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7	7 ttotheys for Fidments	
8		S DISTRICT COURT ICT OF CALIFORNIA
10		
11	ROSALINA CUELLAR DE	$e^{-\pi i}$ (RZx)
12	OSORIO; ELIZABETH	EDCV08-0840 COL (KAX)
	MAGPANIAY; EVELYN Y.)
13	SANTOS; MARIA ELOISA LIWAG; NORMA UY and RUTH UY)
14)
15	Plaintiffs,)
16	V.) COMPLAINT FOR
17	JONATHAN SCHARFEN, Acting	DECLARATORY, MANDAMUSAND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
18	Director of the United States)
19	Citizenship and Immigration Services; MICHAEL CHERTOFF, Secretary))
20	U.S. Department of Homeland)
21	Security; CONDOLEEZA RICE, Secretary of State)
22)
23	Defendants.	
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24	Plaintiffs, by and through their undersign	ned counsel, sue the Defendants and allege
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26	as follows:	
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2 INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief, challenging the Defendants' arbitrary, capricious and wrongful refusal to accord the appropriate priority dates to the immigrant visa petitions Plaintiffs have filed on behalf of their adult children pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1154 (setting forth the procedure for granting immigrant status). Plaintiffs, who are all lawful immigrants or non-immigrants in the United States, have been harmed by Defendants' refusal to follow the plain meaning of the Child Status Protection Act, Pub. L. No. 107-20, 116 Stat. 927 (2002), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h).

JURISDICTION

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) because Plaintiffs' claims arise under the laws of the United States, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. § 1101 et seq. This Court may grant relief under 28 U.S.C. §1651 (All Writs Act), 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Declaratory Judgment Act), and under 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq. (Administrative Procedure Act or APA).
- This action involves pure questions of law. Therefore the jurisdictional limitations restricting review of discretionary decisions found at 8 U.S.C. § 1252 do not apply.

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EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES

4. Plaintiffs have exhausted their administrative remedies. Plaintiffs have made numerous written requests that their petitions be accorded the proper priority dates in accordance with 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h)(1). No further administrative remedies are available to address the Defendants' failure to properly adjudicate Plaintiffs' petitions.

VENUE

5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because plaintiff
Rosalina Cuellar de Osorio resides in this judicial district; the immigrant visa
petitions in question were adjudicated at, or are currently pending at, an office of
the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) located within
this district; because this is a civil action in which the Defendants are officers of
the United States acting in their official capacities; and because many of the
events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this judicial district.

DEFENDANTS

6. Defendant Jonathan Scharfen is the Acting Director of the United States
Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS), an agency of the United States
government. As USCIS Acting Director, Mr. Scharfen has primary
responsibility for the implementation of the immigration laws, particularly the

processing of immigrant visa petitions. Mr. Scharfen is sued in his official capacity.

- 7. Defendant Michael Chertoff is the Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In his capacity as Secretary, Mr. Chertoff is charged with the administration and enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Mr. Chertoff is sued in his official capacity.
- 8. Defendant Condoleeza Rice is the Secretary of the Department of State. In her capacity as Secretary, she is charged with the administration and distribution of immigrant visas at United States embassies and consulates around the world.
 Ms. Rice is sued in her official capacity.

PLAINTIFFS

- 9. Plaintiff Rosalina Cuellar de Osorio is a native and citizen of El Salvador, and a resident of Reseda, California. She immigrated to the United States based on the petition of her U.S. Citizen mother, and has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since August of 2006.
- 10. Plaintiff Elizabeth Magpantay is a native and citizen of the Philippines, and a resident of Temecula, California. She immigrated to the United States based on the petition of her U.S. Citizen father, and has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since May of 2006.

- 11.Plaintiff Evelyn Santos is a native and citizen of the Philippines, and a resident of Livermore, California. She immigrated to the United States based on the petition of her U.S. Citizen father, and has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since February 2007.
- 12. Plaintiff Maria Eloisa Liwag is a native and citizen of the Philippines, and a resident of Suisun City, California. She immigrated to the United States based on the petition of her U.S. Citizen father, and has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since June of 2006.
- 13. Plaintiff Norma Uy is a native and citizen of the Philippines, and a resident of Marysville, Washington. She immigrated to the United States based on the petition of her U.S. Citizen sister, and has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since April of 2005.
- 14.Plaintiff Ruth Lalaine Uy is a native and citizen of the Philippines currently residing in Marysville, Washington. She is the daughter of Plaintiff Norma Uy. Ruth Uy is currently in valid F-1 non-immigrant status as a student.

