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10 11	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
12 13 14	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT, ET AL. PLAINTIFFS, vs. U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, ET AL. DEFENDANTS.	Case No. 88-379R) (PROPOSED) ORDER OF PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT (Exhibit 4)
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Plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, on behalf of themselves, the Class and all Class Members, and Defendants, by and through their undersigned counsel, have entered into a Settlement agreement, as of August 2, 2007, subject to the approval of the Court. The parties have sought provisional certification of the settlement class and preliminary approval of the settlement.

It Is Hereby Ordered that the Settlement is preliminarily approved subject to notice to the class and final approval by the Court.

The settlement class is provisionally approved pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as follows:

All persons who entered the United States in a non-immigrant status prior to January 1, 1982, who are otherwise *prima facie* eligible for legalization under § 245A of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a, who are within one or more of the Enumerated Categories described below in paragraph 2, and who —

- A) between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, attempted to file a complete application for legalization under § 245A of the INA and fees to an INS officer or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a Qualified Designated Agency ("QDE"), and whose applications were rejected for filing (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class A members"); or
- B) between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, attempted to apply for legalization with an INS officer, or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a QDE, under § 245A of the INA, but were advised that they were ineligible for legalization, or were refused legalization application forms, and for whom such information, or inability to obtain the required application forms, was a substantial cause of their failure to file or complete a timely written application (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class B" members); or
- C) filed a legalization application under INA § 245A and fees with an INS officer or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a QDE, and whose application

Settlement

has not been finally adjudicated or whose temporary resident status has been proposed for termination (hereinafter referred to as "Subclass C.i. members"),

iii. was denied or whose temporary resident status was terminated, where the INS or CIS action or inaction was because INS or CIS believed the applicant had failed to meet the "known to the government" requirement, or the requirement that s/he demonstrate that his/her unlawful residence was continuous (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class C.ii. members").

2. **Enumerated Categories**

- (1)Persons who violated the terms of their nonimmigrant status prior to January 1, 1982 in a manner known to the government because documentation or the absence thereof (including, but not limited to, the absence of quarterly or annual address reports required on or before December 31, 1981) existed in the records of one or more government agencies which, taken as a whole, warrants a finding that the applicant was in an unlawful status prior to January 1, 1982 in a manner known to the government.
- (2) Persons who violated the terms of their nonimmigrant visas before January 1, 1982, for whom INS/DHS records for the relevant period (including required school and employer reports of status violations) are not contained in the alien's A-file, and who are unable to meet the requirements of 8 C.F.R. §§ 245a.1(d) and 245a.2(d) without such records.
- (3) Persons whose facially valid "lawful status" on or after January 1, 1982 was obtained by fraud or mistake, whether such "lawful status" was the result of
 - reinstatement to nonimmigrant status; (a)
 - (b) change of nonimmigrant status pursuant to INA § 248;
 - (c) adjustment of status pursuant to INA § 245; or

Settlement

Case 2:88-cv-00379-JLR

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27 28 (d) grant of some other immigration benefit deemed to interrupt the continuous unlawful residence or continuous physical presence requirements of INA § 245A.

In satisfaction of Rule 23(e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties shall provide notice to the class as follows: (1) Defendants shall post the Settlement agreement and the Exhibits attached to the Settlement agreement in appropriate placed on the USCIS website. uscis.gov (2) Plaintiffs shall post the Settlement agreement and the Exhibits attached to the Settlement agreement in appropriate places on plaintiffs' counsels' websites www.centerforhumanrights.org and www.ghp-law.net (3) Defendants shall distribute the Settlement agreement and the Exhibits attached to the Settlement agreement to all immigration assistance providers listed, as of the Effective Date of this Settlement, on the Roster of Recognized Organizations and Accredited Representatives maintained by the Executive Office for Immigration Review pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 292 and 1292, and the Pro Bono Program section of the EOIR website.

Settlement

Objections or comments to the Settlement agreement shall be filed with the Court no later than July 15, 2008. Within thirty days thereafter the parties may respond to any objections and the Court shall proceed to consider final approval.

IT IS SO ORDERED

Dated: June 2

Honorable James L. Robart United States District Judge

Presented by:

Robert Gibbs

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Anthony Norwood

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Immigration Litigation

Attorneys for Defendants

Settlement

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11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
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15	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS) Case No. 88-379R		
16	PROJECT, ET AL.)		
17	PLAINTIFFS,) STIPULATION OF SETTLEMENT)		
18	vs.))		
19 20	U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION))		
21	SERVICES, ET AL.)		
22	DEFENDANTS.)		
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Plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, on behalf of themselves, the Class and all Class Members (as defined below), and Defendants Michael B. Mukasey, the Attorney General of the United States, the United States Department of State, the Department of Homeland Security, by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby enter into this Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement, subject to the approval of the Court pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

WHEREAS:

- 1. Wherever used in this Stipulation, the following terms have the meanings set forth below:
- a. "Action" means the above-captioned action pending in the United States
 District Court for the Western District of Washington (docket No. 88-379R).
 - b. "Class member" means any Person included in the Class.
- c. "Effective Date of Settlement" or "Effective Date" means the date upon which the Settlement contemplated by this Stipulation shall become effective, as set forth in paragraph 20 below.
- d. "Plaintiff" or "Named Plaintiff" means the plaintiffs identified in the amended complaint filed February 6, 2004, in this Action and "Defendant" or "Defendants" means the defendants identified in the same complaint.
- e. "Plaintiffs' Counsel" or "Class Counsel" means Peter Schey and Carlos Holguin, Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, 256 S. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057, and Robert Gibbs and Robert Pauw, Gibbs, Houston Pauw, 1000 Second Ave, Suite 1600. Seattle, WA 98104.
- f. "Released Parties" means any and all of the Defendants, their predecessors and successors, their departments or agencies, and their past or present agents, employees, and contractors.
- g. "Settled Claims" means any and all actions, suits, claims, demands, rights, liabilities, and causes of action, of every nature and description, whether known or unknown, accrued or unaccrued, whether based on federal, state, local, statutory or

common law or any other law, rule or regulation, that were asserted or that could have been asserted or could be asserted in any forum, that the Plaintiffs, the Class, the Class Members or any of them, or any of their heirs, representatives, attorneys, successors, assigns, and any person they represent, in the past had, now have, or might in the future have against the Defendants or any of them, which regard, concern, relate to, refer to, arise out of, or are based upon, in any way: (a) the allegations, transactions, facts, matters, occurrences, representations, omissions, disclosures, statements, failure to disclose or action involved, set forth, referred to or that were, could be, or could have been asserted in the Action, whether known or unknown, including without limitation Unknown Claims as herein defined, and whether or not concealed or hidden; or (b) the Defendants' defense of or settlement of the Action. Provided, however, that the definition of Settled Claims shall not in any way impair or restrict the rights of the settling parties to enforce the settlement via the dispute resolution provisions of this Stipulation at paragraphs 7 and 16. As used herein, "Unknown Claims" shall mean any and all actions, suits, claims, demands, rights, liabilities, and causes of action that the Plaintiffs, the Class, or any of the Class Members do not know of or suspect to exist in their favor at the time of the release of the Released Parties, including but not limited to those that, if known by them, might have affected their agreement to the Settlement. Any plaintiff or class member whose application for legalization pursuant to Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA") section 245A is timely made under this settlement stipulation and is denied, may seek judicial review of such denial only under INA section 245A(f)(4)(A) in the appropriate court of appeals, upon review of a final order of removal (including a final order of deportation or exclusion).

- h. "Settlement" means the settlement contemplated by this Stipulation.
- 2. Defendants deny all liability with respect to the Action, deny that they have engaged in any wrongdoing, deny the allegations in the Complaint filed in the Action, deny that they committed any violation of law, deny that they acted improperly in any way, and deny liability of any kind to the plaintiffs, the Class, or the Class Members, but

have agreed to the settlement and dismissal of the Action with prejudice in order to: (i) avoid the substantial expense, inconvenience, and distraction of continued protracted litigation; and (ii) finally put to rest and terminate the Action and any and all Settled Claims.

- 3. Class Counsel has conducted discussions and arms' length negotiations with Defendants' Counsel with respect to a compromise and settlement of the Action with a view to settling the issues in dispute and achieving the best relief possible consistent with the interests of the Plaintiffs, the Class, and all Class Members.
- 4. Class Counsel have concluded that the terms and conditions of this Stipulation are fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Plaintiffs, the Class, and all Class Members; have agreed that the Released Parties should be released from the Settled Claims pursuant to the terms and provisions of this Stipulation; and have agreed to the dismissal of the Action with prejudice, after considering the substantial benefits that the Plaintiffs, the Class, and all Class Members will receive from settlement of the Action, the risks of litigation, and the desirability of permitting the Settlement to be consummated as provided by the terms of this Stipulation.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and among the parties to this Stipulation, through their respective attorneys, subject to the approval of the Court pursuant to Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in consideration of the benefits flowing to the parties hereto from the Settlement, that the Settled Claims as against the Released Parties shall be compromised, settled, forever released, barred, and dismissed with prejudice, upon and subject to the following terms and conditions:

Release; Scope and Effect of Release

The obligations incurred pursuant to this Stipulation shall be in full and final disposition of the Action with prejudice and of any and all Settled Claims as against all Released Parties.

On the Effective Date, the Plaintiffs, the Class, and the Class Members, on behalf of themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, attorneys, successors,

assigns, agents, affiliates and partners, and any Persons they represent ("Releasing Parties"), shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Judgment shall have fully, finally, and forever released, relinquished, and discharged the Released Parties of and from any and all of the Settled Claims, and the Releasing Parties shall be forever barred and enjoined from bringing or prosecuting any Settled Claims against any of the Released Parties. The terms of this paragraph do not limit the operation of paragraphs 7 and 16.

