you know,
19 everything back, who no-showed or if anybody was
20 missing documents, then they close the ceremony in C
21 4, to my understanding, and again that will feed
22 CIS.

0041

1 Q Do you know if there's a CIS person at the
2 naturalization ceremony for every ceremony in
3 Arizona?

4 A No, I don't know.

5 Q When you were in Seattle, would there be a
6 CIS person at the naturalization ceremony?

7 A We had a -- I mean, there were
8 adjudication officers there. We had a clerical
9 folks there, because, I mean, it would not be -- if
10 it wasn't feasible for us to -- I mean, for one
11 person to handle everybody's certificate and get it
12 to them.

13 So as people would come in -- and I guess
14 for us a bigger one -- like the Fourth of July
15 ceremony is always a big one in Seattle. We had
16 basically broken down the alphabet so people would
17 check in by -- you know, as it was broken down.

18 So one person had a manageable workload.
19 And then once they checked in, you know, we would
20 pull those certificates for the adjudication
21 officers, and at the end of the ceremony, they
22 would, you know, be issued or the judge would hand

0042

1 them to them as they came up, as they were called.

2 And then again, when we went back,
3 whatever certificates were left, we knew they were
4 no-shows, they had not checked in. We would wait
5 around long enough after, in the event somehow they
6 got passed and they were actually in the ceremony.
7 So we would try to correct those -- you know, the
8 little logistical nightmares on the spot.

9 But then when we went back to the office,
10 it was the same thing. You take your no-shows, you
11 have to void the certificates. You have a couple of
12 things to do because they are secure forms. You
13 don't just want them floating around.

14 And then you close the ceremony in CLAIMS
15 4, and it updates CIS. That's all I know.

16 Q Are you familiar with any process by which
17 the clerk of the court would communicate information
18 about naturalization and who naturalized to CIS?

19 A No. We would get -- the only time we
20 would get anything from the clerk of the court,
21 again from when I was out there years ago, was like
22 when they -- if they had applied for a legal name

0043 1 change because they were all approved by the court.

2 So we would get those forms back to make
3 sure the right name appeared on the certificate.
4 But no, other than that, you know. We did our
5 own -- I mean, like I said, I don't know.

6 Q Do you know if you had any naturalization
7 ceremonies in the area covered by your field office
8 where a CIS person was not sent?

9 A No, when we went, we had somebody there
10 all the time.

11 Q And the naturalization ceremonies only
12 happened right there where you were?

13 A No. We had -- no. The administrative
14 oath that -- granted -- the court allowed us to do
15 in Seattle, we did in our district office.

16 So we had -- I don't want to say an oath
17 room. It was just a big enough room to accommodate
18 the folks, and somebody would come in and talk to
19 them about, you know, being a citizen and, you know,
20 we used to give them little flags and stuff, and
21 kind of showed them a little video on just, you
22 know, now that they're a citizen, you know, their

0044 1 right to vote, et cetera, et cetera.

2 It was a CIS message, just saying
3 congratulations, basically.

4 We would give them their certificates.
5 Some folks would take pictures, and then, again, we
6 went -- the adjudications clerical folks went back
7 and took care of the closeout of the ceremony.

8 And then the only time we would get it
9 again would be if -- you know, when the files were
10 ready to go, when they closed it out and the files
11 were ready to be boxed up, and go to the archives.

12 Q And when you say "close it out," tell me
13 what that means.

14 A Part of closeout -- what they did and
15 again what we did in Seattle, they would take and
16 update everything, that they appeared for the
17 ceremony, they attended, they took the oath. And
18 then they update -- that's what they took to update

19 the system.
 20 You know, they double-checked it, who
 21 showed up, and made sure they were all there. And
 22 then the process, whatever the process in CLAIMS 4,

0045
 1 they hit a couple of buttons and it pushes the data
 2 through to update their status and show their
 3 assigned certificate number and that.