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STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Family-Sponsored Immigration

- 15. Immigration on the basis of a family relationship with a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States is one of the primary ways for foreign nationals to immigrate to the United States.¹
- 16. Certain family members of U.S. citizens are considered "immediate relatives," and are not subject to numerical limitations. Immediate relatives include the children of U.S. citizens, spouses of U.S. citizens, and parents of U.S. citizens who are at least twenty-one years of age. 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b)(2)(A)(i). There is no similar provision for the "immediate relatives" of lawful permanent residents.
- 17. For those individuals who are not "immediate relatives," the Immigration and Nationality Act establishes four family-sponsored immigrant visa preference categories which are subject to numerical limitations. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a). These categories are:
 - a) First family-sponsored preference category: Unmarried adult sons and daughters of United States citizens. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(1).
 - b) Second family-sponsored preference category: Spouses and children, and unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(2)(A) & (B).

Other means include immigration through an employer's petition, asylum, and the diversity visa lottery. 8 U.S.C. §§ 1153(b), 1159, and 1153(c).

- c) Third family-sponsored preference category: Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(3).
- d) Fourth family-sponsored preference category: Brothers and sisters of adult U.S. citizens. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(4).
- 18.A spouse or child of the alien beneficiary of a family-sponsored immigrant visa petition is entitled to the same status and priority date as the principal alien beneficiary. 8 U.S.C. §1153(d). The spouse or child is considered a "derivative beneficiary" of the visa petition.
- 19.In order to meet the definition of a "child" for immigration purposes, the individual must be unmarried and under the age of twenty-one. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(b). Once an individual reaches the age of twenty-one or marries, he or she can no longer be considered a "child" for immigration purposes.
- 20. The family-sponsored immigration categories are subject to a maximum allotment of 480,000 visas each year, less the number of immigrant visas issued to immediate relatives, and plus the number of unused employment-sponsored immigrant visas, if any. See 8 U.S.C. § 1151(c). The Immigration and Nationality Act establishes a minimum of 226,000 available immigrant visa numbers for the family-sponsored preference categories.
- 21.Immigrant visas are made available in the order in which a visa petition is received by the USCIS. Because the demand for immigrant visas in each category far exceeds the statutory allotment each year, beneficiaries and their

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- 22. Filing an immigrant visa petition (Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative) with the USCIS is the first step in the family-sponsored immigration process. The receipt date of the I-130 petition is commonly referred to as the "priority date" because it indicates the beneficiary's "place in the line" to receive an immigrant visa. See 8 C.F.R. § 204.1(c).
- 23. Beneficiaries must monitor the progression of priority dates on the U.S. State

 Department's Visa Bulletin. (Current and archived visa bulletins are available
 on the State Department website).² The Visa Bulletin shows when a visa
 number is available for beneficiaries of approved visa petitions. Only
 beneficiaries who have a priority date earlier than the cut-off date on the current
 Visa Bulletin may be allotted a visa number. This is commonly referred to as
 having a "current priority date." Once a beneficiary has a "current priority
 date," she may take the second step of applying for adjustment of status (aka
 "green card") if she resides in the United States, or for an immigrant visa at the
 appropriate U.S. Consulate if she resides abroad.

² http://travel.state.gov/visa/frvi/bulletin/bulletin_1360.html (accessed May 9,

The Child Status Protection Act

- 24. The Child Status Protection Act (CSPA) was signed into law by President Bush on August 6, 2002. Pub. L. No. 107-208, 116 Stat. 927 (2002), codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1153 (h)(1)(A)-(B). The CSPA was enacted in order to address the problems of certain individuals who were classified as children under the INA when the immigrant visa petition was filed with the USCIS, but who turned twenty-one and subsequently lost their eligibility for immigration benefits as derivative beneficiaries.
- 25. The statute provides several formulas for determining whether an alien may still be considered a "child" for immigration law purposes. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h)(1). For example, in the case of a derivative beneficiary of a family or employment-sponsored immigrant visa petition, the beneficiary's age will be locked in on the date that the priority date become current, less the number of days that the petition was pending. The formula requires states the beneficiary to seek status as a lawful permanent resident within one year of the date the visa became available.
- 26. Those aliens who cannot qualify as "children" under the CSPA formula are benefited by 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h)(3), entitled "Retention of priority date." This

2008).