1. Class Definition

Members of the following class pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are entitled to relief pursuant to this Settlement Agreement:

All persons who entered the United States in a non-immigrant status prior to January 1, 1982, who are otherwise *prima facie* eligible for legalization under § 245A of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a, who are within one or more of the Enumerated Categories described below in paragraph 2, and who —

- A) between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, attempted to file a complete application for legalization under § 245A of the INA and fees to an INS officer or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a Qualified Designated Agency ("QDE"), and whose applications were rejected for filing (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class A members"); or
- between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, attempted to apply for legalization with an INS officer, or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a QDE, under § 245A of the INA, but were advised that they were ineligible for legalization, or were refused legalization application forms, and for whom such information, or inability to obtain the required application forms, was a substantial cause of their failure to file or complete a timely written application (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class B" members); or

- C) filed a legalization application under INA § 245A and fees with an INS officer or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a QDE, and whose application
 - has not been finally adjudicated or whose temporary resident status
 has been proposed for termination (hereinafter referred to as "Subclass C.i. members"),
 - ii. was denied or whose temporary resident status was terminated, where the INS or CIS action or inaction was because INS or CIS believed the applicant had failed to meet the "known to the government" requirement, or the requirement that s/he demonstrate that his/her unlawful residence was continuous (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class C.ii. members").

2. Enumerated Categories

- (1) Persons who violated the terms of their nonimmigrant status prior to January 1, 1982 in a manner known to the government because documentation or the absence thereof (including, but not limited to, the absence of quarterly or annual address reports required on or before December 31, 1981) existed in the records of one or more government agencies which, taken as a whole, warrants a finding that the applicant was in an unlawful status prior to January 1, 1982, in a manner known to the government.
- (2) Persons who violated the terms of their nonimmigrant visas before January 1, 1982, for whom INS/DHS records for the relevant period (including required school and employer reports of status violations) are not contained in the alien's A-file, and who are unable to meet the requirements of 8 C.F.R. §§ 245a.1(d) and 245a.2(d) without such records.
- (3) Persons whose facially valid "lawful status" on or after January 1, 1982 was obtained by fraud or mistake, whether such "lawful status" was the result of

- (a) reinstatement to nonimmigrant status;
- (b) change of nonimmigrant status pursuant to INA § 248;
- (c) adjustment of status pursuant to INA § 245; or
- (d) grant of some other immigration benefit deemed to interrupt the continuous unlawful residence or continuous physical presence requirements of INA § 245A.

3. Notice to Class Members

A. General notice provisions

Defendants shall, within sixty (60) days from the date of the Court's final approval of this Settlement Agreement pursuant to Paragraph 18 below, issue a press release, and a Class Notice in English and Spanish (the texts of which are attached as Exhibit 1) announcing this Settlement Agreement. The press release, Class Notice, Class Member Worksheet (attached as Exhibit 2), and all necessary application forms shall be distributed to the media and community-based organizations according to CIS's normal procedure for doing so, with a copy of these lists provided to Class Counsel. The final Settlement, press release, Class Notice, Class Member Worksheet and Form I-687 shall at that time be posted on Defendants' web site in accordance with the regular practice for posting Forms and Settlement information on the site.

B. Individual notice to Sub-class C class members

Within 15 days of the district Court's final approval of this Settlement Agreement pursuant to Paragraph 18 below, Defendants shall forward an instruction to all District Offices, Regional Offices, and Service Centers to use reasonable efforts to identify Subclass C members whose legalization applications were pending at any level of USCIS as of January 1, 2006. Within one week of issuing such instruction, Defendants shall provide a copy of the instruction to Plaintiffs' counsel. Within forty-five (45) days of the notice sent to District Offices, Regional Offices, and Service Centers, such offices shall use reasonable efforts to identify Sub-class C members whose legalization applications were pending at any level of USCIS. Defendants shall, within 90 days of the Court's final approval of this

Settlement Agreement pursuant to Paragraph 18 below, forward to Plaintiffs' counsel a list (in Excel format) containing the name, A-Number, SSN (if available) and last known address of applicants in Sub-class C pursuant to the instruction mentioned above. This list will be provided pursuant to an agreed Protective Order, attached hereto.

In the event that defendants identify further potential Sub-class C members within one (1) year after providing the initial list to class counsel, defendants shall within 30 days of so identifying additional class members provide plaintiffs' counsel with the same categories of information as in the initial list of Sub-class C members.

4. Application procedures

A. Distribution of application materials

Within sixty (60) days of the Court's final approval of this Settlement Agreement pursuant to Paragraph 18 below and during the remainder of the application period specified in ¶¶ 4B and 4C Defendants shall make available at their district offices the final Settlement, press release, Class Notice and Class Member Worksheet, and Form I-687. Within sixty (60) days of the Court's final approval of this Settlement Agreement pursuant to Paragraph 18 below and during the remainder of the application period specified in ¶ 4, Defendants shall make available to all persons upon oral or written request, including a request submitted through its forms webpage, a copy of Form I-687, Class Member Worksheet and instructions, and Form I-765. All forms and instructions shall be as agreed herein.

B. Application Period for Sub-class A and Sub-class B Members

Defendants shall, within ninety (90) days after the issuance of Notices required in ¶ 3A above, commence accepting NWIRP/IAP Class Membership Worksheets and Forms I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident, with fee and supporting documentation, from individuals who assert they are Sub-class A or Sub-class B class members as defined above. Defendants shall thereafter continue to accept such worksheets and applications for twelve (12) months.

Applications shall be deemed filed on the date postmarked in accordance with the provisions at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.12(a)(2007). All I-687 applications and motions to reopen showing prima facie eligibility under INA § 245A submitted within the time frames outlined in this Settlement Agreement shall be deemed timely filed applications under Immigration and Nationality Act § 245A.

C. Application Period for Sub-class C Members

1. Applicants Who Filed Initially During the Regular Application Period (May 1987-May 1988) and Are Still Pending a Final Decision or whose Lawful Temporary Residence has been Proposed for Termination.

Defendants shall, after the issuance of Notices required in ¶ 3A above, commence adjudicating all pending subclass C.i. applications in accordance with the terms of this Settlement Agreement. The Defendants shall, within a reasonable time, either approve the application, or send notice of this settlement agreement in the form of Exhibit 1 (either with or without a notice of intent to deny or request for evidence).

Class members whose timely filed applications are still pending or who have received a notice of proposed termination of the approval of their applications, may (but are not required to) submit a NWIRP Class Member Worksheet (Exhibit 2) to the USCIS. Such NWIRP Class Member Worksheet, together with any available copies of their timely filed applications, receipts, and any notices that the former INS or the USCIS sent them regarding their applications are to be sent to: NWIRP Worksheet, USCIS, California Service Center, 24000 Avila Rd. 2nd Fl., Room 2312, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677.

2. Applicants Who Initially Filed During the Regular Application Period (May 1987-May 1988) and Have Received a Final Denial of Their Application or whose Lawful Temporary Residence has been Terminated.

Applicants who initially filed during the regular application period and have received a final denial of their applications or whose Lawful Temporary Residence has been terminated (Subclass C.ii.) may file a class member worksheet and motion to reopen on Form I-290B (Notice of Appeal to the Administrative Appeals Office) with fee, at any 9 Settlement

time, but no later than one year after receiving the notice under Paragraph 3. of this agreement. If a class member worksheet and motion to reopen are to be denied as untimely under this paragraph, the Defendants shall have the burden of proving that the class member actually received the notice under Paragraph 3 of this agreement, provided that the class member files or filed the class member worksheet and motion to reopen while physically present in the United States and not from abroad. A completed **NWIRP Class Member Worksheet** and motion to reopen on Form I-290B shall be filed with fee at USCIS, PO Box 805876, Chicago, Illinois, 60680-4120.

All I-687 applications and motions to reopen showing prima facie eligibility under INA § 245A submitted within the time frames outlined in this Settlement Agreement shall be deemed timely filed applications under Immigration and Nationality Act § 245A.

5. Application fees

There shall be no fee for filing a Class Member Worksheet. When under this Settlement Agreement a filing fee may be charged, the fee shall be the fee applicable by regulation or Federal Register Notice at the time of filing the application(s). Class members who previously filed an I-687 with fee during the period May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988 are not required under this Settlement Agreement to pay a new I-687 fee. However, a Subclass C member whose I-687 application was previously denied, will be required to pay the current motion to reopen filing fee to reopen the application

All class member applicants must file a Form I-765 with fee if they wish to receive employment authorization. All applicants must pay the standard biometrics fee.

Applications timely filed and pending as of the date of this Settlement Agreement under the settlements in *Catholic Social Services, Inc. v. Reno,* CIV No. S-86-1343 LKK (E.D. Cal.), or *Newman; et al. v. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, et al.*, Civ. No. 87-4757-WDK (C.D. Cal.), shall be adjudicated in accordance with the adjudications standards described below in Paragraph 8B. No further fee is required of such applicants in order for these provisions to apply.

Applications timely filed and pending as of the date of this Settlement Agreement under § 1104 of the Legal Immigration Family Equity Act (LIFE Act), Title XI of H.R. 5548, enacted by reference in Public Law 106-553 (Dec. 21, 2000), and the LIFE Act Amendments, Title XV of H.R. 5666, enacted by reference in Public Law 106-554 (Dec. 21, 2000), shall be adjudicated in accordance with the adjudications standards described below in ¶ 8B. No further fee is required of such applicants in order for these provisions to apply.

CSS, Newman, and LIFE Act § 1104 applicants whose applications have been denied but are approvable under the standards established in this settlement may file motions to reopen in accordance with ¶ 4C2 above.