4 Q And when you say "close out," do you mean
 5 close out because that person had now become a
 6 citizen?

7 A Yes. It was like the final action had
 8 been taken, or it was done, so that's what -- they
 9 say close out the ceremony. There's no further
 10 action for the individual. They have achieved their
 11 citizenship so their file now goes to NARA, or did
 12 go to NARA.

13 Q What was that?

14 A The National Archives. Because once
 15 they're naturalized, there's no other benefit for
 16 them, unless somewhere down the line, you know, they
 17 come back and ask a question or do, I guess, a
 18 freedom of information release or request for
 19 information or somebody in their family does. But
 20 that's about it.

21 Once they have naturalized, they go away
 22 to be housed and then they're housed for 75 years

0046
 1 after that.

2 Q Then what happens?

3 A After that 75 years, they get destroyed.
 4 The life cycle, based on the national archives
 5 retention schedule, is 75 years. So from the date
 6 of the last action, it's a 75-year -- it will sit on
 7 the shelf until that time comes.

8 Q So if somebody who naturalized -- somebody
 9 who is naturalized 10 years ago, their A-file is
 10 going to be at NARA; is that right?

11 A Should be, yeah. Should be retired, yes.

12 Q And if that person had a house fire and
 13 their certificate of naturalization got burnt up and
 14 the person applied for a replacement certificate --

15 A Then we retrieve the file.

16 Q You would retrieve the A-file?

17 A Yes.

18 Q And is there a photocopy of the
 19 naturalization certificate in the A-file?

20 A We always maintained a copy, yes.

21 Q So you would then --

22 A That's part -- I'm sorry. That's part of

0047
 1 the closeout. You make sure there's a copy of the
 2 cert and everything that's attached to the approved
 3 N400 and affixed to the file.

4 Q Do you know how long it takes for somebody
 5 to get a replacement naturalization certificate if,
 6 as I mentioned, that file has been closed out, and
 7 gone to NARA?

8 A My -- from what I understand, I mean, some
 9 places were taking six months, some shorter, some
 10 longer. You know, but I would say around six
 11 months, in some cases, I know.

12 And that's not all based on the retrieval

13 from NARA, although that could be a portion of the
 14 problem, with the retrieval from the archives.

15 But --

16 Q Is the archives a one -- single location?

17 A No, ma'am.

18 Q NARA is in various places?

19 A Yes. The bulk of our files currently were
 20 migrated to Lee's Summit, Missouri. But we have
 21 files here in Suitland, Maryland. There's files at
 22 Sand Point, Washington, San Bruno, California,

0048

1 because of -- I mean, just that's where they have
 2 been, you know.

3 Q Does the system ensure, for example, that
 4 if you're a naturalized citizen living in California
 5 and you naturalized in California, that your A-file
 6 is in NARA in a California location?

7 A No, no, ma'am.

8 Q Or you could be anywhere?

9 A No. I don't want to say once upon a time,
 10 because that's -- at one point, we had all the
 11 files, say, from the Seattle district -- and I refer
 12 to that only because that's what I know best.

13 We would take our files to Sand Point,
 14 Washington, which was up by the university about 30
 15 minutes from our office. There were a lot more
 16 federal records centers. What we did, we have
 17 basically one -- a large file repository for our
 18 files currently, which is in Missouri, the national
 19 records center.

20 Now, these are files that are not yet
 21 ready to be retired, but right next door to them is
 22 the main federal records center. They did a mass

0049

1 file migration, so they now house the bulk of the
 2 current CIS files and the former INS files for
 3 naturalization and adjustment cases, et cetera.

4 So the bulk of them are housed right next
 5 door to our national records center in Lee's Summit,
 6 Missouri. It was something that NARA, I guess -- I
 7 don't know if they did it for fiscal reasons or, you
 8 know, financial or whatever. I don't know. But
 9 that's basically their central collection point now.