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section states that if the age of a beneficiary is determined to be twenty-one years or older for purposes of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1153(a)(2) (petitions filed by lawful permanent residents) or 1153(d) (derivative beneficiaries of family, employment and diversity visa petitions), "the alien's petition shall automatically be converted to the appropriate category and the alien shall retain the original priority date issued upon receipt of the original petition."

- 27. The provisions of the Child Status Protection Act apply to visa petitions and applications for permanent residence pending on or after the date of enactment (August 6, 2002). The CSPA additionally applies to beneficiaries of petitions approved before August 6, 2002 "if a final determination has not been made on the beneficiary's application for an immigrant visa or adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence pursuant to such approved petition." CSPA § 8, 116 Stat. at 930.
- 28. The USCIS and the Department of State have issued various memoranda interpreting the CSPA. However, regulations governing the implementation of this law have not been published. None of the memoranda address the provision regarding automatic conversion and retention of priority dates codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h)(3).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff Rosalina Cuellar de Osorio

- 29. Rosalina Cuellar de Osorio entered the United States in August 2006 as a lawful permanent resident. Ms. Cuellar de Osorio was the beneficiary of a family-sponsored immigrant visa petition filed by her U.S. Citizen mother on May 5, 1998. This was a third family-sponsored preference category petition for a married daughter of a United States citizen, as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(3). At the time Ms. Cuellar de Osorio's son, Melvin Alexander Osorio Cuellar, was thirteen years old and classified as a derivative beneficiary of this petition.
- 30. The immigrant visa petition was approved on June 30, 1998. However, due to numerical restrictions and per-country limitations on immigrant visas available each year, visa numbers were not available to Ms. Cuellar de Osorio until over seven years later, on November 1, 2005. Melvin turned twenty-one in July of 2005. By the time Ms. Cuellar de Osorio and Melvin appeared for their immigrant visa interview at the U.S. Consulate in San Salvador, the Consulate determined that Melvin could no longer be classified as a "child" under 8 U.S.C. § 1001(b) and was thus ineligible for derivative status. The Consulate did not apply the automatic conversion provision found at 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h)(3).

31.Ms. Cuellar de Osorio's immigrant visa application was approved, and she entered the United States as a lawful permanent resident on or about August of 2006.

- 32.On July 20, 2007, Ms. Cuellar de Osorio filed an immigrant visa petition (Form I-130) on behalf of her adult son Melvin pursuant to the terms of 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(2)(B) (providing classification for unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents). This petition was filed with the USCIS' California Service Center. (Receipt number: WAC-07-222-50720). Included with the immigrant petition was a request to retain the May 5, 1998 priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This would afford Ms. Cuellar de Osorio's son immediate eligibility for an immigrant visa, and avoid the lengthy waiting period associated with the second family-sponsored preference category. Currently, this waiting period is approximately nine years for the unmarried sons or daughters of permanent residents from El Salvador.
- 33. To date, the USCIS California Service Center has not adjudicated Ms. Cuellar de Osorio's petition or otherwise responded to her request for priority date retention under the CSPA.
- 34. Melvin Orosio Cuellar remains in El Salvador, separated from his mother and other members of his immediate family who are in the United States. Given the

current waiting periods for the second family-sponsored preference category,

Melvin will not be able to join their parents in the United States until 2017 when he
is approximately thirty-three years old. If he marries, his mother's petition will be
cancelled as a matter of law.