6. Adjudication of Class Member Worksheets

A. Adjudicatory standard

NWIRP Class Membership Worksheets shall be approved if, based on responses to questions asked on the Worksheet, it appears more probable than not that the applicant meets the class definition. A determination that an applicant is a class member is not binding on Defendants for the purposes of an adjudication on the merits of the application for temporary residence, which shall be conducted de novo. Class Member Worksheets and any accompanying evidence of entry on a non-immigrant visa prior to January 1, 1982, shall not be disapproved solely because applicants do not possess Governmentissued records establishing class membership. Applicants, other than Subclass C members, shall attach to the Class Member Worksheet any available evidence regarding their non-immigrant entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, including, for example, copies of passports, entry stamps, visa applications, I-94's, I-20's, airline travel records, documents showing that they were present in the United States in non-immigrant status prior to or shortly after January 1, 1982, or credible declarations regarding entry prior to January 1, 1982 with a non-immigrant visa. If an applicant does not possess or is unable to obtain this type of evidence, the applicant may submit a sworn statement that identifies: (1) the U.S. Consulate where the pre-1982 non-immigrant visa was applied for,

(2) the approximate date that it was obtained, (3) the type of visa obtained, (4) the approximate date when the visa was used to enter the United States, (5) where the applicant entered the United States using the non-immigrant visa, and (6) includes a brief description of any activities that the class member engaged in consistent with the terms of the visa immediately after entering the United States. Applicants may also request that the USCIS check its records, prior to an adjudication of the Worksheet, to determine if any evidence exists of the alien's nonimmigrant entry prior to January 1, 1982. If the applicant has (1) failed to sign a Class Member Worksheet or I-687, or (2) failed to attach an appropriate fee, or (3) on the Class Member Worksheet or I-687 failed to state that he commenced unlawful residence prior to January 1, 1982, or (4) is clearly statutorily ineligible based on documents submitted with the application, then the application can be rejected as improperly filed, and returned to the applicant. If the application is rejected as improperly filed, then the application will be returned to the application in proper form within the filing period.

In order for a person to be eligible for benefits under this lawsuit, he or she must be *prima facie* eligible for legalization, as that term is defined in 8 C.F.R. § 245a.1(n). A person who claims eligibility as a derivative beneficiary (the spouse or child of a person who was turned away by INS or a QDE during the legalization application period) must establish that (1) the qualifying family relationship existed at the time the primary applicant was turned away by INS or a QDE; and (2) he or she is otherwise eligible for legalization in his or her own right.

B. Notice of intent to deny

Before denying an application for class membership, Defendants shall forward the applicant or his or her representative a notice of intended denial explaining the perceived deficiency in the applicant's Class Member Worksheet and providing the applicant thirty (30) days to submit additional written evidence or information to remedy the perceived deficiency.

C. Written notice of reasons for denying class member worksheet

Defendants shall send a written notice of any decision to deny a Class Member Worksheet to the applicant and to his or her attorney of record, with a copy to Class Counsel. The notice shall explain the reason for the denial of the Worksheet, and notify the applicant of his or her right to seek review of such denial by a Special Master, on the document attached as Exhibit 3. On review, neither Defendants nor the applicant shall be permitted to submit new evidence to the Special Master.

D. Approval of Class Member Worksheet of Applicants under Subclass C.ii.

Upon approval of the Class Member Worksheet for Applicants under Subclass C.ii., the Defendants shall reopen the denied I-687 or termination proceedings under 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(u). Defendants shall adjudicate the reopened forms I-687 and termination proceedings under the terms of paragraph 8 of this Agreement.

7. Review by Special Master

A. Selection of the Special Master.

Each party shall select one person, from a list of three names recommended by the other party, to serve as a Special Master. Appeals from denial of applications for class membership shall be assigned randomly to a Special Master. The two Special Masters shall jointly designate the mailing address for appeals and determine procedures for random assignment.

B. Review of Decisions Involving Determination of Class Membership.

Any decision by the Defendants denying an application for class membership may be appealed to a Special Master. Any such appeal must be post-marked within thirty (30) days of the date of mailing of the notice denying the application for class membership. The Special Masters' review shall be a record review, based on the documents and other evidence submitted by the applicant, and any documentary evidence relied upon by the Defendants in reaching the decision to deny the application for class membership.

The Special Masters shall be paid a fee of \$125 for adjudicating each appeal under this subparagraph. Payment of this fee shall be borne by the applicant. If the applicant

prevails, and it is determined to be a class member, the fee of \$125 shall be refunded to the Applicant by defendants as court costs per order of the Special Masters.

C. Review of Other Decisions.

An applicant who believes that Defendants have violated his or her individual rights pursuant to ¶¶, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10B, or 11, of this Settlement Agreement may file a claim with the Special Masters. However, prior to filing any such claim, the applicant must advise Defendants by certified mail, or other documented delivery service to an address specified by Defendants, within 90 days of the discovery of the alleged violation that he or she believes that Defendants have violated his or her rights under such paragraphs. Defendants shall have forty-five (45) days from the date they are notified of the applicant's intent to file a claim under this paragraph in which to investigate and, if appropriate, rectify any deficiency. If within fifty (50) days after notifying Defendants of his or her intent to file a claim, the applicant does not receive notice that Defendants have sustained the applicant's challenge, then the applicant may file his or her appeal to a Special Master. Any such appeal must be post-marked within eighty (80) days of the date the applicant advised Defendants of the alleged violation.

The Special Masters shall be paid a fee of \$65 for adjudicating each appeal under this subparagraph C. The applicant must pay the entire fee at the time he or she files the notice of appeal. If the applicant prevails on the merits of his or her appeal, the fee of \$65 shall be refunded to the Applicant by defendants as court costs per order of the Special Master.

8. Adjudication of Applications for Temporary and Permanent Residence

A. General adjudicatory standards

Defendants shall utilize the standards set forth in 8 C.F.R § 245a.18(d), or 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(k)(4), which ever is more favorable to the applicant. Failure to provide evidence other than affidavits shall not be the sole basis for finding that an alien failed to meet the continuous residence and physical presence requirements. For purposes of establishing residence and presence of subclass A and subclass B members within the meaning of 8

C.F.R. § 245a.2(b), the term "until the date of filing" shall mean until the date the alien visited an INS or QDE office consistent with the Class Definition. In evaluating the sufficiency of applicant's proof of residence, Defendants shall take into account the passage of time and attendant difficulties in obtaining corroborative documentation of unlawful residence.

Where a Request for Evidence or Notice of Intent to Deny has been issued, an application shall not be denied as abandoned pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(13) unless the applicant is notified in writing of the consequences of failure to respond, including the absence of a right to appeal, and informed of his/her right to a decision on the existing record that may be appealed if the applicant notifies the CIS that he or she does not have additional evidence to present.

An applicant's appearance at an interview shall constitute a "request for a decision" based on the evidence submitted for purposes of 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(14).

B. Standard for determining whether unlawful status "known to the Government" or "continuity" of unlawful residence.

With respect to the "known to the government" requirement in INA § 245A(a)(2)(b), Defendants shall adjudicate or readjudicate class members' eligibility for temporary residence in accordance with the following procedures:

1. With respect to individuals within Enumerated Category 1 and the "known to the government" requirement of 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2)(B), the burden of proof shall shift as follows: an applicant must make a *prima facie* showing that prior to January 1, 1982, the applicant violated the terms of his or her non-immigrant status in a manner known to the government because documentation or the absence thereof (including, but not limited to, the absence of quarterly or annual address reports required on or before December 31, 1981) existed in the records of one or more government agencies which, taken as a whole, warrants a finding that the applicant was in an unlawful status prior to January 1, 1982, in a manner known to the government. Once the applicant makes such a showing, USCIS then has the burden of coming forward with proof to rebut the evidence that the

applicant violated his or her status. If the USCIS fails to carry this burden, then it will be found that the alien's unlawful status was known to the government as of January 1, 1982. If USCIS does rebut the evidence that the applicant violated his status, the applicant must then show by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she was in unlawful status for some other reason and that this unlawful status was known to the government. At all times, the applicant carries the burden of persuasion to prove eligibility for legalization. Unrebutted evidence of the lack of required § 265 address reports from agency files shall establish that the applicant's unlawful status was known to the government within the meaning of 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2)(B).

- 2. With respect to individuals within Enumerated Category 2 and the "known to the government" requirement of 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2)(B), the burden of proof shall shift as follows: an applicant must make a prima facie showing that he or she violated the terms of his or her duration of status visa prior to January 1, 1982. It is presumed that the school or employer complied with the law and reported violations of status to the INS. Upon an applicant's presenting prima facie evidence that he or she violated the terms of his or her non-immigrant status, USCIS then has the burden to come forward with evidence either that unlawful status did not occur through the passage of time or to rebut the presumption that the unlawful status was reported to the government. The absence of the school or employer report in government records is not alone sufficient to rebut this presumption. If USCIS fails to carry this burden, then it will be found that the alien's unlawful status was known to the government as of January 1, 1982. If USCIS comes forward with this evidence, the applicant must show by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she is eligible for legalization under either the "passage of time" or "known to the government" standards. The applicant always has the burden of persuasion on this point.
- 3. With respect to individuals within Enumerated Category 3, defendants shall adhere to Matter of N, 19 I. & N. 760 (BIA 1988) (status obtained by fraud or mistake), in adjudicating or re-adjudicating their applications for legalization or adjustment to lawful

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permanent resident status. The alien bears the burden of establishing that he or she obtained "lawful" status by fraud or mistake.

C. Administrative appeals

The Administrative Appeals Office shall adjudicate such appeals in accordance with the standards set forth in this Settlement Agreement. Applicants are entitled to work authorization during the pendency of such appeals as provided in INA § 245A. Appeals and motions to reopen properly presented to the Administrative Appeals Office showing prima facie eligibility under INA § 245A shall be deemed timely filed applications under Immigration and Nationality Act § 245A.

9. Issuance or Renewal of Employment Authorization and Travel AuthorizationA. Employment Authorization.

Defendants shall issue employment authorization to class members pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(n) and 8 C.F.R. § 274a.12(c)(22). Class member applications for employment authorization and renewal of employment authorization shall be accepted and adjudicated in accordance with 8 C.F.R. § 274a.13.

B. Advance Parole

Defendants shall adjudicate advance parole requests made by class members pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(f) and 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(m), & (n).

10. Time for Determining Class Membership and Legalization Applications

A. Class member worksheets

Defendants shall use good faith and reasonable efforts either to approve Class Membership Worksheets or to issue notices of intended denials of same within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the date such applications are received by CIS. If a notice of intended denial is issued, defendants shall endeavor to issue a final decision on

the application for class membership within ninety (90) days after receipt of an applicant's supplemental evidence or explanation, if any.

B. Legalization applications

Defendants shall use good faith and reasonable efforts to adjudicate I-687 or I-698 forms filed by class members within one hundred and eighty (180) days of the approval of their Class Membership Worksheet. "Adjudication" as used in this paragraph includes the mailing of a request for additional evidence or issuance of a notice of intent to deny. The time it takes an applicant to respond to a request for additional evidence or a notice of intent to deny shall not be included in the period of adjudication.