10 Q So if I was a naturalized citizen living
 11 in Phoenix, my closed-out A-file could be anywhere?

12 A No, it would be in the -- in Lee's Summit,
 13 Missouri, at the federal records center.

14 Q Definitely?

15 A All of our -- all of the local files were
 16 moved to Lee's Summit. The only ones we maintain
 17 here are classified files. So if you were
 18 naturalized -- and I don't want to get into
 19 individual situations, but if you were naturalized
 20 but your file was a classified file, those are
 21 housed here in Suitland, Maryland.

22 Q So if I was just a regular naturalized

0050

1 person --

2 A Lee's Summit, Missouri, is where all
 3 the --

4 Q Does it happen from time to time that
 5 A-records cannot be retrieved, that you just can't
 6 find them where they're supposed to be?

7 A Yes.
8 Q Have you ever seen an N 4 monthly report
9 on naturalization papers form?
10 A No. I mean, I see -- we get an update of
11 naturalization ceremonies electronically now. I
12 don't know -- I'm not familiar with it personally.
13 Q Okay. Now, you had mentioned before that
14 in Seattle, you were doing naturalization ceremonies
15 up to four times a week.
16 A Yes.
17 Q And were those administrative oaths?
18 A Yes, ma'am.
19 Q Okay. So your federal court wasn't doing
20 these ceremonies that much?
21 A No. They did the big Fourth of July one
22 and maybe one other one a year, when there was -- I
0051
1 mean, somebody wanted to -- when they wanted it.
2 But no, most of ours were administrative oaths.
3 Q What is the purpose of an individual's
4 A-number after he or she has naturalized?
5 A It's just a number that they're assigned
6 from when they begin to apply for benefits, so it
7 follows them throughout, if they want to, you know,
8 seek -- I don't want to say progressive benefits,
9 but if they go from conditional residents to
10 removing the conditions, they are becoming a legal
11 permanent resident or what we call a permanent
12 resident and then they subsequently file for
13 naturalization, we can see the progression that one,
14 they were eligible and granted one and they gained
15 the other one in some sequence of events.
16 I mean, it's just a number that was
17 assigned to them when they started the process. I
18 mean, once it goes away, I mean, once they
19 naturalize, they really don't need it, not for their
20 purpose, I wouldn't think.
21 But, you know, because now they would --
22 and this is me assuming that they get a U.S.
0052
1 passport and then, you know, that's pretty much it.
2 Q Can you think of a -- well, no.
3 If somebody naturalized last year in 2007,
4 would it be fair to say that the information that
5 they had naturalized would be in the Central Index
6 System?
7 A That would be a fair assumption, yes.
8 Q What other information about that person
9 would be retrievable in the Central Index System?
10 How much of the person's information would be in
11 CIS, as opposed to that hard copy A-file, which has
12 been closed out and sent off to Missouri?
13 A I would have their name. I would have
14 their date of birth. If it was -- if it was
15 provided or the system updated, the mother and
16 father's name, port of entry, class of admission,
17 which if they naturalize should be USC, social
18 Security number if they provided it, fingerprint
19 number if, again, it was uploaded. Port of entry,
20 country of citizenship, country of birth, file
21 control office, which shows who had whatever taken,
22 whatever action with the file, or whoever --
0053

1 whichever office had retired the file, because it's
2 still under their umbrella of responsibility, even
3 if it goes off to NARA.

4 I can go and see a history of what
5 benefits they were granted and in what order, or if
6 there was an enforcement action and they were
7 removed, it would show the deportation date.

8 Q Would you see the number of the
9 certificate of naturalization?

10 A Yes, yes.

11 Q As well as the A-number?

12 A Right, yes, ma'am.

13 Q And if the person had departed and entered
14 the country before naturalizing, would you see any
15 of those departures or arrivals in the Central Index
16 System?