Plaintiffs Norma Uy and Ruth Uy

- 35.Ms. Norma Uy entered the United States in April 2005 as a lawful permanent resident. Norma Uy was the beneficiary of a family-sponsored immigrant visa petition filed by her sister on February 4, 1981. This was a fourth family-sponsored preference category petition for a sibling of a United States citizen, as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(4). At the time, Norma Uy's daughter Ruth was nearly two years old, and included as a derivative beneficiary.
- 36. The immigrant visa petition was approved on February 4, 1981. However, due to numerical restrictions and per-country limitations on immigrant visas available each year, visa numbers were not available to the Uy family until over twenty one years later, in July 2002. Ruth Uy turned twenty-one in April of 2000. Thus she could not be classified as a "child" under 8 U.S.C. § 1001(b), and was no longer eligible for status as a derivative status of her mother's petition.

- 37. Norma Uy's immigrant visa application was approved, and she entered the United States as a lawful permanent resident in April of 2005.
- 38.Ruth Uy entered the United States in March of 2007 as a visitor, and was subsequently granted a change to F-1 (student) non-immigrant status so that she may attend University.
- 39.On July 12 2007 Norma Uy submitted an immigrant petition on behalf of Ruth Uy pursuant to the terms of 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(2)(B) (providing classification for unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents). At the same time, Ruth Uy submitted an application for permanent residence (aka "green card" application) pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1245(a). Included was a request to retain the February 4, 1981, priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This would afford Ruth Uy immediate eligibility for permanent residence, and would avoid the lengthy waiting periods associated with the second family-sponsored preference category. Currently, this waiting period is approximately eleven years for the unmarried sons or daughters of permanent residents from the Philippines.
- 40. On July 23, 2007, the USCIS rejected Ruth Uy's application for permanent residence. The USCIS also rejected Norma Uy's immigrant visa petition on behalf of her daughter. The rejection notice states that, "based on the

information you provided, a visa number does not appear to be available for your immigration category at this time." The rejection notice made no mention of the CSPA's provision for priority date retention codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3).

41. Norma Uy has re-submitted her immigrant visa petition to the USCIS, again requesting the February 4, 1981, priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA. This petition is currently pending. (Receipt Number WAC-08-255-14650). Given the current waiting periods associated with the second family-sponsored preference category, if the USCIS refuses to provide the 1981 priority date, Ruth Uy will have to wait approximately eleven years (until she is forty years old) before she may apply for permanent residence based on the petition. If she marries, her mother's petition will be cancelled as a matter of law.

Plaintiff Elizabeth Magpantay

42.Ms. Elizabeth Magpantay entered the United States in May 2006 as a lawful permanent resident. Ms. Magpantay was the beneficiary of a family-sponsored immigrant visa petition filed by her U.S. citizen father on January 29, 1991. This was a third family-sponsored preference category petition for a married daughter of a United States citizen, as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(3). At the time, Ms. Magpantay had four minor children who were derivative beneficiaries of this petition.

- 43. The immigrant visa petition was approved on March 14, 1991. However, due to numerical restrictions and per-country limitations on immigrant visas available each year, visa numbers were not available to Ms. Magpantay and her family until nearly fifteen years later, on December 1, 2005. By the time Ms. Magpantay was interviewed at the U.S. Consulate in Manila, her daughter Melizza Magpantay, her son Ricardo Magpantay, and her daughter Christine Magpantay were all over the age of twenty-one. Melizza turned twenty-one in July 1999, Ricardo turned twenty-one in December 2001, and Christine Magpantay turned twenty-one in August 2005. Thus they could not be classified as "children" under 8 U.S.C. § 1001(b), and were no longer eligible for derivative status.
- 44.Ms. Magpantay's immigrant visa application was approved and in May of 2006 she entered the United States as a lawful permanent resident.
- 45.On May 22, 2007, she filed three separate immigrant visa petitions on behalf of her adult children Melizza, Ricardo and Christine pursuant to the terms of 8

 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(2)(B) (providing classification for unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents). All three petitions were filed with the USCIS' California Service Center. (Receipt Numbers WAC-07-184-52537, WAC-07-182-55490, WAC-07-183-50358).

46.On October 17, 2007, Ms. Magpantay's newly retained counsel submitted requests to retain the January 29, 1991, priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This would afford Ms. Magpantay's children immediate eligibility for immigrant visas, and avoid the lengthy waiting periods associated with the second family-sponsored preference category. Currently, this waiting period is approximately eleven years for the unmarried sons or daughters of permanent residents from the Philippines.