C. Adjustment for high volume

If the aggregate volume of Form I-687 applications received under this Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Agreements reached in *CSS v. Ridge*, S86-1343-LKK (E.D. Cal); *Newman v. DHS*, Civ 87-4757-WDK (C.D. Cal), exceeds two hundred forty thousand, it is anticipated that the approximate processing times referenced in subparagraphs A and B above will double. In the event Defendants believe good cause exists to extend the time periods set forth above, such as in the case of excessive fraud, unexpected geographic distribution of applications and skeletal applications, Defendants shall provide Class Counsel with a written explanation of such cause and proposed alternative target periods. The parties shall meet and confer in a good faith effort to resolve any disagreements over proposed new target periods prior to petitioning this district court pursuant to ¶ 16 below.

11. Confidentiality of Applications

Subject to the terms of the attached Stipulation and Order of Protection Regarding Privacy Act Information and Information Covered by 8 U.S.C. § 1255A(c)(5), Defendants shall treat all applications, Class member worksheets, and materials filed pursuant to this Settlement Agreement, including applications for employment authorization and advance parole as confidential in accordance with 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(c)(5). The confidentiality

provisions in existence at the time of the access, use or disclosure of information in applications determines the whether the access, use or disclosure is permissible.

12. Reporting on Implementation of This Agreement

Defendants shall file with Plaintiffs' counsel reports of their compliance with the provisions described in ¶¶ 3-4. In addition, commencing four months after the beginning of the filing period referenced in ¶ 4, Defendants shall prepare quarterly reports setting forth the cumulative number of Subclass A and B Class Membership applications, Forms I-687, and Forms I-765, that were received, approved, denied and pending. Copies of such reports shall be provided to Class Counsel, within 30 days of the close of each quarter.

13. Costs and Attorneys Fees

Defendants will pay plaintiffs attorneys fees and costs, as determined by a separate agreement, hereby incorporated into this Settlement Agreement. Plaintiffs shall bear any costs incurred by plaintiffs in connection with notifying the class of the terms and conditions of this Stipulation.

14. Duration of Agreement

Unless the Settlement Agreement is terminated as provided at paragraph 21, and except as provided in paragraph 4C2, the Settlement Agreement will remain in effect for one year after the Defendants adjudicate the last I-687 application filed by a class member. Defendants agree to promptly notify Class Counsel of the date it adjudicates the last such application.

15. Dismissal of Complaint, Dissolution of Injunctive Orders and Other Decisions

In the event the district court approves this Settlement Agreement, the parties will seek dismissal of this action pursuant to Paragraph 19 below. If the district court does not approve settlement, this Settlement Agreement is null and void.

16. Continuing Jurisdiction

The parties agree that notwithstanding the filing and granting of any motion pursuant to \P 15, the district court will retain jurisdiction in this action over only the

matters described in A and B below. Defendants reserve and do not waive any defenses that they may have to a claim brought under this paragraph, including defenses without limitation already raised in the litigation and defenses that may arise under new laws or regulations.

- A. Claims by Plaintiffs or Defendants that either party has engaged in a pattern and practice of refusing to implement any of the relief set forth in this Agreement.
 - B. Claims by Plaintiffs that Defendants have expressly repudiated this Agreement.
- C. As a prerequisite to bringing any such claim, at least sixty (60) days prior to bringing any action pursuant to this provision, the parties shall meet and confer in a good faith effort to resolve any of their differences. The party alleging non-compliance has the burden of initiating the meet and confer. The parties agree that the Court lacks jurisdiction where there has been no meaningful effort by the movant to first meet and confer pursuant to this provision.
- D. Any action under this provision must be brought no later than one year after Defendants adjudicate the last I-687 legalization application filed by a class member.

17. Class Counsel

Class Counsel for the purposes of this Settlement Agreement are Robert H. Gibbs and Robert Pauw, Gibbs, Houston and Pauw, 1000 Second Ave, Suite 1600, Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 682-1080, and Peter Schey and Carlos Holguín, Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, 256 S. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057 (213) 388-8693. Each document required to be served on Class Counsel under this Agreement will be served on the Class Counsel designated to receive such document by Class Counsel pursuant to this paragraph within 20 days of the Court's approving this Settlement Agreement.

18. Approval of Agreement

This Agreement has been approved by authorized representatives of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the Assistant Attorney General, United States Department of Justice.

This Agreement is subject to approval by the United States District Court pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Concurrently with their filing of this Stipulation, Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel shall jointly apply to the Court for preliminary Court approval of the Settlement contemplated by this Stipulation and entry of a Preliminary Approval Order, substantially in the form appended hereto as Exhibit 4. Such Preliminary Approval Order will seek approval of a Notice to the Class, as well as a finding that the following satisfies the publication requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23: (1) Defendants shall post the Settlement Agreement and the Exhibits attached to the Settlement Agreement in appropriate places on the USCIS website. www.uscis.gov (2) Plaintiffs shall post the Settlement Agreement and the Exhibits attached to the Settlement Agreement in appropriate places on plaintiffs' counsels' websites.

www.centerforhumanrights.org and www.ghp-law.net (3) Defendants shall distribute the Settlement agreement and the Exhibits attached to the Settlement to all

19. Terms of Order and Final Judgment

Pro Bono Program section of the EOIR website.

If the Settlement contemplated by this Stipulation is approved by the Court, counsel for the parties shall request that the Court enter Final Judgment and dismissal of this action substantially in the form appended hereto as Exhibit 5.

immigration assistance providers listed, as of the Effective Date of this Settlement, on the

Roster of Recognized Organizations and Accredited Representatives maintained by the

Executive Office for Immigration Review pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 292 and § 1292, and the

20. Effective Date of Settlement, Waiver or Termination

The Effective Date of this Stipulation shall be the date when all the following shall have occurred:

- (A) entry of the Preliminary Approval Order in all material respects in the form appended hereto as Exhibit 4;
- (B) approval by the Court of the Settlement, following notice to the Class and a hearing, as prescribed by Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and

(C) entry by the Court of Final Judgment, in all material respects in the form appended hereto as Exhibit 5, and the expiration of any time for appeal or review of such Final Judgment, or, if any appeal is filed and not dismissed, after such Final Judgment is upheld on appeal in all material respects and is no longer subject to review upon appeal or review by writ of certiorari, or, in the event that the Court enters an order and final judgment in a form other than that provided above ("Alternative Judgment") and none of the parties hereto elects to terminate this Settlement, the date that such Alternative Judgment becomes final and no longer subject to appeal or review by writ of certiorari.

21. Termination of Settlement and Stipulation

Defendants' Counsel or Class Counsel shall have the right to terminate the Settlement and this Stipulation by providing written notice of their election to do so ("Termination Notice") to all other parties hereto within thirty (30) days of (a) the Court's declining to enter the Preliminary Approval Order or modification of that Preliminary Approval Order in any material respect; (b) the Court's declining to approve the Settlement embodied in this Stipulation, or any material part of it; (c) the Court's declining to enter the Final Judgment or modification of the Final Judgment in any material respect; (d) the date upon which the Final Judgment is modified, reversed, or vacated in any material respect by the Court, the Court of Appeals or the United States Supreme Court; or (e) the date upon which an Alternative Judgment is modified, reversed, or vacated in any material respect by the Court, the Court of Appeals or by the United States Supreme Court.

Except as otherwise provided herein, in the event the Settlement is terminated or modified in any material respect or fails to become effective for any reason, then the Settlement shall be without prejudice and none of its terms shall be effective or enforceable; the parties to this Stipulation shall be deemed to have reverted to their respective status in the Action as of the date and time immediately prior to the execution of this Stipulation; and except as otherwise expressly provided, the parties shall proceed

in all respects as if this Stipulation and any related orders had not been entered. In the event the Settlement is terminated or modified in any material respect, the Defendants shall be deemed not to have waived, modified, or be estopped from asserting any additional defenses available to them.

22. No Admission of Wrongdoing

This Stipulation, whether or not consummated, and any proceedings taken pursuant to it:

- (A) shall not be construed to waive, reduce or otherwise diminish the authority of the Defendants to enforce the laws of the United States against class members notwithstanding the terms of this Stipulation, consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.
- (B) shall not be offered or received against the Defendants as evidence of, or construed as or deemed to be evidence of, any presumption, concession, or admission by any of the Defendants of the truth of any fact alleged by the Plaintiffs or the validity of any claim that had been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action, or of any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing of the Defendants; or any admission by the Defendants of any violations of, or failure to comply with, the Constitution, laws or regulations.
- (C) shall not be offered or received against the Defendants as evidence that failure to provide documents within the time frame set forth herein, or within any time frame, is unjustified or illegal; and

(D) shall not be offered or received against the Defendants as evidence of a presumption, concession, or admission of any liability, negligence, fault or wrongdoing, or in any way referred to for any other reason as against any of the parties to this Stipulation, in any other civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding, other than such proceedings as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Stipulation; provided, however, that if this Stipulation is approved by the Court, Defendants may refer to it and rely upon it to effectuate the liability protection granted them hereunder.

23. Additional Provisions

- A. This Stipulation, and the obligations incurred herein, shall be in full and final disposition of the Action with prejudice and any and all Settled Claims against Defendants. On the Effective Date, Plaintiffs shall be deemed to have fully, finally, and forever released, relinquished, and discharged the defendants of and from any and all Settled Claims.
- B. All of the exhibits attached hereto are hereby incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.
- C. This Stipulation may not be modified or amended, nor may any of its provisions be waived except by a writing signed by all parties hereto or their successors-in-interest.
- D. The headings herein are used for the purpose of convenience only and are not intended to have legal effect.
- E. The waiver by one party of any breach of this Stipulation by any other party shall not be deemed a waiver of any other prior or subsequent breach of this Stipulation.
- F. This Stipulation and its exhibits constitute the entire agreement among the parties hereto concerning the Settlement of the Action, and no representations, warranties, or inducements have been made by any party hereto other than those contained and memorialized in such documents.

