

Exhibit 9

1 can take a break at any time, as long as there isn't
2 a question on the table. If there's a question on
3 the table, I'll ask you to answer it before we go to
4 the break.

5 A All right.

6 Q But, again, if you need a break, please
7 let me know.

8 If you don't understand a question, tell
9 me and I'll try to rephrase it or be less confusing.

10 A Okay.

11 Q Because I do want to make sure that if you
12 answer a question here, that it's because you
13 understand it.

14 A Yes, ma'am.

15 Q Your counsel may object to a question that
16 I ask, and that objection is for the record. And
17 unless your counsel instructs you not to answer,
18 I'll still ask you to go ahead and answer the
19 question, even if there is an objection.

20 MS. PERALES: Let's go ahead and mark this
21 as Exhibit 1.

22 (Quinn Exhibit 1 identified.)

1 BY MS. PERALES:

2 Q Mr. Quinn, I'm going to hand you what has
3 been marked Exhibit 1, which I will represent to you
4 is a copy of the subpoena for this deposition.

5 A All right.

6 Q Do you understand that today you're
7 testifying as a representative of USCIS?

8 A Yes, ma'am.

9 Q All right. And so when I ask you
10 questions and I say "you" or "yours," will you
11 understand that to mean not just you personally, but
12 also CIS?

13 A Yes, ma'am.

14 Q Thank you. Do you understand that you've
15 been designated under Federal Rule of Civil
16 Procedure 30(b)(6) as a representative of USCIS for
17 this deposition?

18 A Yes, ma'am.

19 Q And do you understand that you're not here
20 to testify as an individual but that you're speaking
21 on behalf of USCIS with respect to the topics for
22 which you've been designated?

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

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

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.

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

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

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,

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

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

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.

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 --

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