- 47. On November 7, 2007, electronic mail inquiries were made to the California Service Center regarding the status of Ms. Magpantay's three immigrant visa petitions. Ms. Magpantay also reiterated her requests that the petitions be approved with the January 29, 1991, priority dates in accordance with the CSPA.
- 48. The California Service Center responded with a request for additional evidence relating to the priority date issue, and instructed Ms. Magpantay's counsel to deliver the evidence to a specific post office box "with a bold label of 'PRIORITY DATE RETENTION REQUEST."
- 49.Ms. Magpantay submitted the evidence requested in connection with each of the three pending petitions on February 5, 2008. To date, the USCIS has not

adjudicated Ms. Magpantay's petitions or otherwise responded to her requests regarding the priority date retention under the CSPA.

50.Ms. Magpantay's three children remain in the Philippines, separated from the rest of their immediate family who are in the United States. Given the current waiting periods for the second family-sponsored preference category, Melizza, Ricardo and Christine will not be able to join their parents in the United States until 2018. They will be forty years old, thirty-eight years old, and thirty-four years old respectively. If they marry, their mother's petition will be cancelled as a matter of law.

Plaintiff Evelyn Santos

- 51.Ms. Evelyn Y. Santos entered the United States in February of 2007 as a lawful permanent resident. Ms. Santos was the beneficiary of a family-sponsored immigrant visa petition filed by her U.S. citizen father on January 29, 1991.

 This was a third family-sponsored preference category petition for a married daughter of a United States citizen, as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(3). Ms. Santos had four minor sons who were derivative beneficiaries of this petition.
- 52. The immigrant visa petition was approved on March 14, 1991. However, due to numerical restrictions and per-country limitations on immigrant visas available each year, visa numbers were not available to Ms. Santos and her family until

nearly fifteen years later, on December 1, 2005. By the time Ms. Santos was interviewed at the U.S. Consulate in Manila, her son Dan Edward Santos was over the age of twenty-one. Dan turned twenty-one in September of 2002. Thus he could not be classified as a "child" under 8 U.S.C. § 1001(b), and was no longer eligible for derivative status.

- 53.Ms. Santos' immigrant visa application was approved, and in February of 2007 she entered the United States as a lawful permanent resident with her husband and two of her minor children.
- 54.On January 8, 2008, Ms. Santos filed an immigrant visa petition on behalf of her son Dan, pursuant to the terms of 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(2)(B) (providing classification for unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents).

 The petition was filed with the USCIS' California Service Center. (Receipt Number WAC-08-128-13618).
- 55. Included with the immigrant petition was a request to retain the January 29, 1991, priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This would afford Ms. Santos' son immediate eligibility for an immigrant visa, and avoid the lengthy waiting period associated with the 2B preference category. Currently, this waiting period is approximately eleven

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years for the unmarried sons or daughters of permanent residents from the Philippines.

- 56.On February 19, 2008, Ms. Santos' attorney submitted a follow-up request to retain the January 29, 1991 priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This request was sent via certified mail with a bold label of "PRIORITY DATE RETENTION REQUEST." On February 28, 2008, the California Service Center returned the entire package to Ms. Santos' counsel with a boilerplate letter. The letter stated that inquiries regarding case status should be directed to the USCIS' National Customer Service Center (a 1-800 number).
- 57. To date, the USCIS has not adjudicated Ms. Santos' petition or otherwise responded to her request regarding the priority date retention under the CSPA. Her son Dan remains in the Philippines separated from the rest of his immediate family in the United States. Given the current waiting periods for the second family-sponsored preference category, Dan will not be able to join his parents in the United States until the year 2019, when he is approximately thirty-eight years old. If he marries, his mother's petition will be cancelled as a matter of law.

Plaintiff Maria Eloisa Liwag

- 58.Ms. Maria Eloisa Liwag entered the United States in June 2006 as a lawful permanent resident. Ms. Liwag was the beneficiary of a family-sponsored immigrant visa petition filed by her U.S. citizen father on January 29, 1991. This was an third family -sponsored preference category petition for a married daughter of a United States citizen, as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(3). At the time, Ms. Santos' daughter Conalu Liwag was eight years old and a derivative beneficiary of this petition.
- 59. The immigrant visa petition was approved on March 14, 1991. However, due to numerical restrictions and per-country limitations on immigrant visas available each year, visa numbers were not available to Liwag and her family until nearly fifteen years later, on December 1, 2005. By the time Ms. Santos was interviewed at the U.S. Consulate in Manila, her daughter Conalu was over the age of twenty-one. Conalu Liwag turned twenty-one in December of 2004. Thus she could not be classified as a "child" under 8 U.S.C. § 1001(b) and was no longer eligible for derivative status.
- 60.Ms. Liwag's immigrant visa application was approved, and in June of 2006 she entered the United States as a lawful permanent resident with her husband.