- G. This Stipulation may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts and each of them shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument provided that counsel for the parties to this Stipulation shall exchange among themselves original signed counterparts.
- H. This Stipulation shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.
- I. This Stipulation shall not be construed more strictly against one party than another merely by virtue of the fact that it, or any part of it, may have been prepared by counsel for one of the parties, it being recognized by the parties that this Stipulation is the result of arms' length negotiations between the parties and that all parties have contributed substantially and materially to the preparation of this Stipulation.
- J. All counsel and any other person executing this Stipulation and any of the exhibits hereto, or any related settlement documents, warrant and represent that they have the full authority to do so and that they have the authority to take appropriate action required or permitted to be taken pursuant to the Stipulation to effectuate its terms.
- K. Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel agree to cooperate fully with one another in seeking Court approval of the Preliminary Order in Connection with the Settlement Proceedings, the Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement, and to promptly agree upon and execute all such other documentation as may be reasonably required to obtain final approval by the Court of the Settlement.

Dated: 5 25 05, 2008.

2	GIBBS, HOUSTON PAUW Robert H. Gibbs, WSBA 5932	CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS & CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
3	Robert Pauw	Peter A. Schey Carlos R. Holguin
5	ALTSHULER, BERZON, NUSSBAUM, RUBIN & DEMAIN	
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12	WSBA Number 5932 GIBBS HOUSTON PAUW	Cal. Bar Number 58232 CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
13	1000 Second Ave, Suite 1600	& CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
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17	Counsel for Plaintiffs	L man poency seemenon unitary moves
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26	Dated: 1/4-1 2-7, 2008.	
27	Anthony Norwood	
28	U.S. Department of Justice Office of Immigration Litigation	26
	Settlement	26

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2	Washington, DC 20044 202-616-4883
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4	Milonina
5	Anthony Norwood
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	Settlement

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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
3	WESTERNI DISTRICT OF WASTINGTON			
4	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON			
5	AT SEATTLE			
6				
7	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT,) Case No. 88-379R ET AL.,)			
8) Exhibit 1			
9	Plaintiffs,			
10	vs. , CLASS NOTICE			
11	U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION)			
12	SERVICES, ET AL.,)			
13	Defendants.			
14)			
15)			
16	IMPORTANT CLASS NOTICE			
17				
18	This Notice contains important information that may pertain to you. Please read it			
19	carefully.			
20	Under the Court-approved settlement in Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, et al., v. Uni	ted		
21	States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("NWIRP"), formerly known as Immigrant Assistance Project v. INS ("IAP"), certain individuals who were turned away when they			
22	attempted to apply for legalization or "amnesty" under the Immigration Reform and			
23	Control Act of 1986 may now apply for legalization.			
24	The settlement also allows certain individuals who filed applications and whose applications were denied for certain reasons, to move to reopen the application with the	a		
25	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("CIS") to have the application	=		
26	·			
27	The individuals entitled to benefits under the Court's order are NWIRP class members.			
28				

WHO IS A NWIRP CLASS MEMBER?

The requirements for *NWIRP* class membership are quite complex, and you should consult a qualified attorney or community-based immigrant assistance agency if you think there is any possibility that you may be a *NWIRP* class member.

In summary, you must meet three types of requirements to be a *NWIRP* class member:

- (1) <u>General legalization requirements</u>. You must meet all of the following general requirements for legalization:
 - (a) You entered the United States on a non-immigrant visa (for example a visitor's visa, or student visa, or temporary worker visa) prior to January 1, 1982; and
 - (b) You lived continuously and illegally in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 until some time between May 5, 1987, and May 4, 1988, when you visited the INS or a Qualified Designated Entity ("QDE") to apply for legalization under the 1986 "amnesty" law; and
 - (c) You have not been convicted of certain criminal offenses: (1) one felony or three misdemeanors in the United States, (2) any crime involving moral turpitude, such as theft or fraud, except a single petty offense or a juvenile conviction, or (3) any drug offense, except simple possession of marijuana under 30 grams.
- (2) <u>NWIRP requirements</u>. Next, you must fall into at least <u>one</u> of the following three categories:
 - (a) You violated your nonimmigrant status prior to January 1, 1982 and the violation of status is evident based on a review of federal government files (for example, you worked without authorization before January 1, 1982 and you have Social Security records, tax records, or other federal government records to show income relating to your pre-1982, unauthorized work in your name; or you were here with a non-immigrant visa and before 1982, you failed to file annual or quarterly address reports with the INS, as then required by the law); or
 - (b) You entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982 as a student (on "F" or "J" visa) or as a temporary workers (on "H" or "L" visa), and you failed to maintain your status through January 1, 1982 (for example, before January 1, 1982, you dropped out of school, took less than a full course of

Charities) that were authorized to accept amnesty applications for the INS.

were reinstated to nonimmigrant status or granted a visa or some other benefit that put you in a lawful immigration status.

ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are the benefits of class membership?

Certain class members who attempted to file applications (as described in the Worksheet at III) during the 1986-87 amnesty application year may apply now for legalization under the 1986 amnesty law. Class members who were able to timely file an application during the 1987-88 application year, but had their applications denied or left undecided may now have their applications decided under the specified legal standards of this settlement.

While their legalization applications (or requests for decision or reconsideration) are pending, class members are entitled to remain in the United States and to employment authorization. Class members may also be granted advance parole.

Class members whose legalization applications are approved will receive "Temporary Resident Status," and 18 months later become eligible to apply for permanent residence.

Class members granted temporary residence may have their spouses and children apply to remain with them in the United States under "family unity" status if the family member resided in the United States on May 4, 1988. Persons who have applied for and been granted family unity status may receive work authorization and permission to remain in the United States lawfully.

How do I prove I am a class member?

Persons who filed during the 1987-88 application year. Class members whose timely filed applications are still pending or who have received a notice of proposed termination of the approval of their applications, may (but are not required to) submit a NWIRP Class Member Worksheet to the USCIS. Such NWIRP Class Member Worksheet, together with any available copies of their timely filed applications, receipts, and any notices that the former INS or the USCIS sent them regarding their applications to NWIRP Worksheet, USCIS, California Service Center, 2400 Avila Rd. 2nd Fl., Room 2312, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677.

Persons who were turned away during the 1987-88 application year. If you did not manage to get a legalization application on file during the 1987-88 application year, then you must submit a "Class Member Worksheet" and application for temporary residence (Form I-687) to the CIS.

USCIS will generally decide within 120 days whether or not it agrees that you are a class member. If the CIS thinks you are not a class member, you will be given an opportunity to submit evidence that you are. You may do this by producing a copy of your original 1987-88 amnesty application or declarations from persons who know you tried to apply for legalization between May 1987 and May 1988, but were turned away.

Applicants, other than Subclass C members, shall attach to the Class Member Worksheet any available evidence regarding their non-immigrant entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, including, for example, copies of passports, entry stamps, visa applications, I-94's, I-20's, airline travel records, documents showing that they were present in the United States in non-immigrant status prior to or shortly after January 1, 1982, or credible declarations regarding entry prior to January 1, 1982 with a non-immigrant visa. If an applicant does not possess or is unable to obtain this type of evidence, the applicant may submit a sworn statement including the U.S. Consulate where the pre-1982 non-immigrant visa was applied for, the approximate date that it was obtained, the type of visa obtained, the approximate date when the visa was used to enter the United States, where the applicant entered the United States using the non-immigrant visa, and a brief description of any activities that the class member engaged in consistent with the terms of the visa immediately after entering the United States.

If despite such evidence, the CIS still believes you are not a class member, then you may appeal to a court official, called a Special Master, who will decide whether you are a class member.

How long do I have to apply for class member benefits?

If you were prevented from filing for legalization during the 1987-88 application year, you must submit a Class Member Worksheet and completed legalization application form to the USCIS in the 12 month period beginning ______, and ending ______. [To be inserted according to Paragraph 4B of the Settlement]

If you filed a legalization application during the legalization application period from May 1987 to May 1988 but have never had that application decided, the USCIS will now decide your application. You may (but are not required to) send to the USCIS a class member worksheet and a letter requesting that the USCIS now make a decision on your application, and if available to you, attach copies of your application filed in 1987-88, your receipt, and any notices that the former INS or CIS sent you regarding your application.

If you filed a legalization application during the legalization application period from May 1987 to May 1988, but the INS denied your application (and you did not file an appeal to the AAO or the AAO denied your appeal), you may file a motion to reopen (re-decide) your application within one year from the date you receive a written notice of this settlement mailed to you by the CIS.

 What if I have already applied for legalization as a Catholic Social Services (CSS) or Newman/LULAC class member, or have applied for residence under the LIFE Act?

Under the terms of the settlement, CIS will apply the *NWIRP* adjudication standards to *CSSINewman* and LIFE Act applications. If your application was denied without proper consideration of the standards of Paragraph 8 of this settlement, you may ask for your *CSSINewman* or LIFE Act case to be reopened. You must submit a Class Member Worksheet and a Form I-290B. You should consult with an attorney or community-based legal services organization about your rights and remedies.

If I am denied legalization, will I be deported?

Under the amnesty law, applications and the information they contain are confidential and generally may not be used to put you into removal (deportation) proceedings. Generally, the information in your application may only be used to make a determination on your application for amnesty, or, if you commit fraud in the application, to prosecute you criminally.

Where can I obtain forms and further information?

For further information and forms, go to the web site of class counsel, www.centerforhumanrights.org, and www.ghp-law.net Forms and information are also available on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service's web site, www.uscis.gov/

You may also contact the lawyers representing the class:

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS & CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 256 S. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057 (213) 388-8693, exts. 104 or 109 E-mail: amnestycoordinator@centerforhumanrights.org

GIBBS HOUSTON PAUW 1000 Second Ave., Suite 1600, Seattle, WA 98104 (800) 654-9155 E-mail: <u>info @ghp-law.net</u>.

Do not contact the Court for information.

