

# EXHIBIT 3

~~FILED UNDER SEAL~~

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

Abdiqafar Wagafe, et al.,	)	
on behalf of himself and	)	
others similarly situated,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	2:17-CV-00094-RAJ
	)	
DONALD TRUMP, President of the	)	
United States, et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

The virtual videotaped deposition via Webex of SEAN KRUSKOL, called by the Defendants, taken pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure of the United States District Courts pertaining to the taking of depositions, taken before PEGGY CURRAN, CSR, CRR, RPR, CSR License No. 084-002016, a notary public within and for the County of DuPage and State of Illinois, taken at Chicago, Illinois on Tuesday, October 20, 2020, commencing at the hour of 9:07 a.m. CT

\*\*\*CONFIDENTIAL DUE TO PROTECTIVE ORDER\*\*\*

REPORTED BY: Peggy Curran, CSR, CRR, CMR  
                                CSR No. 084-002016  
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  866-624-6221  
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1 MR. AHMED: Objection, compound. Objection,  
2 vague. Objection, calls for speculation.

3 THE WITNESS: I believe this line is in my  
4 report. But my recollection is that an application  
5 as identified as non-NS may -- occurs when an  
6 applicant is no longer a national security concern  
7 or it has been determined that information does not  
8 related to the applicant.

9 If I had this data or what this would  
10 tell me is whether or not certain applications  
11 subject to CARRP were identified as non-NS and  
12 whether these applications potentially subject to  
13 CARRP were identified as non-NS during the time of  
14 review, receipt, and adjudication, or not.

15 My understanding is that an applicant  
16 may be labeled as being processed under CARRP even  
17 if the application was not -- or identified as  
18 non-KST or non-NS.

19 If I had additional data, more granular  
20 data containing these three concern types, I would  
21 be able to analyze the percentages, the counts,  
22 adjudication times of applications with these  
23 concern types.

24 Q If you had data showing you that for the  
25 CARRP flagged applications that they were KST or

1 non-KST, would that change any of your flagging or  
2 cause you to say any of the flags were incorrect?

3 MR. AHMED: Objection, compound. Objection,  
4 vague. Objection, calls for speculation.

5 THE WITNESS: In this hypothetical example,  
6 without knowledge of what the data would show, I'm  
7 unable to conclude one way or another whether any  
8 of the flags or fields that identify applications  
9 as subject to CARRP would either change or need  
10 additional scrutiny.

11 By Mr. Taranto:

12 Q In paragraph 15 of your report, you say  
13 that an applicant cannot start out as a  
14 non-NS Concern type, and that an applicant could  
15 later be identified as non-NS when the applicant is  
16 no longer a national security concern or it is  
17 determined that the information does not relate to  
18 the applicant.

19 So the applicant would originally start  
20 out as either KST or non-KST in this scenario and  
21 could be changed to non-NS, is that what you are  
22 saying?

23 MR. AHMED: Objection, I believe you misstated  
24 exactly what the expert report says. Objection,  
25 vague. Objection, calls for speculation.

1 applications with sub-status KST, non-KST, and  
2 non-NS.

3 By Mr. Taranto:

4 Q How do you know that?

5 MR. AHMED: Objection, vague. Objection,  
6 argumentative.

7 THE WITNESS: Consistent with my understanding  
8 of additional fields within databases, those fields  
9 can be used to sub-set data, and once data is  
10 sub-set, additional analyses, additional analyses  
11 can be prepared on that sub-set data.

12 By Mr. Taranto:

13 Q Can the sub-status and concern type for  
14 a case change over the lifecycle of an  
15 application?

16 MR. AHMED: Objection, compound. Objection,  
17 vague.

18 By Mr. Taranto:

19 Q Let's just go with sub-status. Can the  
20 sub-status for a case change over the lifetime of  
21 an application?

22 MR. AHMED: Objection, vague.

23 THE WITNESS: My understanding for the FDNS  
24 User Guide is that the answer is yes.

25 As shown on the screen right now and

1 THE WITNESS: I am not sure one way or another  
2 whether or not such a data field exists. My  
3 understanding of the way that the column or field  
4 within the June '20 data identified cases as CARRP  
5 or not were based on algorithm created for the  
6 purposes of this litigation that are generally not  
7 used in the normal course of business and are not  
8 verified with any single data field or underlying  
9 application or A-File at any point in time.

10 By Mr. Taranto:

11 Q If you have NS Concern type for all of  
12 the applications that are CARRP flagged, would  
13 having that information enable you to determine  
14 that the flags are incorrect for any of the cases  
15 and that they were never in CARRP?

16 MR. AHMED: Objection, compound. Objection,  
17 asked and answered. Objection, calls for  
18 speculation. Objection, vague.

19 THE WITNESS: Without the data, I do not know  
20 the answer one way or another. However, if I were  
21 able to obtain sub-status data for all applications  
22 within the June '20 data, to the extent that it  
23 exists and it is applicable, I believe that I would  
24 be able to perform additional analytics to assist  
25 me in answering that question.

1                   However, the FDNS User Guide says that a  
2 NS Concern case could or may result in an  
3 application being processed under CARRP.

4                   By Mr. Taranto:

5                   Q       Let's move now to Exhibit 1, page 6.  
6 That's paragraph 14 of your September 21 report.  
7 Here you mention the four sub-statuses for national  
8 security concern cases. And you point out that the  
9 USCIS's algorithm can identify an application as  
10 having been subject to CARRP even if the NS Concern  
11 is ultimately resolved.

12                   Does the fact that an NS Concern was  
13 resolved mean to you that an application was never  
14 in CARRP?

15                   A       As stated in my report, I believe that  
16 this means that an application may or may not have.  
17 I did not use the word never.

18                   Q       So knowing that something is NS Concern  
19 Resolved tell you that it was never in CARRP,  
20 correct?

21                   MR. AHMED: Objection, asked and answered.

22                   THE WITNESS: No, I do not believe that having  
23 an NS Concern case Resolved would mean that an  
24 application was never subject to CARRP.

25

1 By Mr. Taranto:

2 Q And same for NS Concern Not Confirmed,  
3 if the sub-status shows that, that doesn't tell you  
4 that the application was never in CARRP, does it?

5 A That is correct.

6 Q Bear with me for a moment. I am just  
7 skipping over a few points.

8 If we can move now to -- well, your  
9 Exhibit 1 at page 9. Here I want to go to  
10 paragraph 20, your point two.

11 You say there -- and the document is on  
12 the screen now.

13 That USCIS's algorithm for identifying  
14 applications processed under CARRP, quote, fails to  
15 differentiate between applications based on  
16 sub-status and concern type fields in FDNS-DS, end  
17 quote.

18 Do you believe you need to know the  
19 sub-status and concern type of a NS Concern case to  
20 determine if it's in CARRP?

21 MR. AHMED: Objection, asked and answered.  
22 Objection, compound.

23 THE WITNESS: As previously stated, I believe  
24 that having the sub-status and concern type fields  
25 in FDNS would allow me to perform additional data