- 61. On July 27, 2007, Ms. Liwag filed an immigrant visa petition on behalf of her daughter pursuant to the terms of 8 U.S.C. § 1153(a)(2)(B) (providing classification for unmarried sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents). The petition was filed with the USCIS' California Service Center. (Receipt Number WAC-07-237-50520).
- 62.On January 4, 2008, Ms. Liwag's newly-retained attorney submitted a request to retain the January 29, 1991, priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This would afford Ms. Liwag's daughter immediate eligibility for an immigrant visa, and avoid the lengthy waiting period associated with the 2B preference category. Currently, this waiting period is approximately eleven years for the unmarried sons or daughters of permanent residents from the Philippines.
- 63.On February 19, 2008, Ms. Liwag's attorney submitted a follow-up request to retain the January 29, 1991 priority date pursuant to Section 3 of the CSPA, codified at 8 U.S.C. 1153(h)(3). This request was sent via certified mail with a bold label of "PRIORITY DATE RETENTION REQUEST." On February 28, 2008, the California Service Center returned the entire package to Ms. Liwag counsel with a boilerplate letter. The letter stated that inquiries regarding case

status should be directed to the USCIS' National Customer Service Center (a 1-800 number).

64. To date, the USCIS has not adjudicated Ms. Liwag's petition or otherwise responded to her request regarding the priority date retention under the CSPA. Her daughter remains in the Philippines separated from the rest of her immediate family who are in the United States. Given the current waiting periods for the second family-sponsored preference category, Conalu will not be able to join her parents in the United States until the year 2018, when she is approximately thirty-five years old. If she marries, her mother's petition will be cancelled as a matter of law.

CAUSES OF ACTION

Count One - Mandamus Action, 28 U.S.C. § 1361

- 65. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 above.
- 66. Defendants' refusal to accord the proper priority dates to Plaintiffs' immigrant visa petitions is arbitrary and capricious, an abuse of discretion, and contrary to 8 U.S.C. § 1153(h)(3).
- 67. Defendants are charged with the administration and implementation of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Defendants are solely responsible for adjudicating and approving the immigrant visa petitions of lawful permanent

residents and United States citizens, and for distributing immigrant visas accordingly. Defendants' failure to perform their statutory obligations is injuring Plaintiffs by prolonging their separation from their adult children. Defendants should be compelled to perform the duties owed to Plaintiffs and properly adjudicate the Plaintiffs' immigrant visa petitions.

Count Two - Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 555 (b), 701 et seq.

- 68. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 above.
- 69. By failing to give effect to the provisions of the Child Status Protection Act codified at 8 U.S.C. §1103(h)(3), Defendants' procedures and practices violate the Administrative Procedures Act and constitute agency action that is arbitrary and capricious.

Count Three - Equal Access to Justice Act

70.Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 above. If they prevail, Plaintiffs will seek attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA), as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 504 and 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

1 PRAYER FOR RELIEF 2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request the Court to grant the following relief: 3 4 (1) Accept and maintain continuing jurisdiction of this action. 5 (2) Declare that Defendants' policies, practices, and customs arbitrarily contradict 6 the plain language of the Child Status Protection Act and the Immigration and 7 8 Nationality Act, and thus violate the Administrative Procedures Act. 9 (3) Declare that Defendants' practices violate legal duties owed to Plaintiffs under 10 the Immigration and Nationality Act. 11 12 (4) Order Defendants to properly adjudicate Plaintiffs' immigrant visa petitions and 13 grant their original priority dates in accordance with the terms of the Child Status 14 15 Protection Act. 16 (5) Award Plaintiffs the costs of this action, including fair and reasonable attorney's 17 fees as provided in the Equal Access to Justice Act. 18 19 (6) Provide such relief as the Court may deem proper and appropriate. 20 Respectfully submitted, Dated: June 23, 2008 21 22 23 Carl Shusterman Amy Prokop 24 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 25 Law Offices of Carl Shusterman 600 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1550 26 Los Angeles, CA 90017 27