[1		
1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
3	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
5 6	AT SEATTLE	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT, ET AL., Plaintiffs, vs. U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, ET AL., Defendants.) Case No. 88-379R Exhibit 2 INSTRUCTIONS AND CLASS MEMBER WORKSHEET) Defendants.) Defendants.	
15 16	INSTRUCTIONS	
17 18	The attached Class Member Worksheet should be completed by persons who believe they are <i>IAP/NWIRP</i> class members and who wish to apply to legalize their status under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Use this form if (1) the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") or a Qualified Designated Entity ("QDE") ² rejected your application and filing fees for legalization or "amnesty" between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988; or (2) you filed a legalization application during the 1987-88 application year, but your application was denied (or your temporary residence was revoked or proposed for revocation). You may, but are not required to, use this form if you filed a legalization application during the 1987-88 application year, but your application has still not been decided, or you have an appeal of a denial of your timely application that is still pending at the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). You may submit whatever additional evidence you have to support your application to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), and the your application will be adjudicated.	
	² ODEs were usually community-based non-profit organizations (such as Catholic	

Charities) that were authorized to accept amnesty applications for the INS.

You may consult with an accredited community organization, church group or lawyer to help you fill out this form.

The benefits of class membership.

The primary benefit of class membership is that you will be able to apply for legalization and receive a decision based upon specified legal standards.

The basic issue asserted by *IAP/NWIRP* class members is that during the 1987-88 legalization program the INS or QDE concluded that they were ineligible for legalization because their unlawful status was not "known to the government" prior to January 1, 1982.

In *IAP/NWIRP*, it was argued that students and other "nonimmigrants" violated their status whenever they failed to report their addresses to the INS or when they failed to take the required number of units at school. It was argued that such violations were in all likelihood known to the government, precisely because the required reports were not made or because schools were required to report foreign students whenever they failed to take the required number of units. It was argued that a pre-1982 violation of status was presumptively "known to the government" if you failed to file address reports, failed to maintain full-time student status, or worked without authorization. Class members who obtained a visa or were reinstated to lawful status after January 1, 1982, based upon a false statement may also apply for consideration under the terms of this agreement.

Class members whose legalization applications are approved are first granted "Temporary Resident Status." Eighteen months later, these class members may apply for permanent resident status. In addition the spouses and minor, unmarried children (who arrived in the United States before 5/4/1988) of *approved* applicants may be eligible for family unity benefits (work authorization and a stay of removal) while they wait to immigrate through their newly legalized family member.

In addition, class member are entitled to work authorization and protection against removal (deportation) while their applications are pending.

Determining whether you are an IAP/NWIRP class member.

The requirements for <u>IAP/NWIRP</u> class membership are quite complex, and you should consult a qualified attorney or community-based immigrant assistance agency if you think there is any possibility that you may be a <u>IAP/NWIRP</u> class member.

In summary, you must meet three types of requirements to be an *IAP/NWIRP* class member:

- (1) <u>Basic eligibility for legalization</u>. You must appear to meet all of the following basic requirements for legalization:
 - (a) You entered the United States on a non-immigrant visa (for example a visitor's visa, or student visa, or temporary worker visa) prior to January 1, 1982; and
 - (b) You lived continuously and illegally in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 until some time between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, when you visited the INS or a Qualified Designated Entity ("QDE") to apply for legalization under the 1986 "amnesty" law; and
 - (c) You have not been convicted of certain criminal offenses: (1) one felony or three misdemeanors in the United States, (2) any crime involving moral turpitude, such as theft or fraud, except a single petty offense or a juvenile conviction, or (3) any drug offense, except simple possession of marijuana under 30 grams.
- (2) <u>IAP/NWIRP</u> requirements. Next, you must fall into at least one of the following three categories:
 - (a) You violated your nonimmigrant status prior to January 1, 1982 and the violation of status is evident based on a review of federal government files (for example, you worked without authorization before January 1, 1982 and you have Social Security records, tax records, or other federal government records to show income relating to your pre-1982, unauthorized work in your name; or you were here with a non-immigrant visa and before 1982, you failed to file annual or quarterly address reports with the INS, as then required by the law); or
 - (b) You entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982 as a student (on "F" or "J" visa) or as a temporary workers (on "H" or "L" visa), and you failed to maintain your status through January 1, 1982 (for example, before January 1, 1982, you dropped out of school, took less than a full course of study, transferred schools without advance INS authorization, or terminated your authorized H or L employment); or
 - (c) After January 1, 1982, you obtained reinstatement to nonimmigrant status, or entry into the United States on a nonimmigrant visa, or a change of nonimmigrant status, or adjustment of status, or some other immigration benefit that apparently put you in lawful immigration status, though you did not qualify for such benefit (for example, because when you applied for

the benefit, you did not inform INS or the consulate that you had previously

Attempt to file timely application. Finally, you must have made a significant effort to apply for legalization between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988.

You must have either filed an application for legalization or attempted to apply at an INS or QDE office between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, and been denied an application form, told that you were ineligible for legalization, or told that your application for legalization would not be accepted.

Proving that you meet the three requirements of IAP/NWIRP class membership.

You must file an I-687 together with your Class Member Worksheet, as described below. However, if you filed an application for legalization during the application period between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988 and your application remains pending or was denied, you do not have to file a new I-687 form. If your application remains pending (at the District Office, Regional Office or Service Center), then you may, but are not required to, submit a Class Member Worksheet to USCIS. If your 1987-88 application was denied, you must file a motion to reopen on Form I-290B to USCIS.

Filling out and filing the Notice of Class Member Worksheet and other forms.

Fill in a Class Member Worksheet by checking the appropriate boxes. You can obtain this form from your local USCIS (formerly called the INS) office. Local community groups and immigration lawyers may also have the forms available. You can also obtain the forms from the USCIS web site, www.uscis.gov., or class counsels' web pages, www.ghp-

There is no separate fee for filing a Class Member Worksheet.

You will need to prepare and file the following forms:

- (1) If you assert that the INS or a QDE rejected your application between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, then you must file the Class Member Worksheet together with an Application for Status as a Temporary Resident (Form I-687).
- (2) If you filed a legalization application between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, but your timely application remains pending (at a District Office, Regional Office, or Service Center), then you may but are not required to file a Class Member
- (3) If you filed a legalization application between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, but your application has been denied (either at the District Office, Service Center or the

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Administrative Appeals Office), then you must file a Class Member Worksheet together with a Form I-290B and filing fee.

If you request work authorization, then you must submit an Application for Employment Authorization (Form I-765) together with the filing fee. Class members are entitled to temporary employment and advance parole while their applications or timely filed appeals from any denials of class membership or legalization are pending.

Subclass A and B members (those who were turned away when they attempted to file legalization applications in 1987-88) must attach to the Class Member Worksheet any available evidence regarding their non-immigrant entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, including, for example, copies of passports, entry stamps, visa applications, I-94's, I-20's, airline travel records, documents showing that they were present in the United States in non-immigrant status prior to or shortly after January 1, 1982, or credible declarations regarding entry prior to January 1, 1982 with a nonimmigrant visa. If an applicant does not possess or is unable to obtain this type of evidence, the applicant may submit a sworn statement including the U.S. Consulate where the pre-1982 non-immigrant visa was applied for, the approximate date that it was obtained, the type of visa obtained, the date when the visa was used to enter the United States, where the applicant entered the United States using the non-immigrant visa, and a brief description of any activities that the class member engaged in consistent with the terms of the visa immediately after entering the United States. Applicants may also request that the USCIS check its records, prior to an adjudication of the Worksheet, to determine if any evidence exists of the alien's nonimmigrant entry prior to January 1, 1982.

If you are filing a Class Member Worksheet together with either an I-687 or I-290B form (Subclass B or C(i)), then mail the completed Class Member Worksheet together with the appropriate forms and filing fees, and four passport photos, and the current biometrics fee, as follows. If you are sending the Worksheet and forms via U.S. Postal Service:

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services P.O. Box 805876 Chicago, IL 60680-4120

If you are sending the Worksheet and forms via any other means:

US Citizenship and Immigration Services 427 S. LaSalle, 3rd Floor Chicago, IL 60605-1029

If you are filing only a Class Member Worksheet to notify USCIS of your pending I-687 application (Subclass C(ii)), mail the Class Member Worksheet to:

NWIRP Worksheet USCIS National Benefits Center P.O. Box 9001 Lee's Summit, MO 64002-9001

Be sure to keep a copy of everything that you submit to the USCIS, including your filing fee checks or money orders. It is strongly recommended that you send your application documents by a method that provides proof of delivery, such as USPS Priority Mail with Confirmation, or FedEx, UPS or DHL. You may also send a copy of your application to class counsel at the address below.

Filing deadline

If your application was rejected between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, you must submit a Class Member Worksheet and completed legalization application form to the USCIS in the 12 month period beginning _______, and ending _______. [insert dates pursuant to Paragraph 4B of the Settlement]

If you filed a legalization application during the May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988 application year but the INS denied your application you may file a motion to reopen (re-decide) your application at any time but no later than one year from the date you receive a written notice of this settlement sent to you by the CIS.

Processing your Class Member Worksheet.

USCIS will decide within 120 days whether it agrees that you are a class member. If USCIS agrees that you are a class member, it will then decide your legalization application. Normally, this will take an additional 180 days.

If the USCIS opposes your class membership, it will issue you a Notice of Intent To Deny your class membership. You will then have 30 days to submit additional evidence that you are a class member. The USCIS will then have 90 days to decide whether it still opposes your class membership. If it does, you will have 30 days to ask a court officer, known as a Special Master, to decide whether you are a class member. If the Special Master decides that you are a class member, USCIS will then process your legalization application in accordance with the time limits previously described.

Processing your I-687 legalization application.

The settlement requires the USCIS to adjudicate *IAP/NWIRP* class members' legalization applications just as though they had been filed during the original 1987-88 application year, except the USCIS will apply the specified "known to the government" and continuous unlawful residence standard.

While your properly filed I-687 application or Motion to Reopen is pending, you are entitled to protection against removal (deportation) and to apply for work authorization. You must apply for employment authorization by submitting a Form I-765 along with your I-687 legalization application and Class Member Worksheet. An employment authorization card (EAD) will be issued to you if the USCIS agrees you are a class member.

Class members whose legalization applications the USCIS intends to deny will be sent a notice of intended denial and will have at least 30 days to correct whatever problems the USCIS identifies in the legalization application.