17 A No, I don't -- no. People come and go all
18 the time, so no, we don't -- see, I don't know if it
19 makes -- the A-number we use now wasn't always used,
20 so --

21 Q Tell me about that.

22 A There's a -- okay. Before, central

0054

1 index -- before the inception of central index,
2 which was around 1975, they were -- we had
3 certificate numbers issued. There were some low
4 A-numbers, but as far back as what we call old law
5 files, there was a certificate number and a
6 certificate file.

7 So older historic files didn't have alien
8 numbers.

9 Q When you say "certificate number," are you
10 meaning certificate of naturalization?

11 A Yes, ma'am.

12 Q So these are for people who were aliens
13 and who became naturalized?

14 A They were naturalized prior to April of
15 1956, we used the certificate number. The problem
16 with certificate numbers -- not the problem. That
17 was just a different series. So there weren't
18 always A-numbers back in the '40s, '50s, '30s.
19 There were certificate file numbers, not alien file
20 numbers. Instead of an A, it was a C.

21 Q So if the number is leading with a C, we
22 know that this is one of these old certificate

0055

1 numbers?

2 A It was an older -- right, an older case.

3 Q What did you use to track people who
4 remained aliens until their death, who never
5 naturalized?

6 A LPRs?

7 Q Yes.

8 A We have visa files, we have -- there were
9 some -- the I-94 old admission records. There
10 were -- a lot of the records were on microfilm and
11 microfiche from the earlier days. We have records
12 that go as far back as -- the earliest one I've seen
13 is with a date of birth of, like, 1831. Now, they
14 probably entered around 1850 or '60, but, you know,
15 we have some information on them, just old what we
16 call just they're index cards but they're on
17 microfilm and microfiche.

18 Q When you say that people began to get
19 A-numbers in the 1950s; is that right?

20 A No, no, the folks who were naturalized
21 prior to '56, April of '56 and before, were given
22 certificate files. The A-numbers were -- gosh, I

0056

1 got to think when they started being issued. We'll
2 find some low A-numbers around that time, but I
3 don't know the exact year that they moved over to
4 A-numbers.

5 Q So if I entered the country as a bride of
6 a U.S. citizen in 1960, would I have received an
7 A-number?

8 A Yes, ma'am.

9 Q All right. But maybe not in 1950?

10 A Possibly not.

11 Q Are you aware that some certificates of
12 naturalization do not have an A-number printed on
13 them?

14 A The old historic ones that didn't have an
15 A-number, yes.

16 Q If somebody has one of these C-numbers, or
17 certificate numbers, would you be able to find that
18 person in the Central Index System?

19 A Probably not. Those are the files that
20 are maintained on microfiche and microfilm.

21 Q What if somebody wrote to you and said
22 they needed a replacement copy of their

0057

1 naturalization certificate?

2 A Then we would pull it from the film.

3 Q And how would you be able to find their
4 certificate number? Let's say the person does not
5 remember their certificate number.

6 A What -- most of our searches we'll do by
7 name, date of birth, country of birth, any pertinent
8 information you can give us to track them down.

9 Q How would you do that on film?

10 A Believe it or not, I have folks that have
11 worked here for up to 45, 46 years, and there's what
12 they call soundexing that's done with all the old
13 film. I'll try -- and this is a brief version.

14 Consonants are given a numeric value of,
15 like, 1 to 6, certain letters are given certain
16 numeric values. If there's a double letter in a
17 name, say the last names is Williams, the first L
18 gets a numeric value, the second does not.

19 So they will soundex these based on the
20 value assigned. They go to the microfiche. Then
21 they have a reel which is indexed by those soundex
22 cards, and they pull it.

0058

1 Q Wow.

2 A I've -- fortunately, I have folks that
3 have been doing this for 46 years, because -- now,
4 there are occasions where I talk to the CIS
5 historian, and we have to go back to the ship
6 manifest when they first arrived because -- and I
7 give you a prime example.

8 In my grandmother's case, her name was
9 changed by one letter. So if I go -- you say my
10 name is spelled this way and I'm looking for it that
11 way, I won't find it if there was any variation to