-25-

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	CDRITTE OF SERVICE
3	On June 23, 2008, I, Amy Prokop, served the Complaint for Declaratory, Mandamus and Injunctive Relief in the matter of Rosalina Cuellar de Osorio et al. v. Jonathan Scharfen et al. on each person/entity listed below as follows:
5	
6	By hand to:
7	United States Attorney, Central District of California
8	300 North Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, CA 90012
9	Los Aligeres, CA 70012
10	By US mail, postage pre-paid, certified return receipt requested
11	Michael Mukasey, Attorney General
12	US Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
13	Washington, DC 20530-0001
14	Michael Chamber Country of DUC
15	Michael Chertoff, Secretary of DHS US Department of Homeland Security
16	Washington, DC 20528
17	Mr. Jonathan Scharfen, USCIS Acting Director
18	Office of the Chief Counsel
19	20 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Room 4025
20	Washington, DC 20536
21	Condoleeza Rice, Secretary of State
22	U.S. Department of State 2201 C Street NW
23	Washington, DC 20520
24	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
25	Amin (QZI)
26	Amy Prokop
27	
28	Executed on June 23, 2008, at Los Angeles, California.
28	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Stephen G. Larson and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Ralph Zarefsky.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

EDCV08- 840 SGL (RZx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on	the calendar of the Magistrate Judge
All diameters and standard and the section of the section All and	the end and one of the Mark Saturday Lee Loop

NOTICE TO COUNSEL

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

\Box	Western Division			
	312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8			
	Los Angeles, CA 90012			

Southern Division
411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053
Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516

[X] Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

Carl Shusterman (CA Bar # 58298) Law Offices of Carl Shusterman 600 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1550 Los Angeles, CA 90017 Tel. (213) 623 - 4592 Fax (213) 623 - 3720

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRIC						
ROSALINA CUELLAR DE OSORIO; ELIZABETH MAGPANTAY; EVELYN Y. SANTOS, MARIA ELOISA LIWAG; NORMA UY and PLAINTIFF(S) RUTH UY V. JONATHAN SCHARFEN, Acting Director of the	EDCV08-0840	A Lund				
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services; MICHAEL CHERTOFF, Secretary U.S. Department of Homeland Security; CONDOLEEZA RICE, Secretary OF State. DEFENDANT(S).	SUMMONS					
TO: DEFENDANT(S): <u>Jonathan Scharfen, Michael</u> A lawsuit has been filed against you.	Chertoff, and Condoleeza Rice					
,	2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The an rl Shusterman, whose addr If you fail to	iswer ress is do so,				
	Clerk, U.S. District Court					
Dated:	By: NATALIE LONGORIA					
[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	s agency, or is an officer of the United States. A	1llowed				