Class members whose legalization applications the USCIS denies are entitled to appeal to the USCIS Administrative Appeals Office. You will have 30 days to file such an appeal. To make sure that your appeal time does not run out before you get notice of a denial, be sure to keep USCIS informed of your current address.

<u>Confidentiality</u>. Unless you commit fraud, all the information you submit in connection with an *IAP/NWIRP* Class Member Worksheet or legalization application may generally be used only to decide those applications and, generally, may not be used to obtain a removal (deportation) order against you.

<u>Travel</u>. You may apply for advance parole while your application is pending by submitting a Form I-131 application, together with the applicable filing fee and photos. The Form I-131 can be submitted with your initial application or later.

Class counsel strongly recommend, however, that you not leave the country until after you have received Temporary Residence. Obtaining travel authorization (advance parole) does not guarantee that you are admissible to the United States, and your legalization application could also be denied while you are outside of the country.

<u>Family members</u>. Family members do not obtain legalization merely by being listed on your legalization application. Each applicant must qualify independently for legalization.

However, the spouses and unmarried children of *NWIRP* class members who become Temporary Residents are eligible to apply for "family unity" benefits if they resided in the United States on May 5, 1988. Family members granted such benefits will be permitted to

Settlement

stay and work lawfully in the United States until they become residents through the normal family-based immigration system.

<u>Further information</u>. Do not contact the Court for information. For further information and forms, go to the web site of class counsel, <u>www.centerforhumanrights.org</u> and <u>www.ghp-law.net</u> Forms and information are also available on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service's web site, <u>www.uscis.gov/graphics/index.htm</u>.

After you have read these information sheets, and reviewed the web pages of class counsel, you may also contact the lawyers representing the class:

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS & CONSTITUTIONAL LAW 256 S. Occidental Blvd.,
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 388-8693, exts. 104 or 109
E-mail: amnestycoordinator@centerforhumanrights.org

GIBBS, HOUSTON PAUW 1000 Second Ave., Suite 1600, Seattle, WA 98104 (800) 654-9155 E-mail: info_@ghp-law.net.

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2	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
3	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
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7	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT,) Case No. 88-379R
8	ET AL.,	CLASS MEMBER WORKSHEET
9	Plaintiffs,	
10	vs.))
11	U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION	
12	SERVICES, ET AL.,))
13	Defendants.)
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1	NWIRP Class Member Worksheet			
2	Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial	A Number
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4	Date of Birth		_	
5	Please complete this (Class Member Wor	ksheet if you wish to a	pply for class member
6	1		WIRP v. U.S. Citizenship ver every question on tl	o and Immigration Services
7	I .		• •	e appropriate documents.
8	I am filing this Works	sheet because:		
9	a) I have p	previously filed for	legalization, and	
10		•	to notify USCIS that I	most the NIWIRP class
11	definition and my ap	plication for legaliz	zation on Form 1-687 or	Form I-485 (LIFE Act) is
12		• • •	do not need to comple of the form and mail it	
13			P WORKSHEET	
14		144411		
15 16			USCIS	
17		NATIONA	L BENEFITS CENTER	
18		P	.O. Box 9001	
19		Lee's Sum	mit, MO 64002-9001	
20			, OR	
21	2. Checl	k here: // I wisl	n to notify USCIS that r	my application for
22	1		(LIFE Legalization) w	
23	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	nmigrant status expired or idence after January 1, 1982
24		_		ened. If this applies to you,
25	l ·	-	this worksneet, but me I-290B and filing fee to	erely sign the bottom of this o
26			USCIS	
27		P.(D. Box 805876	
28			go, IL 60680-41 2 0	
		Criteas	50, 11, 00000-4120	

1 2 3 4 5	b) Check here: // I attempted to file during the legalization application period, May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988 and the application was rejected, and I now wish to file as I qualify for class membership as described below. If this applies to you, you need to complete the rest of the worksheet, and submit it with a completed Form I-687 and filing fee with to				
6	USCIS				
7	P.O. Box 805876				
8	Chicago, IL 60680-4120				
9	Important: USCIS will accept your I-687 application and Class Member Worksheet for filing so long as the following requirements are met:				
11	The boxes checked on my Parts I, II and III below establish that I am a <i>IAP/NWIRP</i> class member, as explained in the instructions.				
13	I have <i>signed</i> my Class Member Worksheet.				
141516	I have attached evidence available to me about my entry prior to January 1, 1982, with a non-immigrant visa as described in the Instructions to this Worksheet.				
17	I have <i>signed</i> my Form I-687 legalization application				
18 19	I have included a money order or personal check for the current I-687 filing fee .				
20 21	I have included a money order or personal check for the current biometrics fee				
2223242526	If your application and Worksheet does not meet the above requirements, CIS may reject it and return it to you within 30 days of receipt. If the application is rejected and returned to you as incomplete, you must correct the deficiency and re-file your application, and do so BEFORE the IAP/NWIRP class member filing period ends. Rejected applications re-submitted after the close of the filing period will not be accepted. It is very important that you properly submit a complete application within the filing deadline.				
27	I General requirements				
28	A I entered the United States before January 1, 1982 on a nonimmigrant visa, and then resided in continuous				
	Settlement				

unlawful status, except for brief absences, from before 1982 until the date I (or my parent or spouse) was turned away by the INS when I (or my parent or spouse) tried to apply for legalization in 1987-88.	
I was continuously physically present in the United States, except for brief, casual and innocent departures from November 6, 1986 until the date I (or my parent or spouse) was turned away by the INS when I (or my parent or spouse) tried to apply for legalization.	Yes No
I have <i>not</i> been convicted in the United States of one felony or three or more misdemeanors, nor have I ever been convicted of crimes, or committed acts which make me inadmissible pursuant to any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, including but not limited to: 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) (crime involving moral turpitude); 212(a)(2)(B) (multiple criminal convictions); 212(a)(2)(C)(controlled substance traffickers); 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) (controlled substances) ,[other than less than 30 gr. marijuana)]; 212(a)(3) (security and related grounds).	Yes No
If you answered "yes" to IA, B and C, go on to the next section. If you answered sections, stop. You are not eligible. II IAP/NWIRP CLASS REQUIREMENTS	wered "no" to any of
A I violated my nonimmigrant status prior to January 1, 1982 and the violation of status is evident based on a review of government files. This category includes individuals who worked without authorization before January 1, 1982, and who have Social Security records, tax records, or other	Yes No
	until the date I (or my parent or spouse) was turned away by the INS when I (or my parent or spouse) tried to apply for legalization in 1987-88. B I was continuously physically present in the United States, except for brief, casual and innocent departures from November 6, 1986 until the date I (or my parent or spouse) was turned away by the INS when I (or my parent or spouse) tried to apply for legalization. C I have not been convicted in the United States of one felony or three or more misdemeanors, nor have I ever been convicted of crimes, or committed acts which make me inadmissible pursuant to any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, including but not limited to: 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) (crime involving moral turpitude); 212(a)(2)(B) (multiple criminal convictions); 212(a)(2)(C)(controlled substance traffickers); 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) (controlled substances), (other than less than 30 gr. marijuana)]; 212(a)(3) (security and related grounds). If you answered "yes" to IA, B and C, go on to the next section. If you answered sections, stop. You are not eligible. II IAP/NWIRP CLASS REQUIREMENTS A I violated my nonimmigrant status prior to January 1, 1982 and the violation of status is evident based on a review of government files. This category includes individuals who worked without authorization before January 1, 1982, and who have

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1		address reports as required under § 265 of the			
2		Immigration and Nationality Act before January 1, 1982.			
3456	В	I entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982 as a student (on "F" or "J" visa) or as a temporary worker (on "H" or "L" visa), and I failed to maintain my status until January 1, 1982.	Yes	No	
7 8		This category includes individuals who dropped out of school, took less than a full course of study, or transferred schools without advance INS authorization,			
9		or who terminated their authorized employment, before January 1, 1982.			
11	С	After January 1, 1982 I obtained reinstatement to	Yes	No	
13		nonimmigrant status, or entry into the United States on a nonimmigrant visa, or a change of nonimmigrant status, or adjustment of status, or some other			
15 16		immigration benefit that apparently put me in lawful immigration status, even though I did not qualify for such benefit.			
17 18 19		This category includes individuals who did not inform the INS that they had previously worked without authorization.			
20 21		answered "yes" to any one of these three questions, then go to the followared "no" to <u>all</u> of them, stop. You are not eligible.	ing secti	ion. If you	
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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
3	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON		
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6	AT SEATTLE		
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT, Case No. 88-379R ET AL., APPEAL TO SPECIAL MASTER FROM DENIAL Plaintiffs, OF CLASS MEMBERSHIP vs. Exhibit 3 U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, ET AL., Defendants.		
14 15 16 17 18	Instructions Use this form if you wish to appeal a final denial of class membership. Appeals will be decided by an IAP/NWIRP Special Master. Do not use this form if you have only received a Notice of Intent to Deny your class		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	membership application. Mail this form, along with a copy of your Class Membership Application and the final denial of your Class Member Worksheet, to <i>IAP/NWIRP</i> Special Master, c/o Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, 256 S. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057. With this appeal form you must enclose a check or money order in the amount of \$125 made payable to " <i>IAP/NWIRP</i> Special Master." If you do not have a copy of your Class Member Worksheet, mail this form, your final denial, and your check or money order to the Special Master at the address listed above.		
28	The Special Master will obtain a copy of your Class Membership Worksheet. Copy: Be sure to keep a copy of everything that you mail to the NWIRP Special Master.		

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2		The Honorable James L. Robart
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13	WESTERN DISTRIC	ICT OF WASHINGTON
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16	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS PROJECT, ET AL.) Case No. 88-379R
17	PLAINTIFFS,) [PROPOSED] ORDER OF
18	vs.) FINAL JUDGMENT
19		(Exhibit 5)
20	U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, ET AL.)
21	DEFENDANTS.)
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Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides:

A class action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the court, and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to all members of the class in such manner as the court directs.

With respect to the merits of the settlement, Rule 23(e) requires the Court to determine whether a proposed settlement in a class action is fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable. *Class Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle*, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir. 1992). It is the settlement taken as a whole, rather than the individual component parts, that must be examined for overall fairness. *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n of San Francisco*, 688 F.2d 615, 628 (9th Cir. 1982). The decision to approve or reject a settlement is committed to the sound discretion of the trial judge because he is "exposed to the litigants, and their strategies, positions and proof." *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 626 (internal quotation omitted).

For the reasons set out in the parties' Joint Statement re Final Approval of Settlement, the Court finds that the settlement is fundamentally fair, adequate and reasonable.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the proposed settlement is approved, and each and every claim of the Complaint, as amended, is dismissed with prejudice, and any injunctive orders and decisions of this Court are dissolved.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the settlement class be certified pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as follows:

All persons who entered the United States in a non-immigrant status prior to January 1, 1982, who are otherwise *prima facie* eligible for legalization under § 245A of the INA, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a, who are within one or more of the Enumerated Categories described below in paragraph 2, and who —

- A) between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, attempted to file a complete application for legalization under § 245A of the INA and fees to an INS officer or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a Qualified Designated Agency ("QDE"), and whose applications were rejected for filing (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class A members"); or
- B) between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988, attempted to apply for legalization with an INS officer, or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a QDE, under § 245A of the INA, but were advised that they were ineligible for legalization, or were refused legalization application forms, and for whom such information, or inability to obtain the required application forms, was a substantial cause of their failure to file or complete a timely written application (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class B" members); or
- C) filed a legalization application under INA § 245A and fees with an INS officer or agent acting on behalf of the INS, including a QDE, and whose application
 - i. has not been finally adjudicated or whose temporary resident status has been proposed for termination (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class C.i. members"),
 - ii. was denied or whose temporary resident status was terminated, where the INS or CIS action or inaction was because INS or CIS believed the applicant had failed to meet the "known to the government" requirement, or the requirement that s/he demonstrate that his/her unlawful residence was continuous (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-class C.ii. members").

1	2. Enu	merated Categories		
2	(1)	Persons who violated the terms of their nonimmigrant status prior to		
3		January 1, 1982 in a manner known to the government because		
4		documentation or the absence thereof (including, but not limited to, the		
5		absence of quarterly or annual address reports required on or before		
6		December 31, 1981) existed in the records of one or more government		
7		agencies which, taken as a whole, warrants a finding that the applicant was		
8		in an unlawful status prior to January 1, 1982 in a manner known to the		
9		government.		
10	(2)	Persons who violated the terms of their nonimmigrant visas before January		
11		1, 1982, for whom INS/DHS records for the relevant period (including		
12		required school and employer reports of status violations) are not contained		
13		in the alien's A-file, and who are unable to meet the requirements of 8 C.F.R.		
14		§§ 245a.1(d) and 245a.2(d) without such records.		
15	(3)	Persons whose facially valid "lawful status" on or after January 1, 1982 was		
16		obtained by fraud or mistake, whether such "lawful status" was the result of		
17		(a) reinstatement to nonimmigrant status;		
18		(b) change of nonimmigrant status pursuant to INA § 248;		
19		(c) adjustment of status pursuant to INA § 245; or		
20		(d) grant of some other immigration benefit deemed to interrupt the		
21		continuous unlawful residence or continuous physical presence		
22		requirements of INA § 245A.		
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25	Dated:	, 2008		
26		Honorable James L Robart United States District Judge		
27		Office States District Judge		
28	Presented b	py:		

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Settlement

1		The Honorable James Robart
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15	UNITED STATE	ES DISTRICT COURT
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21	NORTHWEST IMMIGRANT RIGHTS)
22	PROJECT, et al.,	
23	Plaintiffs,	NO. C88-379R
24	v.	
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26	UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND	
27	IMMIGRATION SERVICES, et al.,	STIPULATION AND ORDER
28		OF PROTECTION
29) REGARDING PRIVACY ACT
30) INFORMATION AND
31	Defendants) INFORMATION COVERED BY 8
32) U.S.C. § 1255a(c)(5)
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Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, and Defendants, by and through their attorneys, stipulate and agree to the following:

- 1. This Stipulation and Order is agreed to and entered pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), which provides for the issuance of protective orders limiting the disclosure of privileged and confidential documents and information in appropriate circumstances, and 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) and (g)(1), which provide an exception to the Privacy Act of 1974 for documents and information released pursuant to a court order.
- 2. This Stipulation and Order relates to a class action brought pursuant to Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act ("INA"), 8 U.S.C. § 1255a (legalization applications); 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction); 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (the Declaratory Judgment Act); and 5 U.S.C. § 701 (the Administrative Procedures Act). The class action challenges Defendants' procedures for the adjudication of INA §245A legalization applications.
- 3. The parties have entered into a Settlement Agreement dated [DATE TO BE SUPPLIED], which contemplates the disclosure of documents and information that may be protected from release by the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a) and/or by 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(c)(5). Specifically, the Settlement Agreement provides that United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS") will provide class counsel with identifying information on legalization applicants that fall within the class, i.e. name, date and place of birth, last known mailing address, SSN, counsel name and contact information and all other available identifying information. It also provides that

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Defendants shall provide copies to Plaintiffs' counsel of all denials of legalization, and for Defendants to provide periodic reports to class counsel concerning notice to class members and adjudication of their legalization applications.

- While disclosure of such information ordinarily is prohibited in civil 4. litigation, the Privacy Act provides, as an exception, that such records may be released "pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction." 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11). An order of this Court, therefore, would provide a basis for release of the requested information pursuant to the Privacy Act and Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 26(c), as well as insulate Defendants from potential liability for improper disclosure. See 5 U.S.C. § 552a(g)(1)...
- While 8 U.S.C. § 1255A(c)(5) ordinarily limits the disclosure of information 5. furnished by an applicant in a legalization application, an order of this court would provide a basis for release of the requested information and insulate Defendants from potential liability for improper disclosure. See Zambrano v. INS, 972 F.2d 1122 (9th Cir. 1992), vacated on other grounds, 509 U.S. 918 (1993).
- 6. The purposes of this Stipulation and Order include protecting the confidentiality of certain information while ensuring that the parties are able to quickly and accurately identify and contact potential class members and provide them the relief they may be entitled to under the Settlement Agreement, as well as to monitor compliance with the Settlement Agreement. Accordingly, the parties, subject to the Court's approval, stipulate and agree that the procedures set out in the ensuing paragraphs

- shall be followed with respect to information provided by Defendants pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and this Stipulation and Order.
- 6. All information provided pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and this Stipulation and Order shall be used solely in connection with this lawsuit. No information may be released or disclosed to any person other than:
 - a. the potential class member the information relates to or Class Counsel in this action, or other counsel or representative of the class member:
 - b. secretaries, paralegal assistants, and other employees and agents of Class Counsel who are engaged in assisting Class Counsel in the preparation of this action;
 - outside consultants and experts consulted or retained for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of this action, upon condition that, before making disclosure, Class Counsel must obtain and retain an agreement in writing from the outside expert or consultant reciting that he or she has read a copy of this Stipulation and Order and agrees to be bound by its provisions; and
 - d. any other person mutually authorized by all counsel to examine such information and materials.
- 7. Any person having access to the information disclosed by Defendants pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and this Stipulation and Order, such as paralegals or other staff or agents of Plaintiffs' counsel, shall be informed that the information is confidential and subject to a non-disclosure Order of the Court. No such person shall release or disclose the information to any person other than those specifically identified in paragraph 6, above, without further order of the Court or stipulation of the parties.
- 8. If Class Counsel intends to file any motion, opposition, reply or any other filing with the Court and attach thereto or set forth therein any document or information

1	that Defendants have provided pursuant to the Settlement Agreement or this Stipulation
2	and Order, Class Counsel shall file the document under seal or redact identifying
3	information.
4	9. Within sixty days following the termination of jurisdiction pursuant to the
5	Settlement Agreement, any originals or reproductions of any the information provided by
6	Defendants under the Settlement Agreement and this Stipulation and Order shall be
7	destroyed by Class Counsel or returned to the custody of counsel for the Defendants. If
8	the documents are destroyed, Class Counsel shall so notify Defendants' counsel in
9	writing.
10	10. Any specific part or parts of the restrictions imposed by this Stipulation an
11	Order may be terminated at any time by a letter from counsel for Defendants to Class
12	Counsel or by an order of the Court.
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	/s/Robert H. Gibbs ROBERT H. GIBBS 1000 Second Avenue, Suite 1600 Seattle, WA 98104 206-224-8790 Counsel for Plaintiffs /s/Addingry Norwood ANTHONY NORWOOD Office of Immigration Litigation Box 878 Washington, DC 20044 Counsel for Defendants

The parties having stipulated, it is hereby **ORDERED** as follows:

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- Notwithstanding any other provision of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, et 1. seq., United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), its officers, agents, employees and representatives (including, but not limited to, the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington) are hereby authorized under 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) to release to Class Counsel the information identified herein.
- 2. Notwithstanding any provision of 8 U.S.C § 1255A(c)(5), USCIS, its officers, agents, employees and representatives (including, but not limited to, the United States Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington) are hereby authorized to release to Class Counsel the information identified herein.
- 3. Class Counsel shall utilize such information only for the purpose of locating potential class members in order to notify them of their rights under the Settlement Agreement, and to monitor compliance with the Settlement Agreement, and shall make no further disclosure of such information beyond what is necessary to accomplish these purposes.
- The USCIS, its officers, agents, employees and representatives are hereby 4. relieved of any obligation under 5 U.S.C. § 552a(c) to make or keep any accounting of any disclosure or, under 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(8), to provide notice of any disclosure to any individual, made under the authority of this order.
- 5. The purpose of this order is to enable the USCIS its officers, agents, employees and representatives to provide information which they might otherwise be

1	prohibited from disclosing under the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a and/or 8 U.S.C. §
2	1255a(c)(5). However, it is understood and agreed that this order does not constitute an
3	agreement or a ruling that any particular evidence is discoverable, relevant or admissible
4	in this matter, nor, except in so far as may be necessary to ensure that any disclosure does
5	not violate an provision of 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(c)(5), may this order be construed to compel
6	any action on the part of the USCIS or any of its officers, agents, employees or
7	representatives.
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9	DATED this day of, 2008.
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15	LAMES DODART
16 17	JAMES ROBART United States District Judge
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