CV-01A (12/07)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

1 (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check bo ROSALINA CUELLAR EVELYN Y. SANTOS;	Y;	DEFENDANTS JONATHAN SCHARFEN, Acting Director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services; MICHAEL CHERTOFF, Secretary U.S. Department of Homeland Security; CONDOLEEZA RICE, Secretary of State								
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Adyourself, provide same.) Amy Prokop, Law Offices 600 Wilshire Blvd., Suite (213) 623-4592		300 North			stnct of California					
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTIO	N (Place an X in one box only.)	11			INCIPAL PAR		For Diversity Cases	Only		
☐ I U.S. Government Plaintiff	[] 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party	') C	PTF DEF Cutzen of This State			PT¥ □ 4	DEF			
■ 2 U.S. Government Defendan	t ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citiz of Parties in Item III)	enship C	itizen of Another	State	□ 2	LJ 2	Incorporated and Principal Place			
		C	itizen or Subject o	of a Forcig	gn Country 113	113	Foreign Nation		□ 6	□6
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in on	e box only.)						-			
original □ 2 Remove State Co	ed from		stated or 1,55 Toened	ransferred	l from another di	strict (sp	ecify): 116 Mult Distr Litig	ict Ju	peal to I ige from gistrate	n
V. REQUESTED IN COMPL	AINT: JURY DEMAND: 🗆	Yes 🗹 N	o (Check 'Yes' or	aly if dem	anded in compla	int.)				
CLASS ACTION under F.R.C	.P. 23: [] Yes (No		□ MO	NEY DE	MANDED IN C	OMPL	AINT: \$			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite Violation of the Immigratu	e the U.S. Civil Statute under whi on and Nationality Act 8 U.S.C. I									
VIJ. NATURE OF SUIT (Place								• •		
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	4557×420m2m	TORTS		TORTS	, asc.	DRISORER	LA	EÖÑa.*	allen 2
 □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Cable/Sat TV □ 810 Selective Service □ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange □ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 □ 1890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Act □ 892 Feonomic Stabilization Act □ 893 Energy Allocation Act □ 894 Energy Allocation Act □ 895 Freedom of Info Act □ 900 Appical of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes 	□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Finforcement of Judgment □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl Veterans) □ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits □ 160 Stockholders' Suits □ 190 Other Contract □ 195 Contract Product Ltability □ 1196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY □ 210 Land Condemnation □ 220 Foreclosure □ 240 Torts to Land □ 240 Torts to Land □ 245 Tort Product Liability □ 290 All Other Real Property	□ 310 A □ 315 A □ 320 A □ 330 F □ 340 N □ 345 N □ 355 N □ 362 P □ 368 A □ 368 P □ 368 A □ 463 N □ 463 N □ 463 C	Airplanc Product Liability Assault, Libel & Blander Fed. Employers' Liability	1385 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Employment Tousing/Acco- omodations	510 530 535 540 555 560 625 625 640 626 6660 666	Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus General Death Penalty Mandamus/ Other Civil Rights Prison Condition ORFEITUR Agriculture Other Food & Drug Drug Related Secure of Property 21 USC 881 Liquer Laws R.R. & Truck Airline Regs Occupational Safety /Health Other	Discloter Table Table	Mgmt. ons /Mgmt. ting & sure Ac ay Labo Labor tion Ret. Inc ty Act ty List ights mark LECTUL (JOS(g)) Title XV (US P) (US P) fendant) hird Par	ett or Act 2. 223) V VI VI VI VI
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Case Number:OMPLETING THE FRONT SI	DE OF F	ORM CV-71, CO	OMPLET	E THE INFOR	MATIO:	 N REQUESTED E	BELOW.		

CV-71 (05/08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Ha: If yes, fist case number(s):	s this action been pr	reviously filed in this court	and dismissed, remanded or closed? ▼No □ Yes
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have If yes, list case number(s): SACVO	e any cases been pre 8-688 JVX (SHx)	eviously filed in this court	that are related to the present case? 🗆 No 💆 Yes
IX. VENUE: (When completing the	Arise from the same Call for determinating For other reasons with the same particular of the following informat California County of a agencies or employers agencies or employers.	e or closely related transaction of the same or substantial dup atont, trademark or copyrigation, use an additional sheet transaction of this District; Statisyees is a named plaintiff.	ially related or similar questions of law and fact; or election of labor if heard by different judges; or election of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.
(b) List the County in this District; of Check here if the government, it	California County o	utside of this District; Stat yees is a named defendant	e if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).
County in this District.4			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country
			WASHINGTON D.C. e if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.
Note: In land condemnation ca	ises, use the locatio	on of the tract of land invi	California County outside of this District: State, if other than California, or Foreign Country
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, RIV COUNTY, SOLANO COUNTY		ΓY, ALAMEDA	WASHINGTON D.C., EL SALVADOR, PHILIPPINES
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar Note: In land condemnation cases, us			
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (C	OR PRO PER): 🗘	xxyyy	Date 6/23/2008
or other papers as required by law	 This form, approv 	ed by the Judicial Conferen	formation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings ince of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed lating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)
Key to Statistical codes relating to So	cial Security Cases		
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement	of Cause of Action
861	НА		urance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the 35FF(b))

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
X62	13[All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 923)
x6.3	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Little 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under 1 (tle 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. (g))

CV-71 (05/08) CIVIL COVER SHEET Page 2 of 2